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HISTORY
OF THE
BERWICKSHIRE
NATURALISTS' CLUB

INSTITUTED SEPTEMBER 22, 1831

"MARE ET TELLUS, ET, QUOD TEGIT OMNIA, CÆLUM"

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ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA

Page 88, 8th line from foot.—“North Feild on south” is more correctly given as “North Feild on north” in Charter No. 1030.

Page 93, line 10 from foot.—*For* “Scotia” *read* “Scotiae.”

Page 157, line 8.—Spear-heads and swords of bronze belong to the later part of the Bronze Age. Records of their discovery in cists probably refer to daggers.

Page 168, line 3 (also p. 192).—*For* “Polworth” *read* “Polwarth.”

Page 169, line 15.—Jeffrey, however, states that the three stones on Brotherstone Hill “were taken away from Wranghame and set upright on the hill.” (*Hist. of Roxburgh*, vol. iii, pp. 139–140.)

Page 189, line 1.—*For* “right” *read* “left.”

Page 201, line 7.—*For* “1763” *read* “1673.”

Page 202, line 5 from foot.—*For* “Scenes Law” *read* “Seenes Law.”

Page 216, line 6 (also p. 26, l. 2; and p. 37, l. 15).—*For* “J. B. Short” *read* “T. B. Short.”

Page 244, line 21.—*For* “weeks” *read* “years.”

Page 268, line 12.—*For* “Mr” *read* “Dr.”

Page 281, 5th line from foot.—*For* “germinated” *read* “generated.”

Page 303, line 25.—*For* “church” *read* “choir.”

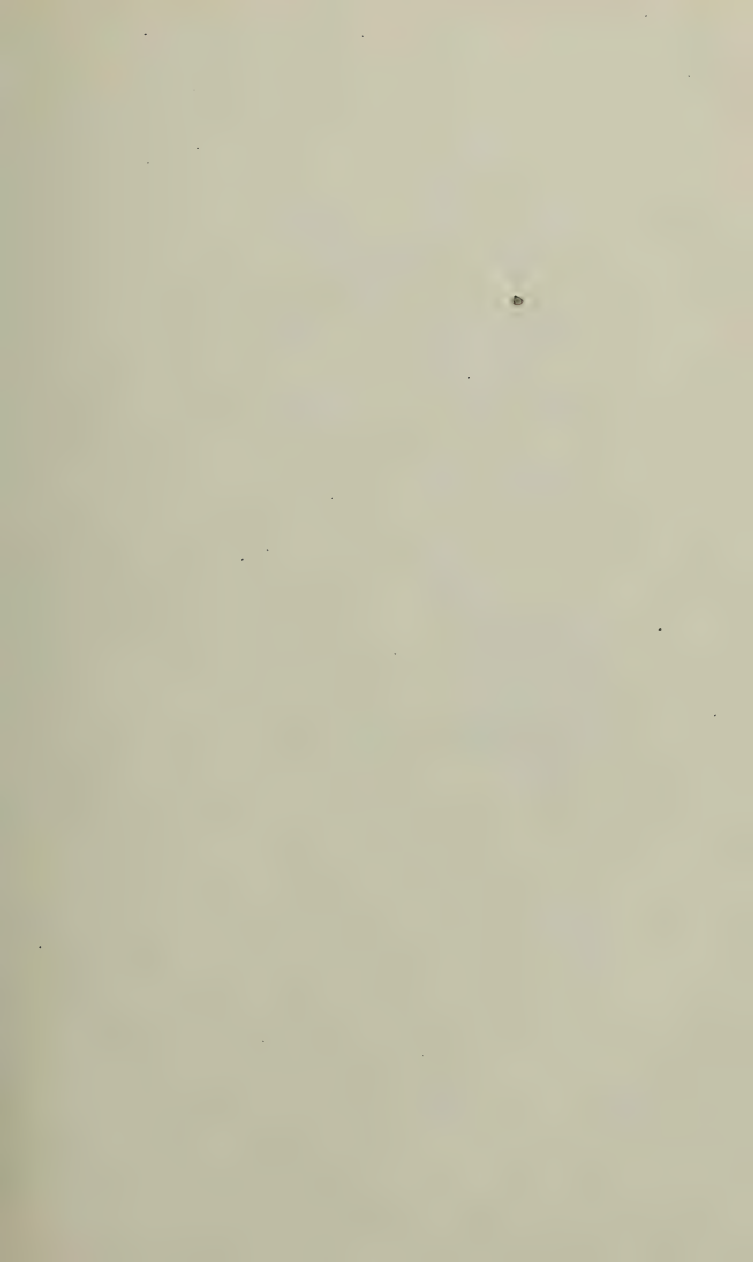
Page 311, line 6.—*For* “Rosebank” *read* “The Garden,” his father's neighbouring villa, now known as “Waverley Lodge.”

Page 313, line 2.—*For* “aunt” *read* “cousin.”

Plate.—Commander F. M. Norman, R.N.—*For* “Frontispiece” *read* “PLATE XA., to face page 81.”

Plate XV.—*For* “TWINLAW CAIRNS” *read* “TWIN LAW.”





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NATURAL
HISTORY.



XXIV. 1.

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Roll of Honour

1914 - 1918

"In the sight of the unwise they seemed to die . . .
God proved them . . . as gold in the furnace hath
He tried them, and received them as a burnt-
offering." WISDOM OF SOLOMON iii. 2, 5, 6.

"Their name liveth for evermore."

ECCLESIASTICUS xliv. 14.

Lieut.-Col. Edward H. Trotter, D.S.O., Grenadier
Guards, fell in action near Montauban, Battle
of the Somme, 8th July 1916.

Captain Harry Sanderson, Royal Field Artillery,
fell in action at Monchy, near Arras, 23rd
April 1917.

Lieut. Robert O. V. Thorp, M.C., Northumberland
Fusiliers, fell in action at Saulcourt, near
Epéhy, 22nd March 1918.

Captain Sydney E. Brock, M.C., Royal Scots, was
wounded near Courtrai, and died at No. 1 General
Hospital, Aberdeen, 11th November 1918.

"One presses on, and welcomes death :
One calmly yields his willing breath,
Nor slow, nor hurrying, but in faith
Content to die or live :
And some, the darlings of their Lord,
Play smiling with the flame and sword,
And, ere they speak, to His sure word
Unconscious witness give."

KEBLE.



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NATURAL
HISTORY.



COMMANDER FRANCIS MARTIN NORMAN, R.N.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB

Address delivered to the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club at Berwick, 20th October 1919. By R. C. BOSANQUET, Esq., M.A., Professor of Classical Archæology in the University of Liverpool.

THE BEGINNINGS OF BOTANY:

SOME NOTES ON THE GREEK AND ROMAN HERBALISTS.

THE subject of this address suggested itself to me some time ago when reading our founder's delightful and learned book on the botany of this neighbourhood.* It is, as you will remember, far more than a dry catalogue of plants and localities, for, as the title-page sets forth, it deals also with "*the popular names and uses of the plants, and [of] the customs and beliefs which have been associated with them.*" Dr Johnston drew part of his curious lore from books, but the more important of his notes were the result of long and sympathetic intercourse with country people. Many of the names and still more of the uses, customs, and beliefs which he recorded are known only to the older folk to-day, and may soon be wholly forgotten.

* *The Botany of the Eastern Borders*, by George Johnston, M.D. (Edin.). London, 1853.

Most notable is the sympathy with which Dr Johnston, himself an experienced physician, discusses these relics of a once widespread popular medicine.* He was right, for the pioneers who discovered the properties of herbs and roots were humble folk, not professed physicians. We must go back in imagination to a time when there were no cultivated plants or domesticated animals; when men who lived mainly by hunting fell back in times of scarcity on wild fruits and herbs and roots. They learned to distinguish the edible from the poisonous, and noted the effect of each not only on their own tough insides but on the sensitive tissues of their children. It was long an article of faith that all created things had their use if it could but be discovered; † the wisdom of Solomon included a knowledge of all such properties of plants. "There is no Herbe, nor weede, but God hath gyven vertue to them, to helpe man." ‡ A recent writer on peasant life in Argyllshire in the eighteenth century, using the recollections of an elder member of her family, tells us that "there was hardly a plant on hill or meadow that was not laid under contribution for dye or medicine or food." §

For some time past I have been collecting materials bearing on the popular medicine of ancient Greece, and on the herbalists or "root-cutters," *rhizotomoi*.

* I give a few examples:—

129. "The Groundsel and Eupatorium deserve to have their properties investigated; they produce powerful effects even in outward application. The former is noted for allaying 'swellings.'"

162. "May 9, 1851. Saw an old man gathering the Ballota. He called it the Horehound, and said that he mixed the dried herb with his tea. . . . He expressed a firm belief in its anti-asthmatic virtue."

† Pliny, *N.H.*, xxii, 1: "Nihil ab rerum natura sine aliqua occultiore causa gigni"; xxv, 15: "The properties of many herbs may still be undiscovered."

‡ Andrew Boorde, *Dyetary*, first published 1542; p. 282 in reprint of Early English Text Society, Extra Series, No. X.

§ *Scottish Hist. Review*, 1919, p. 147. The writer is Mrs K. W. Grant of Oban.

A modern price-list which came to me while writing this paper is entitled, "Roots of Power and Herbs of Healing : a Guide to the Medicinal Properties and Uses of 112 different kinds of Herbs, Roots, Barks, Flowers, Leaves, etc." Thus the root is not without honour to-day, although most European languages follow the Latin usage in speaking of *herbs* and their *virtues*. The Greeks commonly spoke of medicinal plants as *roots*, and of their properties as *δυνάμεις* or *powers*. This is natural enough, for in hot countries, where the season of vegetation is short, the virtues of perennial plants are stored up in their roots or other underground parts during the greater part of the year. The root-cutter was a collector who knew where to find the desired simple, the season of its greatest potency, and the proper method of gathering it. In the heroic age we hear of wise women such as "the fair-haired Agamede who knew every drug that the broad earth nourishes," * and witches such as Circe who gave her name to "Circe's root," and Medea about whom Sophocles wrote a play called *The Root-cutters*. Anyone who has seen the women in Greek lands patiently collecting wild salad-plants on the hillsides can readily understand how they came to excel in this province of domestic learning ; the pot-herbs and roots of our gardens are the overgrown descendants of wild vegetables which found favour in the remote past for their value as food or—as in the case of the carrot—as medicine. But certain plants of exceptional power were hedged about from the first with religious awe. Such was *moly*, later identified as *Allium nigrum*, which Hermes revealed to Odysseus as a counter-charm against the spells of Circe. The god himself "drew it from the ground and gave it me," says Odysseus, "and showed me its nature. The root is black and the flower like milk. The gods call it *moly*. And the plant is difficult to dig, at least for mortal men ; but gods are all-

* Homer, *Odyssey*, xi, 740.

powerful.”* It was difficult, because dangerous, to meddle with a plant that was charged with mysterious powers and under the direct protection of its mother, the earth, and of some god or hero who had discovered and named it. Among the plants most dangerous to dig were the all-heal of Asklepios (*Ferula nodosa*), the black hellebore of Melampus (*H. cyclophyllus*), the peony of Paion (*Paeonia officinalis*), the feverwort of the centaur Chiron (*Erythraea centaureum*),† and of course the mandrake, which had associations with Aphrodite. We have a description of the danger in each case, from loss of eyesight to death within the year, and the precautions to be taken, in a series of chapters on roots and root-cutting at the end of Theophrastus’ *Enquiry into Plants*. Their ironical tone is a little unlike the rest of the treatise, and they are sometimes thought to be by a different hand; but in any case they are approximately of the same date, about 300 B.C. If Theophrastus be the author of the *Characters*, the authenticity of these chapters seems to follow, for the outlook in both works is the same—rational contempt for superstition combined with a whimsical interest in its vagaries. Even this sceptical critic admits that “the recommendation to pray while cutting is not perhaps unreasonable.”‡ The Egyptian practitioner, as we shall see, tried to overcome the danger by taking on him the person of the god—“I am Hermes” (p. 11 below). In all ages the root-gatherer has sought divine aid, first for his own protection, then to intensify the virtue of the remedy. Just three hundred years ago a woman in Orkney “was supernaturally instructed to cure distempers, by resting on her right knee while pulling a certain herb ‘betuix her mid finger and thombe, and saying of, In Nomine Patris, Filii et Spiritus

* *Odyssey*, x, 302–6.

† In these identifications I follow Sir Arthur Hort’s edition of Theophrastus, *Enquiry into Plants* (Loeb Classical Library), vol. ii, pp. 436 ff., index of plants as identified by Sir William Thiselton-Dyer.

‡ *Hist. Plant.*, IX, viii, 7.

Sancti' " *—surely an innocent formula, yet used as evidence of witchcraft. For in Scotland as in ancient Greece, Thessaly in particular, the women who dealt in herb-remedies mixed magic with medicine and got an ill name. They competed with the regular physicians and incurred their resentment.

On the other hand, the root-cutter proper was no wizard but an honest countryman, often a mountain-shepherd, on friendly terms with the doctors whom he supplied, either directly or through a middleman, the druggist or *φαρμακοπώλης*, and as a rule did not undertake cures himself. His business was to distinguish plants and secure the root or flower or seed or juice at the proper season. That this was no easy matter appears from a description of the medicinal plants found on Mount Pelion in Thessaly, written in the third century before Christ.† Of one plant (perhaps *Rhamnus infectoria*, L.) the writer says: "It is rare and grows in ravines and on precipices, so it is hard to find, and when found difficult to gather, for there is a risk of falling from the cliffs and being killed. . . . In general the mountain is rich in drugs and furnishes many and various powerful remedies (*δυνάμεις*) to persons who can distinguish and know how to use them. One of these differs from all the rest. . . . This powerful remedy is known only to one family which is said to be descended from Chiron," the wise centaur whose cave is still shown on the mountain-side. "It is handed down and revealed by father to son, and is kept so secret that no other native of the district knows it. Those who have the secret of the drug made from it

* Trial of Elspeth Reoch, 12th March 1616; Dalryell, *The Darker Superstitions of Scotland*, p. 22. I owe the reference to Dr Johnston, who shows that "the herb callit mefour" was milfoil, the common yarrow of our roadsides (*op. cit.*, p. 129).

† Re-edited by W. H. Duke, in *Essays and Studies presented to William Ridgeway* (Camb. Univ. Press, 1913), pp. 228 ff. Formerly ascribed to Dicæarchus, now shown to be a fragment from *The Cities of Greece*, by Heraclides the Critic.

would count it a sin to take pay for helping the sick ; they supply them without charge.”

The relations between doctor and root-gatherer are illustrated in a letter which has come down to us with the works of Hippocrates, though it is really a composition of later date. The herbalist is told to collect such plants as grow on mountains and highlands, for these are stronger and more pungent than those of the moist lowlands. All juices are to be stored in glass bottles ; leaves, flowers, and roots in new jars with tight coverings ; care must be taken that the air does not get at the contents and dissipate the virtue of the drugs. For the same reason dittany-leaves were made into packets and placed in a hollow stem of ferula or in a reed—a very ancient device, as the story of Prometheus shows. In the second century after Christ, when the drug-trade of Rome was highly organised, Galen says that regular consignments were sent to Rome every summer from Sicily and Africa. Those from Crete enjoyed a special reputation. Certain herbalists in the island were in the Emperor’s pay, and supplied the native simples packed in wicker baskets, enough for the use not only of the imperial household but of the whole city of Rome.

I have always been curious to learn how far the knowledge and use of these medicinal plants survives in the Greek world. Many are forgotten, but some hold their own. Just now I mentioned a Cretan plant, peculiar to the upper slopes of the mountains, the famous dittany, whose very name, *δίκταμνον*, is derived from the sacred mountain of Dikte. Virgil describes Venus gathering “ dittany on Cretan Ida, its stalk with tresses of hairy leaf and purple flower : a herb well known to the wild goat in whose back a flying shaft has lodged ” ; and other writers tell us in greater detail how the stricken goats sought out the dittany, which had the virtue of expelling an arrow from a wound. I was never able to learn that this superstition survives ; but some years

ago I was the guest in a mountain village of a Cretan hunter, who told me that when he hunted the wild goat he always gathered dittany, and found it a sovereign remedy for a cold, and he produced a packet of the precious leaves and told me how to make an infusion in hot water : just as the ancients prescribed an infusion of the leaves in water or wine.

There is one district at least in Greek Asia Minor where the gathering of a medicinal root is still the main industry of the peasants. Our liquorice, the γλυκύρριζα or sweet root of the ancients, is collected in enormous quantities in the neighbourhood of Sokhia ; when I visited the Mæander valley in 1900, I saw men, women, and children engaged in digging up the long, straggling roots on uncultivated ground. They sold it by weight to an English firm which made it up into bales and sent it on camel-back to the coast, to furnish Western folk with liquorice powder and sweetmeats.

The lack of knowledge in regard to the sources of important drugs was noted by Tournefort. Writing in 1702, he says that at Smyrna he met a number of persons whose business it was to collect drugs in Persia and " Mogol " and import them into Turkey. But even men who, not content with buying in the towns, made their way to the villages to which the peasants brought drugs from the country, could give him little information. He laments that it would take a lifetime to visit the spots where Eastern drugs were produced and describe the plants which yielded them. " No wonder," he continues, " that those who set out to compose a history of drugs make so many mistakes, myself above all. One can only bring back uncertain facts and imperfect descriptions." * And to this day the problems which baffled Tournefort are not all resolved. My colleague, Mr Prosper Marsden, has been endeavouring for many years to determine the plant from which native collectors

* Tournefort, *Voyage du Levant*, ii, 157.

in certain parts of Persia and Afghanistan obtain the gum-resin called *galbanum*. "But until an English consul with botanical knowledge is resident in those districts there is little hope of getting genuine material, since the natives fear loss of their trade if roots, seeds, or plants are collected by foreigners." * In antiquity there was still more uncertainty and mystification.

Let us suppose, however, that you have at least obtained the right drug : that was not always sufficient ; there was a charm in most cases that went with it. This mixture of medicine and magic may be illustrated from Plato's *Charmides*, where Socrates in conversation with a number of educated Athenians informs one of them, who has been suffering from headaches, that he knows of a cure, imparted to him by a Thracian physician. He explains that it is a kind of leaf, which requires to be accompanied by a charm ; if a person will repeat the charm while taking the cure he will be made whole, but without the charm the leaf will be of no avail ; in fact, the Thracian had bound him by an oath never to use the cure without the charm. No doubt Socrates was inventing an excuse to draw the beautiful and gifted boy into a discussion ; but the fictitious cure and charm were the kind of thing with which the company were familiar.

Here I am tempted to say a few words about a little-known Greek romance, the first novel, I suppose, that deals with any part of the British Isles. It was written by one Antonius Diogenes in the first century after Christ, and was called *The Incredible Things beyond Thule*, in twenty-four books. All that we have of it is an abstract preserved in the notebook of Photius, the omnivorous scholar and unscrupulous politician who rose to be patriarch of Constantinople in 858. It was a tale of marvellous adventures in a new world, the world opened

* E. M. Holmes, F.L.S., quoted in a paper on "Persian Galbanum" by Prosper H. Marsden, *Pharmaceutical Journal*.

up to the Romans by the first circumnavigation of Britain, undertaken, as you remember, when Agricola was governor of Britain, in 84 A.D. I mention it here because the villain of the story is an Egyptian herbalist and wizard named Paapis. At the beginning of the story he persuades the heroine, a young lady of Tyre, and her brother to "dope" their parents by means of a drug into a death-like sleep. Later, they checkmate him by stealing *the wallet in which he kept his books of charms, and his box of herbs*; and though he pursues the pair to Thule—presumably the Orkneys—his vengeance is frustrated, for he is killed by a native. The later marvels "beyond Thule" include a visit to the moon, and do not concern us here.*

This Egyptian sorcerer, with his wallet of charms and his box of herbs, is a characteristic figure of the early imperial age, in which Egypt, and in particular Alexandria, were a hotbed of occult science.

At Alexandria, botanical studies were further degraded by those astrological delusions which poisoned so much of the intellectual life of the Empire. We have, for instance a letter written by Harpocraton, a scholar of Alexandria, to accompany the gift or dedication to an Emperor of a treatise *On the Extraction of Juices from Plants*. In this he claims to have received a personal revelation from Asclepius, the god of healing, at Diospolis (Thebes?). It amounts to this, that the properties of plants vary according to the star which presided over their birth; thus the hemlock, which was poisonous in Italy, under the Scorpion, was edible in Crete, under the Archer.†

The association of charms and herbs may be illustrated from the Græco-Egyptian magical papyri, of which the most famous is a bulky manuscript in the National

* Photius, pp. 234, 235; Didot, *Erot. Script.*, p. 548, l. 54.

† Cumont in *Klio*, ix (1909). Graux assigned the letter to the time of Julian; Cumont thinks it belongs rather to the second century after Christ.

Library in Paris.* In order to gather a herb with safety to himself and assurance of its efficacy, the gatherer must know the right formula. Two such are given in the Paris papyrus. The first is short and peremptory:

“Formula for gathering a herb. To be used before sunrise. Words to be spoken:—‘I so-and-so gather thee such-and-such a herb with the five fingers of my hand and bring thee home that thou mayest work for me in such-and-such a need. I adjure thee by the undefiled name of God. If thou disobey, if I fail in this affair, the earth that bore thee shall never again in her life be wet with rain.’”

The tone of the second prescription is humble and propitiatory:

“In Egypt herbs are always gathered in the following way:—The root-cutter purifies his body beforehand, sprinkling it with nitre, and fumigates the herb with pine-resin carried thrice around the spot; then he fumigates with *kuphi*,† pours the libation of milk, and with prayers plucks up the plant, invoking by name the dæmon to whom the herb is sacred, and entreating that it may become more potent for the purpose for which it is gathered. His invocation, used over any herb whatever at the moment of gathering, is this:

“‘Thou wast begotten by Kronos, conceived by Hera, preserved by Ammon, borne by Isis, nurtured by rain-giving Zeus, increased by Sun and Dew.

“‘Thou art the dew of all the gods, the heart of Hermes, the seed of the ancestral gods, the eye of the Sun, the light of the Moon, the care (*σπουδή*) of Osiris, the beauty and glory of the Heaven, the soul of the

* Edited by Wessely in *Denkschriften d. Kais. Akad. d. Wiss. zu Wien, Phil.-hist. Kl.*, xxxvi (1888), pp. 44 ff. The formulæ quoted begin at lines 286 and 2967 respectively.

† A compound for fumigation inherited from the older native medicine of Egypt; it is described in a papyrus of the eighteenth dynasty. Plutarch, *On Isis and Osiris*, 383 D, gives the ingredients.

dæmon of Osiris that maketh merry in every place, the spirit of Ammon.

“ ‘As thou didst uplift Osiris, so uplift thyself and rise, even as the sun riseth day by day. Thy height is equal to the sun’s height at noon, thy roots are deep as the Pit. Thy virtues are in the heart of Hermes, thy word is the bones of the bull Mnevis, thy flowers are the eye of Horus, thy seed is the seed of Pan.

“ ‘I sanctify thee with resin even as I sanctify the gods, for mine own health : be thou too sanctified at my prayer, and give unto us virtue even as Ares and Athena.

“ ‘I am Hermes, I gather thee with good fortune and a good dæmon, in a prosperous hour and on a prosperous day and one that is in all things favourable.’

“So saying he wraps the herb that he has garnered in a clean linen cloth [and in the place of the root they laid seven grains of wheat and the like of barley, first drenching them with honey] and fills in the disturbed earth and departs.”

Does all this seem remote from modern experience ? It is not so long since similar precautions were observed by those who gathered plants for magical purposes in our own district. “When gathered *in the proper manner, and at the fit hour*, the SHE-HOLLY engenders dreams concerning that all-absorbing object, a future husband or wife. To ensure this the leaves must be pulled *upon a Friday, and at midnight*, by parties who, from their setting-out until next day at dawn, must preserve unbroken silence. They are to be collected *in a three-cornered handkerchief*; and after being brought home, nine of the leaves must be selected and tied, with nine knots, inside the handkerchief, and then put under the pillow.” * Magic loves the dark, or at most admits the

* Johnston, *Nat. Hist. of Eastern Borders*, p. 142; *Borderer’s Table Book*, viii, 254. So a new napkin is specified in the prescription for gathering *selago*, a plant used by the Druids: Pliny, *N.H.*, xxiv, 103.

light of the moon ;* but some of the rules as to times and seasons have a rational basis, as when the third hour of the day is indicated for taking the juice of the black poppy, since the dew will then have dried.

In the last paragraph of the longer formula there is a sentence which is obviously an addition, a gloss which has been incorporated in the text : “ and in the place of the root they laid seven grains of wheat and the like of barley, first drenching them with honey.” The idea of compensating the earth for the root torn from it appears in other prescriptions, some of much earlier date. Theophrastus notes that the root-gatherers, when they extracted the herb *asclepieum* (one of the three kinds of all-heal), placed in the hole left by the root a honey-cake made with all the cultivated grains.† For an iris bulb the offering was a cake of honey and spring wheat ; for holy-wort, beans and honey.‡ In another case the digger is warned not to extract the whole root.

The root-gatherers naturally maintained that simples obtained without the proper rites were useless or dangerous ; and if a patient who had been cured did not pay a proper fee, they could bring back the disease by replanting a part of the root kept back for the purpose.§

Christianity brought but a superficial change. In a manuscript volume of Greek miscellanea, including exorcisms, prayers, and receipts, written out for the use of the brethren apparently in a Cretan monastery, we find the following formula :—“ Take up the root of *chamopetris* and put in the hole from which you took it

* Mistletoe, for instance, should be cut when the moon is in her first quarter (Pliny, *N.H.*, xxiv, 12) ; holy-wort at the rising of the Dog-star, when neither moon nor sun can see. Any herb could be used as an amulet against malaria if gathered from a stream before sunrise, so that no one saw the gatherer (*l.c.*, 170). For Scottish parallels, Dalyell, *op. cit.*, 28.

† Theophr., *H.P.*, ix, 8, 7 ; Pliny, *N.H.*, xxv, 30.

‡ Theophr., *ib.* ; Pliny, *N.H.*, xxv, 107.

§ Pliny, *op. cit.*, xxi, 143 f.

bread, cheese, and charcoal; pound the root, put to it two parts of wine and one of water, boil, and set the mixture under the stars . . .; and when you are going to dig the root let two men be there with 'Our Father' and 'I believe in One God.' " *

This is clearly a compromise, an older rite sanctified. A close parallel is furnished by a passage in which Burchard of Worms asks: "Hast thou gathered medicinal herbs with other incantations than the Creed and Lord's Prayer, that is, the singing of *Credo in Deum* and *Paternoster*? If thou hast done otherwise, thou shouldst do penance ten days on bread and water." † He wrote early in the eleventh century.

Another manuscript of the same character prescribes a form of service to be read by a priest at the digging up of a peony.‡ First come a blessing, the *trisagion*, Our Father and other prayers, then the root is laid bare, and bread and other offerings, barley, honeyed salt, charcoal from the censer, are thrown upon it. "And say, Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of Sabaoth, and then this prayer in Chaldee," followed by a string of words much resembling those of Egyptian magical papyri. Next several prayers in good liturgical Greek, asking God's blessing on the plant; then an invocation, corrupt and suggestive of pagan elements, beginning: "Peony thrice-mighty, mother of herbs." Finally we have the direction: "Then take up the plant with full right and guard it as the apple of your eye," and a series of prescriptions for the use of the root, leaves, and seed.

Another name for the peony was *aglaophotis*, the brightshiner, and it was believed, like the mandrake, to be

* F. Pradel, "Griechische u. süditalienische Gebete, etc.," in *Religionsgesch. Versuche u. Vorarbeiten*, iii, pp. 286, 368, from a MS. written in 1497, Barberin. Gr., iii, 3.

† Burchard of Worms in Migne, *Patr. Lat.* cxi, p. 961 and 836 cap. xx, quoted by Abt, "Die Apologie des Apuleius" in *Relig. Versuche*, etc., iv, p. 165.

‡ Pradel, *op. cit.*, pp. 280-283, from Cod. Marc. Gr. app., ii, 163, written by several hands in the sixteenth century.

luminous at night. Like the mandrake, too, it was supposed to be gathered in some districts with the help of a dog ; having dug round the root, the herbalist tied a stout cord about it and fastened this to a dog, which he then tempted with a piece of meat ; the dog sprang forward, and fell dead as the root was drawn from the earth.* No wonder that the Cretan monks took special precautions when gathering so vindictive a plant. Dioscorides says that it grew on the highest mountains, and gives as another of its names "Ida's Fingers," which suggests that it was found on Mount Ida ; the Fingers as primitive goblins, dwelling on the mountain and inventing useful arts, play a great part in Cretan mythology. Once, when I had slept on the windy top of Mount Ida and was descending to the sacred cave of Kamares on its southern face, I fell in with shepherds who asked me if I had seen on the slopes a flower that shone at night. They could not or would not give its name, but one can hardly doubt that the story of the *aglaophotis* has been handed down from days when scrub extended further up the mountain-side and the peony still found shelter there.

Lest any of us should cast a stone at the ancient herbalists for believing that certain plants resented injury and punished those who plucked them, let me quote another of Dr Johnston's notes. "About Wooler," he says, the common poppy, once a medicinal plant, "was wont to be called the *Thunder-flower* or *Lightnings* ; and children were afraid to pluck the flower, for if, perchance, the petals fell off in the act, the gatherer became more liable to be struck with lightning."† But I have said enough of folklore and popular medicine, fascinating subject as it is. It is time to turn to the men

* Ælian, *De Nat. An.*, xiv, 27. A good account of this and kindred beliefs will be found in Sir James Frazer's *Folklore of the Old Testament*, ii, 372-397.

† *Op. cit.*, p. 30.

who, in the golden age of Greek thought, brought accurate observation and close reasoning to bear upon the problems of nature and purged the sciences of their superstitious elements. What Hippocrates and his school did for medicine in the latter part of the fifth century before our era, Aristotle and Theophrastus, his intimate friend and successor, did for natural history and botany in the century which followed.

The first work on botany which has come down to us is that of Theophrastus, a younger contemporary of Aristotle, whom the latter designated as his successor in the headship of his school. Born about 370 B.C. at Eresos, in the island of Lesbos, he came to Athens and became a pupil of Plato. On Plato's death in 347, Aristotle, now in his thirty-eighth year, had hoped to succeed him, but was passed over in favour of Speusippos, an older man, Plato's nephew and a faithful adherent of his teaching. Rather than work under a teacher for whom they had little respect, Aristotle and a companion retired to Asia Minor, while Theophrastus remained in Athens, but seems to have joined his friend in Macedonia about 342, when he became the tutor of the young Alexander.

In 335 Aristotle and Theophrastus returned to Athens, and opened a new school of philosophy adjoining the Lyceum gymnasium, on a site which may be roughly identified with the garden of the present Royal Palace. The nucleus was an already existing chapel of the Muses, with two porticoes. These and the rooms behind them were gradually filled with books and all kinds of teaching material. Just as the Platonic Academy has given its name to countless philosophic societies, so the Aristotelian Museum became the prototype of many institutions in which the raw material of learning is garnered, from the Museum of Alexandria, with its endowed chairs and laboratories, down to the British Museum, in which, as at Alexandria, the multifarious collections are gathered

round a central library, and all the minor local Musea, such as that in which we are met.

Now, what immediately concerns us is that the school of Aristotle and Theophrastus included a garden, as indeed the very name, *Peripatos*, the Walk, implies. The Academy had its shady avenues; Epicurus was to lay out a famous garden, the first of town gardens, it is said. But the garden of Aristotle and Theophrastus served not merely for exercise and discussion. It was the first botanic garden, the modest forerunner of those which were to be formed in many European universities from the sixteenth century onwards.

After Aristotle's retirement, Theophrastus carried on the school and the garden for forty, if not fifty years. We can hardly credit St Jerome's statement that Theophrastus lived to the age of 107.

"The fact of the existence of this Athenian botanic garden," says Mr E. L. Greene, "will explain how Theophrastus, occupied as he was with the management of, and also engaged in teaching in, a school of two thousand students, with no time or opportunity for travel, gained so intimate a knowledge of the life-histories of many plants. . . . He had studied in that garden at morning, noon, and evening for perhaps sixty years or more when, almost a centenarian, he wrote such clauses as the following in his will:

"I bequeath to my friends, specially named in this my Will, and to those that will spend their time with them in learning and philosophy, my garden, walk, and houses adjoining; upon condition, however, that none of them shall claim any particular property therein or alienate them from their proper use; but that they shall be enjoyed in common by them all, as a sacred place where they may familiarly visit one another and discourse together like good friends.' " * He desired to be

* Edward Lee Greene, "Landmarks of Botanical History," in vol. liv of *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections*, Washington, 1909, pp. 56 f.

buried in the garden ; that the foreman gardener should continue to live on the spot ; that three slaves should be set free, but two younger men, who are named, should not have their freedom until they had worked four years longer in the garden.

“ There are chapters in the *Historia Plantarum* that are so crowded with facts about seeds, seeds in process of germination, young seedling plants and older ones, observations upon this plant and that shrub as they appear in spring, summer, autumn, and winter, that . . . we should have wondered greatly how this most untravelled and sedentary of the great philosophers had gained all this minuteness of knowledge about the little things of plant life, had we not been informed concerning this great garden in the midst of which he dwelt, taking his daily recreation along its paths and among its seed-beds, and within the bounds of which, obedient to his last request, they buried him.” *

I must pass rapidly over the succeeding periods. We know little of other botanic gardens. Pliny praises one in Rome, formed by Antonius Castor, his master in the subject and the authority for many of his statements. He lived to a ripe old age among his flowers, with memory and vigour unimpaired.† The pursuit of botany seems to favour longevity. I have already spoken of Theophrastus ; and one remembers the wonderful garden at Bitton in Gloucestershire, where in our own day the Ellacombes, father and son, tended their plants for almost a century.

The scientific spirit reappears in the writings of Claudius Galen, born in A.D. 131 at Pergamon, where a school of medicine had gathered about the sanctuary of Asklepios

* *Op. cit.*, p. 57 f.

† Some of his botanical descriptions are strikingly pithy and business-like, e.g. : “ Castor described pepper-wort thus :—Stem red and long, joints close, leaves like those of bay, seed white and slender, flavour of pepper, used for the gums and teeth, to sweeten the breath and stay eructations ” (Pliny, *N.H.*, xx, 174).

and the library of the Attalid kings. By studies at Alexandria, by long years of travel in which he conversed with scholars of many lands and made himself familiar with all known drugs, not only as they appeared in commerce but as living plants, he became the greatest physician and incidentally the most learned botanist of the Roman imperial age. To illustrate his rational outlook and downright style, let me quote this criticism of Pamphilus, a writer on medicinal herbs who had given fresh currency to the root-gathering ritual of which I read some examples just now:—"He strays off into old wives' tales and nonsensical Egyptian sorcery and incantations which root-gatherers recite. For amulets he uses other quackeries which are not merely superstitious, not merely unprofessional, but wholly false. For myself, I shall not mention any such remedies or their nonsensical varieties. I consider them utterly useless even to children, not to say medical students."* In the mouth of his contemporary, Lucian, root-gatherer has become a term of contempt: "You're a root-gatherer and a quack," says Herakles to Asklepios in one of the *Dialogues of the Gods*.† But Galen and Lucian were educated Greeks, moving on an intellectual plane far above the mass of their fellow-subjects. And knowledge such as Galen's could only be attained by a man of exceptional energy, possessed both of leisure and private means. Long before this, it had been remarked of medical students at Alexandria that they found it easier to sit in a lecture-room and listen to a professor than to travel in wild places and seek out this plant or that at its proper season.‡

The age of discovery was over. Henceforward for more than thirteen hundred years the study of botany stood still. The philosophic work of Theophrastus was

* Galen, ed. Kühn, xi, p. 792; see also xii, p. 248.

† Lucian, *Dial. Deor.*, 13.

‡ Pliny, *N.H.*, xxvi, 11, evidently quoting some earlier writer.

forgotten, and little attention was paid to any but the medicinal plants described in the *Materia Medica* of Dioscorides, a convenient and concise as well as learned handbook, compiled about the same time as Pliny's *Natural History*, that is to say, under Nero and Vespasian. Like Galen, he was a Greek of Asia Minor, born at a country town near Tarsus, and he had travelled widely in his capacity as army doctor. Galen, writing a century later, pays a high compliment to his descriptions, judging it unnecessary to repeat what had already been done so well. Now, the brief business-like articles in which Dioscorides treats of some 600 plants sum up the conclusions of a whole series of lost books on the lore of the root-cutters, beginning with the *Rhizotomica* of Diocles, a contemporary of Plato, and so famous a physician that he was proverbially called the Second Hippocrates. We cannot be sure that he was the first of the literary Rhizotomists, but it is probable that many of the observations recorded by Theophrastus, and much of the nomenclature that he adopted and transmitted to modern botany, were derived from Diocles of Carystus.* There were other writers, some of them known to us by name, who compared and co-ordinated the observations made by unlettered root-cutters in remote districts, some perhaps handed down orally for many generations. The popularity of one such treatise, the *Rhizotomicum* of Cratenas, body-physician of Mithridates the Great (about 100 B.C.), was such that it affected the text of Dioscorides in a very curious way. It was a catalogue of medicinal plants, arranged in alphabetical order and accompanied by coloured pictures.† In the late classical age the

* I regret that I have not had access to a paper by Wellmann, "Das älteste Kräuterbuch der Griechen," cited in his article on Diocles in Pauly-Wissowa's *Real-Encyclopädie*.

† Pliny, *N.H.*, xxv, 8, mentions these illustrations and condemns them as aids to scientific botany in language almost as sweeping as that of Linnæus, who in his *Genera Plantarum*, p. viii (second edition, 1743), writes: "Iconas pro determinandis generibus non commendo sed absolute rejicio."

descriptions given by Dioscorides were rearranged to accompany copies of these drawings, and new matter from various sources was added, including a list of the names given to each plant in other tongues, Dacian, Egyptian, Gaulish, and so on. The most elaborate of all the illustrated manuscripts that have come down to us from the classical world is a copy of this recension of Dioscorides, long preserved at Constantinople, and now in the Imperial Library at Vienna. It was transcribed and painted about A.D. 510 for Anicia Juliana, daughter of the Anicius who for a few months in 472 was recognised as Emperor at Rome ; she lived at Constantinople and married a high official of the Court. It is among the very few examples of ancient art which the Ottoman conquerors valued and preserved. The plate which I exhibit is a photograph of one of the 384 coloured drawings of plants, each occupying a page 15 inches high and 13 inches wide. A facsimile of the whole volume (produced by the enterprise of Mr Sijthoff of Leyden) can be consulted in the British Museum and other great libraries.

In conclusion, may I return for a moment to our founder, Dr Johnston, and ask my fellow-members to do their best to put on record the popular medicine of the Eastern Borders, "handed down in traditionary recitals and hereditary receipts that a peculiar race have preserved. The race constitutes our herbalists : the blacksmith in out-of-the-way places,—the herd in upland farms,—the skilful woman of the village,—the gipsey wife,—and the mugger who sells nostrums and fortunes with her wares. Their simples," he writes in his preface, "I have indicated ; and it is possible that the virtue ascribed to them which descends from a very remote period,—from at least early monastic times,—may have a reality that merits regard."

Report of Meeting at Foulden-Moorpark.

THE opening meeting of the year 1919, and the first field meeting since 1916 (when, owing to the state of public feeling and the difficulties occasioned by the continuation of the War, it was determined to intermit the customary summer excursions), was held at Foulden on Thursday, 29th May, when the following were present:—Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D., Secretary; Madame Bertalot, Ayton; Mr John Bishop, Berwick; Mr John S. Boyd, Jedburgh; Rev. John Burleigh, Ednam; Mr Robert Carr, Berwick; Misses Clark, Coldingham; Mr J. Hewat Craw, West Foulden, and Mrs Craw; Mrs Erskine, Melrose; Mr William Grey, Berwick; Mrs Hogg, Berwick; Miss Hope, Sunwick; Mr James Laidlaw, Jedburgh; Mr William J. Marshall, Berwick; Dr James M'Whir, Norham; Mr William Oliver, Jedburgh; Mr Henry Paton, Peebles, and Mrs Paton; Mr Howard Pease, Otterburn Tower; Mr John Prentice, Berwick; Miss Simpson, Coldingham; Mr Jas. A. Somervail, Hoselaw; and Captain George Tate, Brotherwick.

Assembling at Berwick railway station, the members drove by the Duns Road, which skirts the base of Halidon Hill, and passing the site of the old toll-bar at Starchhouse, on the boundary between the ancient kingdoms of England and Scotland, proceeded to Foulden. At the close of the thirteenth century Foulden was a manor of the ancient family of Ramsay, and continued in their possession for upwards of three hundred years. George, eldest son and heir of Nichol de Ramsay, in whom the male line of the family terminated, received a charter of the barony, with the advowson of the church, 20th May 1528, and died 4th January 1592. The property thereafter passed into the hands of Sir John Wilkie, whose daughter and heiress, Agnes, became the wife of William, Lord Ross, 9th February 1679; and from that date it has remained in the possession of the family of Wilkie. The last owner of that name, Sir James Wilkie Dalryell, Bart., on succeeding to the estate of Binns in the county of West Lothian, offered Foulden for sale in 1914, and, failing to find a purchaser, sold it eventually to the Board of Agriculture for the purpose of establishing small holdings for ex-service men. The Hagg Wood, whither the party directed

their course, is situated on the north-west side of the property, on the road running north from Foulden to Ayton and Reston. During the disastrous gale of 14th October 1881, when so many fishermen lost their lives along the Berwickshire coast, the wood was so devastated that the overthrown timber remained for a long time crumpled and interlaced, offering small inducement to the merchant to clear it out. It was disposed of at length, and a portion of the ground was re-planted. In the midst of this new growth the mounds, which subsequently proved objects of antiquarian interest, are located, all of them being not far distant from the public road. Shortly after noon the brakes and private conveyances drew up at this plantation, and were met by Mr J. Hewat Craw, who conducted them to the scene of his recent excavations, as described and figured in the *History of the Club*.*

Of the four sites indicated on the general plan, numbers 2 and 1 were visited in turn, the work so skilfully carried out having left the graves easy of recognition. Both burial-grounds are picturesquely situated among young Spruce and Scots Pine, and present a model of scientific workmanship in the manner in which they have been treated. In view of the detailed and lucid account already published, it is unnecessary to enter into particulars; but the impression left upon the spectator, alike by the remains themselves and the light brought to bear upon them by Mr Craw's full and illuminating descriptive account, was that there had existed a primitive veneration for the dead, and a firm belief in some state of existence beyond the present life. Reference was made to the food vessels unearthed in digging, which are generally attributed to the Bronze Age, thus determining the date of the original interments as belonging to a period possibly 500 years anterior to the Christian era. On the motion of Mr Howard Pease, acting President in the absence of Professor Bosanquet, cordial thanks were offered to Mr Craw for his courteous conduct of the party.

After a brief interval for lunch, the drive was resumed by Whiterig and Bastleridge to the British camp at Habchester, in the parish of Mordington. On reaching the point on the latter farm where the carriages were left and the ascent of the hill began, the attention of members was drawn to an excellent

* *Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. xxii, pp. 282-294.

sowing of Swedish Turnip in process of being thinned, the field in which they were grown facing north, and at a very considerable altitude above sea-level. Unfortunately, by this time a heavy mist had capped the hills, entirely blotting out the extensive view of the Merse which may be obtained in clear weather, and forcing the visitors to seek protection from the cold and rain in any wrap they had carried with them. In consequence, little time was spent in the camp, whose double earthwork on the south-east side is notable for its great depth and perfect preservation. The portion of it to the north has been ploughed over, but in the height of summer, and in a dry season such as this year has proved, its contour is faintly indicated on the slope of the field which forms the boundary between the parishes of Ayton and Mordington. It is not at all unlikely that the hollows within the camp area referred to in the report of a former meeting as "indicating probably the sites of dwelling-houses" * may have been caused by the removal of stones to supply material for the dyke which now intersects it.

In the course of the meeting Mr Craw exhibited a case of stones of peculiar interest gathered on his own farm, which led him to urge the careful examination of such as may be upturned by the plough, and the study of bared rocks in the hope of discovering cup-markings. The Secretary also drew attention to a spike of Broom-rape (*Orobanche minor*), whose root was gathered in a meadow on the farm of Low Haugh, Berwick, by Mr Adam Anderson, and placed in a pot containing a Geranium. For twelve months it showed no signs of life; but in the following year it threw up the spike exhibited. On examining the root of the Geranium it was found that the parasite, which generally confines its attention to clover, had selected, for want of a better host, the flowering plant into whose company it had been introduced eighteen months earlier, and that its only sucker was $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch behind its junction with the Geranium. The spike itself measured 15 inches in length when cut in the month of May.

Report of Meeting at Berwick Coast.

THE second meeting of the year was held at Berwick on Thursday, 26th June, for the purpose of examining the *flora* of the

* *Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. vi, p. 4.

coast as far as Marshall Meadows bay. There were present :— Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D., Secretary ; Mr Adam Anderson, Sanson Seal ; Madame Bertalot ; Sir Archibald Buchan Hepburn, Bart., Letham ; Mr Robert Carr, Berwick ; Mr James Hewat Craw, West Foulden ; Mrs Glegg, The Mains, Chirnside ; Mr James Hood, Cockburnspath ; Miss Hope, Sunwick ; Mr James A. Somervail, Hoselaw ; and Captain George Tate, Brotherwick, Warkworth. Professor R. C. Bosanquet, President, sent an apology for absence on the ground of an academic engagement in Liverpool.

The members assembled at the blacksmith's shop, on the North Road, about a mile from Berwick railway station, at 10 a.m., where a convenient path through one of the Corporation farms led directly to the coast. The day was cold and dull for the time of the year, but brightened towards noon, when the flowing tide, augmented by a heavy swell which had proved disastrous to stake-nets and crab-pots, proved a thrilling spectacle, as in glorious sunshine it dashed on the boulder-strewn beach and flung its spray far up on the overhanging cliffs. A coarse vegetation, comprising Red Campion, Meadowsweet, Hemp Agrimony, and Common Brake, rioted at their base, and extending to the beach precluded the rooting of lesser plants such as thrive on the kindlier shore in the more immediate vicinity of Berwick and Tweedmouth. In consequence, the gatherings of the day were limited to more common varieties, some of which are associated with the uplands rather than the seashore. This was specially noticeable in the case of the Black Crowberry, a clump of which adorned the surface of a detached rock within a stone's-throw of the sea. The route was by no means easy, and progress was proportionately slow ; but by noon all had gained the bay at Marshall Meadows, where within a crescent of impregnable sandstone they rested and partook of lunch. At an early period a means of access to the shore had been supplied by a precipitous cart-road on the east side, which has been obliterated, a substitute having been found in a tunnel cut through the cliff. The value of the bay for the shipment of stone quarried on the property led its owner to construct the tunnel and lay a line of rails for the transit of trollies worked by a water-mill above. Seaware was thereby transferred from the beach for agricultural uses, and latterly the produce of a

valuable salmon-fishing belonging to the estate. So abrupt is the passage through the rock that in time of storm it becomes a veritable watercourse, occasioning no small damage to the way leading to the landing station below. By availing themselves of it the members reached the level along which the North British Railway line was at first engineered, and dispersed in various directions.

The following were among the plants noted on this section of the shore :—*Silene maritima*, *S. vespertina*, *Stellaria holostea*, *Geranium pratense*, *Vicia sylvatica*, *V. cracca*, *Lathyrus pratensis*, *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, *Angelica sylvestris*, *Galium saxatile*, *Sonchus oleraceus*, *Eupatorium cannabinum*, *Achillea Millefolium* var. *lanata*, *Calluna vulgaris*, *Linaria vulgaris*, *Empetrum nigrum*, *Orchis mascula*, *O. latifolia*, *Carex glauca*, *Arundo Phragmites*, *Polypodium vulgare*, *Lastræa Filix-mas*, *L. dilatata*, *Athyrium Filix-fœmina*, *Asplenium marinum*, and *Equisetum maximum*.

Sea birds were unusually scarce.

Report of Meeting at Traprain Law.

THE third meeting of the year was held on Thursday, 24th July, at Traprain Law, East Lothian, the scene of a recent discovery of notable treasure by the employees of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries. The day proved favourable for a remarkable view of the surrounding country, the estuary of the Forth, and the coast of Fife. Among those present were the following :—Professor R. C. Bosanquet, President ; Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, Secretary ; Mr J. C. Hodgson, Editing Secretary ; Mr William Angus, Edinburgh ; Madame Bertalot, Ayton ; Mr J. C. Blackadder, Chirnside ; Mr J. S. Boyd, Jedburgh ; Rev. John Burleigh, Ednam ; Mr G. G. Butler, Ewart Park ; Miss Clark, Abbey Park ; Mr Reginald Collie, Stoneshiel, and Mrs Collie ; Mr J. Hewat Craw, West Foulden ; Mr A. O. Curle, Edinburgh ; Mr R. Dickinson, Oxton ; Dr R. Shirra Gibb, Boon ; Capt. G. J. Gibson, Netherbyres ; Mrs Glegg, The Mains, Chirnside ; Mr A. W. Hardie, Harpertown ; Miss Hope, Sunwick ; Mr H. M. Leadbetter, Knowesouth, Jedburgh ; Colonel G. F. T. Leather, Middleton Hall, Belford ; Rev. James F. Leishman, Linton ; Mr F. Mills, Edinburgh ; Mr W. Oliver, Jedburgh ; Lady

Parsons, Ray ; Mr H. Pease, Otterburn Tower, and Mrs Pease ; Mr C. S. Romanes, Edinburgh ; Mr J. B. Short, Berwick ; Miss Simpson, Bonardub, Coldingham ; Mr Jas. A. Somervail, Hose-law ; and Mr J. Veitch, Inchbonny, Jedburgh.

On the arrival at East Linton of the 8.50 train from Berwick, a botanical party was formed on the left bank of the Tyne, whose somewhat sluggish stream is edged above the village with a luxuriant growth of aquatic plants. A shaded walk, alongside the slopes devoted to fruit culture, brought the members to a section of rock near Hailes Castle, where the long-continued drought had parched the vegetation and rendered the work of identification difficult. Notwithstanding, they were fortunate in gathering all that had been reported at a former meeting,* with the exception of the Mountain Crane's-bill, and in augmenting the list with the following :—

Barbarea vulgaris, *Reseda Luteola*, *Stellaria graminea*, *Hypericum montanum*, *Geranium dissectum*, *Erodium cicutarium*, *Trifolium striatum*, *Doronicum Pardalianches*, *Senecio sylvaticus*, *Hieracium murorum*, and *Parietaria ramiflora* Moench. Time did not permit of an examination of the ground in the immediate vicinity of the historic ruin.

Owing to the difficulty in securing means of conveyance, it was found necessary to organise the main part of the meeting through Dunbar, where at noon a motor charabanc was in waiting to convey the members *via* Belhaven and East Linton to Traprain Law, situated in the southern portion of the parish of Prestonkirk, and on Mr A. J. Balfour's estate of Whittingehame. By the fishermen on the East Coast it is known as Dunpendar, and serves as a useful landmark.

At one o'clock Mr A. O. Curle, Director of the Royal Scottish Museum, met the party, and after a few introductory remarks respecting the hill, and its association with King Loth, who is popularly believed to have supplied the county with its name, led them along its west side to the main entrance of the Celtic encampment, an examination of whose boundaries and specific features formed the object of the excursion. Well defined, despite its age and wealth of herbage, it branched into two ways which entered the inner ramparts by deep declivities, rendering an assault both difficult and dangerous. Here, as over the

* Vol. xx, p. 187.

general surface of the Law, a strong growth of Nettles furnished evidence of disturbance of the soil and the probable location of human habitations. Proceeding along the earthen ramparts, the party had their attention drawn to the stone-built defences on the northern side of the hill, and were conducted in an easy and interesting manner to its summit, 720 feet above sea-level, on which, among other remains, are the foundations of enclosures which an enthusiast in forestry erected for the protection of a plantation which he hoped some day would crown it! The view from it included the fine agricultural district bounded by the Lammermoor range on the south and the Firth of Forth on the north, with the "Lamp of Lothian" nestling amid trees and occupying the mid-distance between the somewhat similar volcanic excrescences of Traprain and Arthur's Seat, twenty miles farther west. North Berwick Law, the Bass Rock, and the May Island in turn stood out in strong relief against the blue waters of the North Sea. Seldom had such a glorious panorama rewarded the enthusiasm of Naturalists in following their leader. Descending, they ultimately reached the scene of recent excavations, which have revealed the occupation of the hill at three or four separate periods between the middle of the first century of the Christian era and the opening of the fifth. In the course of digging, four several floors had been unearthed, on all of which relics in metal and clay had been brought to light, and thereafter carefully stored. As the outcome of that day's labour by skilled spademen there was exhibited an iron implement which, though disfigured by corrosion, suggested the head of a pick or hammer. The lowest level had proved the most productive; and on the cleared rock-surface on which the members were assembled was laid bare the undamaged outline of a primitive hearth.

The first three companies of settlers were undoubtedly Celts, who, though inhabiting huts of daub and wattle, had attained a more advanced stage of civilisation than has generally been believed. Skilled in the manufacture of metal, they possessed little proficiency in pottery, but imported Roman ware in such abundance as to warrant their appreciation of artistic excellence quite as much as did their own enamelled *fibulæ*. From Roman coins also, not infrequent, they seemed to have passed beyond the stage of barter, and to have reached one of comparative affluence and refinement. In respect of the fourth order of

settlers there was greater obscurity, inasmuch as their occupation was comparatively brief, and only one or two Roman coins remained to fix its date.

The foregoing facts formed the outcome of the research conducted under the personal supervision of Mr Curle, which, on account of the war, came to an abrupt conclusion in 1915. On the resumption of operations early this summer, the zeal of its promoters and the labour of intelligent workmen were more than rewarded by the discovery of a small pit lying outside one of the oval-shaped stone enclosures which mark the dwellings of the latest of the four sets of occupants, and containing a quantity of fragments of metal vessels concealed beneath little more than a foot of soil. The hoard, which, according to a communication to the *Times*, comprised "silver enough to fill to the brim three stable buckets," bore the appearance of loot, and, as treasure-trove, has been placed in the custody of the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh. Two small coins supplied the date, the first having been struck by Valens, who was Emperor from A.D. 364 to 378, and the other by one of his successors, either Gratian or Honorius. The individual articles were all crushed and defaced, and made ready for the melting-pot, and at first sight gave the impression of having been wrought in pewter; but on the removal of the coating of soil adhering, the beauty and precision of their decoration left no doubt that they were composed of a more precious metal. Much of the ornamentation was of classical design, including Pan with his Pipes, and the Birth of Venus; but, to the no little surprise and delight of the examiners, it was not wholly so, Scripture epics, such as the Fall of Man, the Adoration of the Magi, and the Miraculous Draught of Fishes, being represented in high relief, while the legend IESUS CHRISTUS, encircling the Christian symbol Chi-Rho, was pierced in a delicately fashioned strainer, presumed to have been employed in the filtration of the sacramental wine. From the character of its contents the *cache* has been regarded as the spoil of some religious house; and as at that early period of history no wealthy establishments are known to have existed in our island, it is further regarded as having been brought overseas. The vessels were of a miscellaneous sort—flagons, chalices, platters, bowls, spoons, and the like, all of which, because of exposure to the disintegrating influence of the soil,

stood in need of careful handling and scientific treatment before they could be hammered out and restored to their original shape. On the authority of experts, "stylistic affinity, the one unerring guide," points to Northern France as their place of origin; but of the nationality of the raiders who transferred them to East Lothian nothing as yet can be alleged with certainty. No such find has ever before been made in Britain, and seldom even on the Continent. The nearest British parallel was the hoard which seems to have been lost in the Tyne, near Corbridge, in the fourth century, and of which the finest piece is the *lanx* now in the possession of the Duke of Northumberland at Alnwick.

Photographs of many of the vessels were circulated among the members for inspection, and explanations were supplied by Mr Curle, who, on the motion of the President, was heartily thanked for his genial conduct of the party and manifest desire to render the meeting memorable and instructive. At four o'clock the drive was resumed by Biel and Pitcox, and Dunbar was reached in less than an hour. There dinner was served in the Hotel Albert, and the usual toasts were pledged. An apology for absence from Sir Archibald Buchan-Hepburn, who was engaged officially in Edinburgh, was intimated. Since last meeting Mr J. Hewat Craw was able to report an addition to the antiquities of Berwickshire, in the discovery by himself of an interesting fort on Brotherstone West Hill, in the parish of Mertoun.

Report of Meeting at Hethpool.

THE fourth meeting of the year was held at Kirknewton, for Hethpool, on Wednesday, 27th August. There were present:—Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D., Secretary; Captain G. H. Allgood, Titlington; Mrs Aitchison, Lochton; Mr G. G. Butler, Ewart Park, and party; Mr J. Hewat Craw, West Foulton; Mrs Douglas, Titlington; Mrs Erskine, Melrose, and party; Mr Neil Grey, Milfield, and party; Mr Jas. A. Somervail, Hoselaw; Mr James Veitch, Jedburgh, and party; and Dr W. T. Waterson, Embleton, and party. Professor R. C. Bosanquet being unavoidably detained in Liverpool, Mr Butler was requested to act as President in his absence.

The members assembled at 11 a.m., and divided into two sections, one to visit the Colledge waterfall and the ancient

pele-tower of Hethpool, the other to report upon what were regarded as hut-circles in the wood above Harrow bog. Setting out by the left bank of the river, the former party followed a hill-track over the shoulder of Hethpool Bell, from which a delightful view of the valley beyond Whitehall was obtained, the grey character of the day adding an air of mystery to the prospect. The Brake on the hill sides had already assumed an autumnal hue, while the pasture spoke eloquently of a long-continued drought. A needlessly laborious route had been selected, but it afforded the opportunity of coming in sight of the gnarled oaks to the west of the dyke dividing the properties of Hethpool and West Newton, which were planted early last century in consideration of Admiral Collingwood's solicitude lest knee-timber for shipbuilding should come short of the requirements of the British navy. Descending to the valley, they gained the rocky gorge which forms the linn, and one of the many attractions of this pastoral district. In the channel of the Colledge the following plants were noticed :—*Sagina subulata*, *Spergularia rubra*, *Gnaphalium uliginosum*, *Leontodon hispidus*, and *Hypochaeris radicata*. Around the buildings at Hethpool there was a great display of a rayless Composite, dwarf and much branched, which seemed to answer the description of the North American plant *Matricaria discoidea* (DC.), which is said by Babington "to be established in many parts of Ireland, Cornwall, and elsewhere."

Having rejoined the members who had proceeded to Hethpool by road, the party gathered at the ancient pele-tower of that name, which, though greatly reduced in bulk, seems still to justify Sir Robert Bowes' description in his survey of the Borders in 1550, as "a lytle stone house or pyle which ys a greate releyffe to the ten'nts thereof." Fragments of its walls, almost entirely overgrown with Ivy, remain, together with indications of a hanging stone stairway within. Happily, it stands some distance from the shooting-box which its new owner—Mr Andrew Munroe Sutherland, Mayor of Newcastle—is having erected, and will, in consequence, suffer no hurt by incorporation in that building. In the course of some remarks regarding the spelling of the name, which has frequently been rendered Heathpool in the *History* of the Club, Mr Butler claimed, in spite of sixteen variations on record, that it naturally followed the use of Great

Hetha, the shapely Tor that flanks the river on the west. The origin of the name, however, remains in obscurity. It is first mentioned in history, in the middle of the thirteenth century, as the property of Robert de Muschampe, who conveyed to the monks of Melrose the lands of Trolhope in the territory of Hethpool, granting it in behalf of the souls of his father and mother and of his ancestry, and for the salvation of his lord, King Henry, and that of himself and his wife, and all his successors. In course of time parts of it at least passed into the possession of notable Border families, as indicated in a detailed account by the late Dr Hardy,* who closes his survey with a reference to John Erasmus Blackett, in whose honour Blackett Street, Newcastle, has been named, and whose daughter Sarah, in the absence of an heir male, became the coheirress of Hethpool, and thereafter the wife of Cuthbert, Lord Collingwood, of whose devotion to forestry note has already been made.

The other section had a sterner task to face, as the site of the enclosures they were in quest of was overgrown by ferns and trees, and could not readily have been discovered without the help of local guides. These were forthcoming in the youthful sons of the vicar of the parish, Rev. Morris M. Piddocke, who himself was on holiday, but evinced his interest in the meeting by opening the church of St Gregory, at Kirknewton, for inspection, and deputing his boys to lead the explorers. In reporting the result of their examination Mr Craw narrates that almost half a mile south-east of Whitehall, on the right bank of the Colledge, and 300 to 400 feet above it, there is a defensive enclosure of stonework, strongly built. The ground, which slopes to the west, and falls much more steeply below the enclosure, is covered with a strong growth of Bracken, obscuring many details; and the ruinous walls hides in many places the original outline. At the west side, where the outer and inner edges are both traceable, the width of the wall is 13 feet; and the internal diameter of the enclosure, which seems to have been roughly circular in form, is some 75 feet. In some respects the construction is suggestive of a broch, though brochs are usually more circular and less in diameter—that on Cockburn Law, which is much larger than those in the north of Scotland,

* *Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. xii, pp. 396–412.

being 20 feet less than this construction. Both within the main building and adjoining it without are the remains of other structures of irregular form. Part of the material has been made use of to build a sheepfold to the north-east of much later date. About 100 yards further north is another round defensive enclosure nearly 120 feet in diameter, with a single-stone rampart, 18 feet wide by $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, showing no sign of building; and within it are small irregularly-shaped enclosures. No sign of hut-circles could be found in the vicinity, but such may very well have been concealed by the abounding Bracken. A number of large heaps of stones, resembling cairns, are scattered over the hillside, and a hollow track winds up the slope near the south side of the cleuch opposite Whitehall. The site would be well worth revisiting in early spring; and by the removal of some of the loose stones the character of the main enclosure could be more clearly traced.

Report of Meeting at Beadnell and Tughall.

THE fifth meeting of the year was held at Chathill, on 25th September, when there were present:—Professor R. C. Bosanquet, President; Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D., Secretary; Capt. Arthur A. Higgins, London; Mr Oliver Hilson, Ancrum; Miss Hope, Sunwick; Mr A. H. Leather Culley, Bamburgh; Mr Howard Pease, Otterburn Tower; Mr T. B. Short, Berwick; Mr R. Colley Smith, Ormiston; and Rev. Edmund Williams, Bamburgh. Though cloudy, the day proved favourable for the excursion, the sun in due time piercing the clouds and lighting up the landscape.

On the arrival of the trains from Berwick and Alnwick (10.10 a.m.) the members proceeded partly by road, but chiefly through old grass lands, to the farm of Tughall, where a modern silo, after an American pattern, had recently been erected. In the field to the east of the farmhouse are situated, among grassy hillocks, the crumbling remains of the edifice which formed the first object of interest in the day's itinerary. Though unfenced, as they constitute with the adjacent meadow one considerable grazing, four acres or thereby form the glebe belonging to the vicar of Bamburgh, and include the site of an ancient chapel-of-ease to that parish. The portion of the building still standing

seems to have pertained to the coved apse which characterised it, while the outlines of dilapidated walls can be traced along the ridges which line the surface. The base of the ancient cross remains in its socket, and beneath it lies a stone slab engraved with a floriated cross and sword, which those present resolved to request the Club to remove to a place of safety in the church of Bamburgh, the vicar of the parish assenting thereto.

The company being gathered in the shelter of the ruins were addressed by the President, who supplied most of the available information regarding the founding of the chapel. Oswulf, the last in the male line of the great house of Bamburgh, having met his end in 1067 at the hands of a robber whom he was pursuing, was succeeded, contrary to the strict rules of hereditary succession, by Gospatric, son of Maldred by Algitha, daughter of Uctred, who purchased the rule of Northumberland from the Conqueror for a large sum of money. A year later he took the lead in a general movement against the Normans in the north, and, proving unsuccessful, was forced to betake himself with Edgar Etheling to Scotland. William, having entered York in triumph, and received the submission of Malcolm of Scotland, deemed it safe to confer the earldom of Northumberland north of the Tyne on Robert de Comines, who subsequently, along with his Norman knights, was put to the sword as he passed through Durham. In the autumn of 1069 a great Danish fleet dropped anchor in the Humber, an incident which induced Edgar Etheling, Gospatric, and other leading men of Northumberland to join the invaders in the hope of carrying York by storm. The revolt proved abortive, enabling William to march northward spreading devastation. At this juncture Gospatric counselled Bishop Ethelwin and his canons to make their escape from Durham, and transport with them the body of St Cuthbert to safe keeping in Lindisfarne. In the course of their flight they rested at Jarrow and Bedlington, and on 13th December 1069 reached the vill of Tughall, at that time owned by a wealthy squire who had publicly boasted of the worthy reception he would accord the saint. On applying for accommodation and shelter from the inclement weather, however, the Family of St Cuthbert with their precious charge were relegated to a barn, which they did their utmost to fit up as a temporary shrine, while its churlish lord passed the night in carousal with his guests. It

is recorded that on their way north next day the Bishop and clergy had the satisfaction of learning that the inhospitable homestead, with the sole exception of a portion of the barn, had been consumed by fire.

The chapel, whose crumbling remains the members had examined, is believed to have been erected to mark the spot where such mean entertainment had been extended. Referring to it in 1852, Raine states: "It is at present in ruins; but when it stood it constituted a chapel-of-ease to Bamburgh. It was last presented to in 1630; but the Younghusbands of Tuggal Hall and Budle made it their burying-place within the memory of persons still alive." This being so, surprise could not fail to be expressed at the apparent neglect shown to the resting-place of relatives, as there are no enclosures of headstones, though a heap of them has been made at the base of the remaining masonry. From drawings preserved in the British Museum it is manifest that the original architecture was Norman, and that the building comprised a simple nave, a square chancel, and a semicircular apse with a coved roof. Such a form is not unknown in the district, being reproduced in the restored chapel of Old Bewick. Among characteristic features illustrated in these drawings may be mentioned the unusually low pitch of the easternmost arch, the south door of the nave with the roof-line of a former porch, and the north door of the nave, with the small priest's door of the chancel. Attached to the chapel was a cemetery, which was consecrated at the instance of Margaret, widow of Eustace de Vesci, about the year 1217, by Robert, Bishop of Ross, acting on behalf of Richard de Marisco, Bishop of Durham. The early history of the township is inseparably connected with the adjacent township of Swinhoe, along with which it formed part of the barony of Vesci. The village was a natural halting-place on the road to Scotland; and Edward I. lodged there on 16th December 1292, as he pursued his journey northward. The inhabitants, however, appear to have been of a somewhat lawless order, as witness certain extracts from Visitation books:—17th March 1599, "Thomas Forster presented for strickyng the minister of Tughill upon the heade with his dagger": 16th October 1601, "Thomas Hopper presented, for that he shott a pistall when all the congregation were cominge out of the church at Tuggill in the middest of them." "*Eodem*

tempore: John Forster of Tuggill presented for rideinge into the church on horse-backe in service time."

At noon a start was made for Beadnell harbour by a pleasant path traversing the lands of Tughall mill, and leading across the Long Nanny Burn to the bents behind Beadnell Bay, among which, a month earlier, the Bloody Cranesbill (*Geranium sanguineum*) was in flower, and the emerald green of a darting Lizard (*Lacerta vivipara*) lent variety to herbage stunted by the excessive drought. Taking a bee-line across the sands, bared by the receding tide, the members were not a little impressed with the Continental appearance of the empty harbour and the disused limekiln and fish-curing yard behind, presenting as they did a picture such as the art of the painter leads one to associate with the vicinity of Utrecht. On a promontory to the north, locally known by the name of Ebb's Nook, which till 1853 was entirely covered by drifted sand, there were laid bare by the late Mr John Hodgson Hinde of Elswick—one of the historians of Northumberland, who, by alliance with the family of Wood, landowners of Beadnell, acquired an intimate knowledge of the history and natural features of the parish—the foundations of an ecclesiastical building, exhaustively described by a former Secretary of the Club, Mr George Tate, in a paper dealing with the geology and archæology of Beadnell.* Though comparatively insignificant, the edifice comprised a chancel, nave, and a western apartment opening into the nave. A portion of its walls to the height of 5 feet remain, being for the most part 25 inches in thickness, and built of yellow magnesian Limestone, which forms the upper crust of the promontory. With the Limestone is mingled a few Red Sandstones, of which the door jambs were constructed. The masonry is coarse rubble work, lime being chiefly made use of in the walls of the chancel and nave, while clay forms the building medium in the outbuilding on the west. No door between it and the nave has been discovered, and from the great thickness of the end faces of its division walls, as well as those of the chancel, it has been conjectured that they supported arches. Much speculation regarding the particular use of this chamber has been indulged in, as it is of rude construction, and appears from the lack of bonding to have been a subsequent addition. Among

* *Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. iv, pp. 96-110.

suggestions offered, the most feasible perhaps is that it formed the lowest stage of a tower erected for the guidance and safety of a seafaring community. A low stone seat ran along the north and south walls of the nave, and also along the west wall on the north side of the opening. A piscina of rough workmanship was also inserted in the south wall. Other characteristic features were manifest when the excavations were made, but they have since been destroyed or taken away, the chapel being, to all appearance, the haunt of many a holiday-maker. It stands only a few yards back from the Limestone cliff, which rises 30 feet above the sea ; but from the immense masses at present detached from the rock and ready to be precipitated on the beach, it is evident that the area surrounding it had originally been much more ample. No sepulchral monuments have been disclosed, though human bones have occasionally been disinterred by the burrowing of rabbits, and the register of burials (1678-1679) belonging to the parish of Bamburgh records that " Ro. Luckly of Beadnell, lately deceased, was buried at Ebb's Nuke, September 14, 1679." The name of the promontory alone supplies any clue with which to associate the building with a particular period or person. Like St Cuthbert's chapel on Farne Island, it may have been the retreat of a Saxon recluse of that name, or a commemorative chapel to the Saxon princess Ebba, sister of Oswald and Oswi, Kings of Northumberland in the seventh century, whose active share in her brothers' endeavour to plant Christianity in that region led her to found the monastery at Coldingham, in which as Abbess she died in 683.

From this romantic site a delightful view of Dunstanburgh Castle to the south, and Bamburgh Castle to the north, was obtained by the party, as under pleasant atmospheric conditions they rested and ministered to their bodily needs. Time did not allow of a close inspection of the coast, which exhibits a series of rocks belonging to the Mountain Limestone formation, in which the strata of Sandstone, Shale, and Coal are traversed by a basaltic dike ; but from the road leading north by Nunstead could be seen at low water the Shale deposits beneath the Limestone, which through erosion are occasioning the wide fissures in the cliff to which allusion has already been made. A small number, including the President, continued the journey to Seahouses, but the remainder struck the road through Beadnell

and Swinhoe with the view of gaining their railway connection at Chathill.

Report of Meeting at Berwick.

THE Annual Meeting of the Club for the year was held in the Museum, Berwick, on Monday, 20th October, at noon, to suit the convenience of the President. There were present :— Professor R. C. Bosanquet, President ; Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D., Secretary ; Mr J. C. Hodgson, M.A., Editing Secretary ; Mr Adam Anderson, Sanson Seal ; Mr John Bishop, Berwick ; Mr Robert Carmichael, Coldstream ; Mr Robert Carr, Berwick ; Captain John C. Collingwood, Cornhill ; Mr J. Hewat Craw, West Foulden ; Captain G. J. Gibson, Netherbyres ; Mr J. Lindsay Hilson, Jedburgh ; Mrs Hogg, Berwick ; Miss Hope, Sunwick ; Mr James Laidlaw, Jedburgh ; Mr William Oliver, Jedburgh ; Mr J. B. Short, Berwick ; Mr Jas. A. Somervail, Hoselaw ; Mr Edward Willoby, Berwick ; and others.

The President delivered his Annual Address, choosing for his subject “The Beginnings of Botany,” and treating of the root-gatherers and herbalists of classical times in a manner which testified to wide research and intimate acquaintance with the works of such naturalists as Aristotle and Theophrastus. He nominated as his successor Mr J. Hewat Craw, West Foulden, who intimated his acceptance of the office. Professor Bosanquet was cordially thanked for his thoughtful Address, as well as for his attendance at the meeting of the British Association in the capacity of delegate of the Club. The Secretary read a brief report of the field meetings, which, owing to the restricted railway service, had been confined to the counties of Northumberland, Berwick, and East Lothian, and intimated the removal by death of the following members :—Mr Robert Archer, Alnwick ; Captain Sydney E. Brock, Overton, West Lothian ; Mr C. L. Stirling Cookson, Renton, Grantshouse ; Rev. Charles J. Cowan, B.D., Morebattle ; Miss Margaret R. Dickinson, Norham ; Mr David Herriot, Sanson Seal ; Mr William M’Nay, Coldstream ; Rev. W. Steven Moodie, Ladykirk ; Commander Francis M. Norman, R.N., Berwick ; Mr Henry A. Paynter, Alnwick ; Mr John C. Scott, Sinton, Hawick ; Mr Beauchamp P. Selby, Pawston ; and Mr Richard Welford, Gosforth, Newcastle ; and by resignation, Rev. Walter R. Macray, Duns, and Rev.

Norman J. N. Gourlie, Galashiels. The roll of members at 1st October contained 244 names.

The following after due nomination were elected members :— Mr Isaac F. Bayley, Halls, Dunbar ; Mrs Margaret E. Leather and Miss Daphne M. Leather, Middleton Hall, Belford ; Mr James G. T. Turnbull, Burncastle, Lauder ; Mr Henry R. Smail, Ravensdowne, Berwick ; Mrs Barbara H. Aitchison, Lochton, Coldstream ; Lieut. Horace G. St Paul Butler, Trinity College, Cambridge ; Captain Arthur A. Higgins, Authors' Club, Whitehall Court, London, S.W. 1 ; Rev. John Miller, M.A., The Anchorage, Berwick ; Mrs Agnes M. Dodds, 42 Castle Terrace, Berwick ; Mr William J. Dixon, Marlborough House, Spittal ; and Rev. James W. Downie, Burnmouth, Ayton.

The Treasurer's Financial Statement, showing a credit balance of £257, 5s. 6d., was approved, and the annual subscription was continued at 5s. A cordial vote of thanks for his diligence was accorded the Treasurer. Mr T. B. Short was appointed delegate to the meeting of the British Association at Cardiff next year. A proposal to assist in the removal of gravecovers in the grave land at Tughall (chapel was agreed to, and the sum of £2 was voted for the purpose, on the understanding that the vicar of Bamburgh will undertake their conveyance for preservation in the parish church.

The following places for field meetings in 1920 were suggested :—Coldingham, for Loch and hill-forts ; Duns, for Rae-cleughhead camp and Hardens Hill ; Earlston, for Addinston and Longcroft camps ; Rothbury, for Bilsmoor Park ; Morpeth, for Bolam and British camps ; Galashiels, for Tweedsmuir ; Selkirk, for Ettrick and Tushielaw ; Hawick, for Hermitage Castle ; and Jedburgh.

After discussion, it was agreed to reduce the number of overprints allowed to contributors of papers to fifteen. An exceptionally fine axe-head of quartz, and without signs of wear, which had been turned up by the plough on the farm of Ladyflat, Duns, was exhibited by Mr Craw, who suggested that it might have been reserved for ceremonial occasions.

The members thereafter dined in the Avenue Hotel, and fared well at the hands of their hostess.

BORDER BOOKPLATES.

By THOMAS GREENSHIELDS-LEADBETTER, F.S.A. (SCOT.).

IN drawing the attention of the members of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club to the bookplates of families in the counties of Berwick, Roxburgh, and Selkirk, I have thought it convenient to treat these counties as one district, and have arranged the descriptions of plates, which have been put at my disposal, under the names of the properties in alphabetical order. I have to acknowledge the courtesy with which my requests for information have been met, and to express the hope that this paper may be the means of putting on record, in a permanent way, some interesting plates; and also, of bringing to light for another paper, many plates, which I have not had the opportunity of describing, as there must be many fine examples of *Ex Libris* in the libraries of many of the country houses, which are still to be recorded.

In a note to the Introduction of his *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, Sir Walter Scott says: "The armorial bearings, adopted by many of the Border tribes, show how little they were ashamed of their trade of rapine—Like Falstaff, they were 'Gentlemen of the Night'; 'Minions of the Moon'—under whose countenance they committed their depredations. Hence the emblematic moons and stars, so frequently charged in the arms of Border families. Their mottoes, also, bear allusion to their profession: '*Reparabit Cornua Phœbe*,' i.e. 'We'll have moonlight again,' is that of the family of Harden; 'Ye shall want ere I want,' that of Cranstoun; 'Watch well,' of Haliburton, etc." This opinion may be accepted in general terms, though the mullet, or spur rowel, is more general than the star, to which he refers. I am under special obligations to Sir James Balfour Paul, Lyon King, for much help and information, which I specially wish to thank him for now. Some of the plates which will be described are dated, others are

signed, or have the engraver's name, but the majority are both unsigned and undated.

The earliest date is that of 1686 on a book label of William Chisholm of Stirches. The five fine heraldic plates of Alexander, 2nd Earl of Marchmont, dating from 1707 to 1725, are a most interesting memento of a famous man. In describing the plates I adopt Mr H. W. Fincham's nomenclature (see his *Artists and Engravers of British and American Bookplates*)—using the terms Early Armorial, Jacobean, and Chippendale. These may be roughly placed at, or up to, 1700; 1725–35; and 1750; but it must be remembered, that whilst one can readily fix the period at which certain styles originated, no actual date can be given for their ceasing to be used, as early examples are frequently copied, even at the present day. Then there are a few which fall under the term Pictorial, and those of Eveline Lady Miller and Mrs David Milne Home of Wedderburn, are specially to be noted. Mr James Curle uses a fine etching by D. Y. Cameron of the South Transept of Melrose Abbey, the portion of the Abbey which is so well seen from Priorwood; and a melancholy interest attaches to the bookplate of Dr C. J. W. Dixon of Hawick—a library interior—in that the talented young artist who executed it, was one of those who fell in the first landing in Gallipoli.

The fine armorial plate of Mr Arthur Balfour, by Miss Helard, is included in virtue of his property of Butterdean in Coldingham parish, and the dated plate of Lord "Weems," whose descendant still holds land in Selkirkshire, as well as, a fine early plate of Walter Lord Blantyre, which probably marked the books in the library at Wedderlea, somewhere early in 1700, are also included. For a popular guide to elementary heraldry, reference may be made to Mr F. J. Grant's *Manual*, or to *Scottish Heraldry Made Easy*, by Mr Harvey Johnston.

Whilst dealing with the subject of Border Heraldry, it may be appropriate to refer to the shields, which have been recently erected in Bedrule Kirk, as part of a scheme of internal decoration. The shields display the arms of some of the holders of the Barony of Bedrule, and of certain of the heritors of the parish, and they date from 1280 to the present day. The present church of Bedrule has recently been improved and altered by Sir Robert Usher, in memory of his father and mother, and it may be mentioned that it is the third church on

the same site, in which the present incumbent has preached. The Rev. John Stevenson, M.A., was ordained in 1875, and has seen many changes in the Church and parish since he came to Bedrule. The shields are of wood, and measure 24 ins. by 18 ins. They have been painted in *Tempera* by Mr Graham Johnston, Herald Painter to the Court of the Lord Lyon, and are those of the following persons :—

Sir John Cumyn owned the Barony till A.D. 1280, when he conveyed part of it to the Bishop of Glasgow. “The Good” Sir James Douglas received it in 1325; in 1342 it passed to the First Earl of Douglas. Archibald, Lord of Galloway, held it in 1389. The Earl of Traquair held it with “Edyarstoun,” and Rutherfurd of that Ilk had it in 1482.

Thomas Dikson of Ormiston owned “Rowcastell” in 1492.

Ogilvie of Hartwoodmyres and Chesters owned Newton in 1793; Oliver of Dinlabyre and Knowesouth 1771.

Sir Robert Kerr of Ancram, who owned Newton in 1607, and Rutherfurd of Knowesouth 1804, are also represented, as are Wm. Elliot of Wells, Eliott of Stobs and Wells, and Usher of Norton and Wells.

ANCRUM (Pl. IV.)

Scott of Ancrum—This family traces its descent from Scott of Balwearie in Fife, and the first of the family to settle in Roxburghshire is said to have been Patrick Scott, who purchased the lands of Ancrum in the reign of James VI. The baronetcy, which dates from 1671 and was of Nova Scotia, became extinct on the death of Sir Wm. Monteath Scott, 7th and last Baronet, in 1902; the estates then passed to his daughter, Miss Constance Emily Monteath Scott.

Ancrum House has twice been burned to the ground, and in consequence many of the books have been lost, but Miss Scott has very kindly sent me an extremely fine plate of the early armorial type. The plate mark is 3 ins. by 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins. The blazon is: Argent, three lions' heads erased gules; Crest, a lion's head as in the arms. Under, the motto “Tace aut Face.” Supporters: Two greyhounds proper, collared or, resting on a ribbon scroll, under which is

“Scot of Ancrum, Bart.”

This bookplate was that of the Fifth baronet, who died in 1812.

ANTON'S HILL.

The Dicksons of Anton's Hill were a very old Berwickshire family and were originally Dicksons of Mersington, but by 1690 the only lands they possessed were Anton's Hill and Whitsome, and from that date onwards Anton's Hill was their territorial designation. The last Dickson used a Chippendale bookplate bearing Argent, three mullets gules, on a chief or, four pallets gules. There is no helmet, the crest is a dexter hand holding a pen, with the motto "FIAT JUSTITIA." Below all, "James Dickson of Antonshill, Esq."

James Dickson's daughter married the grandfather of the present proprietor, James Hunter of Anton's Hill.

These arms are not recorded, but between 1672-77, Dickson of Bughtrig (an adjoining property), recorded Azure, three mullets argent; on a chief or, as many pallets gules.

ALLANBANK.

Sir John Stuart of Allanbank, Bart.—A fine Jacobean plate, well designed and engraved. Plate mark $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Or, a fess chequy az. and arg., surmounted of a bend gu., charged with a plate between two buckles, depending from the helmet the badge of Nova Scotia. Crest, a dexter hand grasping a sword *p.p.r.*; motto, "AVANT."

"Archibald Stewart (Alenbank and Lanton)" was Lord Provost of Edinburgh when Prince Charles entered Edinburgh in September 1745.

BASSENDEAN.

This plate is possibly about 1860, in which year the arms were recorded in Lyon Register. "Parted per bend vert and arg. in chief a lion rampant of the second, and in base three papingoes of the first, beaked and membered gules, on a chief or, a buckle between two boars' heads coupé azure." Crests, dexter, on a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a lion's head erased vert, under a motto "True to the End." (Home.) Sinister, a bee feeding on a thistle flower; motto, "Dulcius ex Asperis." Below the shield, on a ribbon, "A Home, A Home," and below all, "Major Fergusson Home of Bassendean."

Major Fergusson Home died many years ago.

BLACKADDER.

This plate is an oval with a tessellated background, and no margin, and measures $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by 2 ins. It is the bookplate of Sir James Home, 6th Bart. of Blackadder, before he succeeded his father, Sir John, in the baronetcy. He was admitted W.S. 20th June 1726, was made Commissary of Lauder 15th Dec. 1739, and died 28th March 1755. It is a quartered coat.

I. Azure, on a chevron argent three roses gules. (Blackadder.)

II. Vert, a lion rampant argent. (Home.)

III. Argent, three popinjays vert. (Pepdie.)

IV. Argent, a cross engrailed azure. (St Clair of Hermiston.)

All within a bordure azure charged with three escallops. There is an esquire's helmet with a wreath of the liveries, and for crest an adder in pale sable, holding in its mouth a rose gules, leaved and stalked vert, and in an escroll the motto "Vise a la Fin"; and below all, in another scroll, "James Home, Writer to the Signet."

The baronetcy dates from 1671, is of Nova Scotia, and the present holder is Sir James Home, the 11th baronet; he was born in 1861, and succeeded his father, Sir George Home Speirs, in 1887, and claims the dormant Earldom of Dunbar. Creation 1607.

BLANERNE.

There are several interesting bookplates in this library.

1. Robert Lumsdaine of Innergelly used an early armorial plate of good design. The shield is an Elizabethan one, and bears Azure, a chevron between a wolf's head couped and a buckle in chief, and an escallop in base argent. Crest, an erne devouring a salmon, all proper. On a ribbon below the shield the motto "Beware in Time." The supporters are—dexter, a lion rampant; sinister, a wild boar rampant. They both stand on the ribbon bearing the motto. Below all, "Robert Lumsdaine of Innergelly, Esq." Plate mark 4 ins. by $3\frac{1}{4}$ ins.

2. That of Sir Francis Gordon, 8th Bart. of Lesmoir. Creation 1625, and a baronet of Nova Scotia. Extinct since 1839. His sister married William Lumsdaine, W.S., the fourth son of James Lumsdaine of Rennyhill, also of Strathtyrum, in right of his wife. She was Mary Lillias Shairp, granddaughter of the

Archbishop of St Andrews, who was murdered in 1674 on Magus Muir. The Arms were recorded in Lyon Register between 1672-77, and are—Azure, a fess chequy argent, and of the first, between three boars' heads erased or. The plate mark is $2\frac{3}{8}$ ins. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. The shield is a Stuart one, without either helmet or mantling; the crest on a wreath of the liveries rests on the centre point of the shield, and is a stag's head coupé. The badge of Nova Scotia depends from the shield, and on a ribbon, with the motto "BYDAND," the supporters stand—dexter, a wild man wreathed and crowned with leaves; sinister, a griffin rampant proper. Sir Francis was born in 1767, and died in 1839.

Mary Lillias, daughter of William and Anne Lumsdaine, married in 1816 the Rev. Edwin Sandys, a descendant of the second son of Edwin Sandys, Archbishop of York in 1567.

On the death of her brother William in 1830, Mrs Sandys succeeded to the estates of Lumsdaine and Blannerne in Berwickshire, as well as to Innergellie in Fife, and she and her husband assumed the additional surname and arms of Lumsdaine.

3. The Rev. Edwin Sandys's bookplate was engraved by Warwick, 146 Strand, and is—Or, a fess indented gules between three cross crosslets fitchée of the second. Over the shield the crest on a wreath of the liveries, a griffin rampant parted per fess, or, and gules. There is no motto.

4. The next plate was engraved by Mathews of Oxford, and is a large ear-shaped shield bearing, I. and IV., the Sandys coat just described, and II. and III., Azure, a chevron or between a wolf's head coupé and a buckle in chief, and an escallop in base argent, for Lumsden of Innergellie. This coat was recorded in Lyon Register between 1672-77. It differs from the coat of Robert Lumsdaine of Innergelly (No. 1, *ante*) in that the chevron is or, instead of argent. The Sandys crest as above, under a ribbon without a motto. Over the 2nd quarter the Lumsdaine crest, a sea eagle eating a salmon, with the motto, "Beware in Time." Below all, "Sandys Lumsdaine of Lumsdaine."

5. The last bookplate has evidently been superseded by a new and smaller one, also engraved by Mathews, and of better proportions. In it the crests and quarterings are exchanged. I. and IV., Lumsden above described, and II. and III., Sandys. The Sandys crest still has a ribbon, but no motto. Mrs

Sandys Lumsdaine was succeeded in 1864 by her third son, Francis Gordon Sandys Lumsdaine, who died in 1873.

6. His bookplate, also by Mathews, is a reproduction of that last described with the difference of a mullet gules in the middle chief, and below all—"Francis G. Sandys Lumsdaine," and was probably used by him at Ch. Ch., Oxford. He was succeeded by his son Edwin Robert John, the present Laird. Lumsdaine has been in possession of this family since the Twelfth Century, and Blanerne since 1320.

The Lumsdaine Crest is an erne or white-tailed eagle. Is it the origin of the name Blanerne, or has the crest been adopted from the name?

BORTHWICK BRAE.

This shield is what Mr Walter Hamilton calls a square Spanish shield. It bears a quartered coat, I. and IV., Gules, three boars' heads erased argent; II. and III., Vert, a bend engrailed argent charged with a baton, within a bordure fimbriated of the second, charged with four crescents and as many mullets alternately. There is no helmet nor mantling; there are two Crests, each on a wreath of the liveries; dexter, a boar's head erased argent, over it, on a ribbon, "SINE LABE FIDES" (Lockhart); and sinister, a dexter hand holding a spear *p.p.r.*, motto, "HOC MAJORAM OPUS" (Eliott). Below all, in Gothic letters, "Eliott Lockhart."

The late Allan Eliott-Lockhart of Borthwickbrae, and of Cleghorn, Lanarkshire, was born in 1803, and died in 1878; J.P. and D.L. for the Counties of Lanark and Roxburgh, and Lord Lieutenant of the County of Selkirk; called to the Scottish Bar 1824; he sat for Selkirkshire in Parliament from 1846-61. He married Charlotte, daughter of Sir Robert Dundas, first baronet of Dunira.

BOWHILL.

The only bookplate of the Buccleugh family I have found, is an early one, in which the quarterings are—I. and IV., the arms of Charles II.; II. and III., Or, on a bend azure a mullet of eight points between two crescents of the field, a ducal coronet over the shield, and some Chippendale ornament below it, on which the supporters stand, and on which a ribbon displays

the motto "Amo." The supporters are—on either side a lady richly attired, her head adorned with a plume of three feathers. Below all, "Duke of Buccleugh."

Plate mark, $3\frac{5}{8}$ ins. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins.

BOWLAND.

The blazon of this plate is—Or, three pallets gules, surmounted of a saltire argent, on a chief azure, a garb between two mullets of 6 points of the field, crest a cornucopia *p.p.r.*, and over it, on a ribbon, the motto "Cura et Industria." Below all, "Alexander Walker of Bowland, Esq." The plate mark measures $3\frac{3}{4}$ ins. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins., and the plate is a Jacobean one, so similar to that of Sir John Stuart of Allanbank as to warrant the assumption that the two plates are the work of the same engraver. The arms are those granted by Lyon Office to Walker of St Fort in 1759.

Alexander Walker of Bowland was a grandson of Alexander Walker of St Fort. He was Governor of St Helena, and purchased Bowland in 1809.

BUTTERDEAN.

Mr Arthur Balfour's bookplate by Miss Helard is dated 1899. The mark measures $4\frac{1}{8}$ ins. by 3 ins. It is printed in brown ink, and the helmet and crest dominate the shield, which is canted. The blazon is—Argent, on a chevron engrailed between three mullets sable, a seal's head erased of the first, within a bordure of the second. On a wreath of his liveries, a palm tree *p.p.r.* On a ribbon behind and on either side of the palm, the motto "VIRTUS AD ÆTHERA TENDIT." Below all, on a ribbon, "Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, P.C."

Mr Balfour was born in 1848, eldest son of the late James Maitland Balfour of Whittingehame, by his wife Lady Blanche Mary Harriet Cecil, second daughter of the second Marquess of Salisbury, K.G. He entered Parliament as member for Hertford in 1874, has held many responsible posts, is now Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has done much valuable work in connection with the war and the adjustment of the conditions of Peace, and has been awarded the Order of Merit.

He is an M.A. of Cambridge, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and an honorary LL.D. of the Universities of Edinburgh, St Andrews, Cambridge, Dublin and Glasgow, etc., etc. Has been Chancellor of Edinburgh University since 1891.

CAVERS.

A very simple plate, probably about 1810. A man's heart *p.p.r.*, and underneath, "Douglas, Cavers." James Douglas of Cavers married Emma, daughter of Sir David Carnegie, fourth baronet of Pittarron, and had with other issue James his heir, and Mary, who married in 1857 William Elphinstone Malcolm of Burnfoot, Dumfriesshire. Mr Douglas died in 1861.

James Douglas, born 1822, married 1858 Mary Graham, daughter of Sir Andrew Agnew, seventh baronet of Lochnew, and died without issue in 1878. He was the twenty-first male descendant from the founder of the family (*viz.* Archibald, son of James, second Earl of Douglas, who was killed at Otterburn), and by his death the male line became extinct, and the estates passed to Mary Malcolm Douglas, only child of W. E. Malcolm of Burnfoot, and wife of Captain Edward Palmer Douglas. See Tancred's *Annals of a Border Club*, 2nd Edition, p. 122.

CHAPEL ON LEADER.

Adam Fairholme, Esquire of Chapel, used a Chippendale plate by Lizars, *c.* 1820. Quarterly—I. and IV., Or, an anchor gules (Fairholme of Craigiehall, 1672). II. and III., Argent, a boar's head erased sable, armed or (Garden of that Ilk). All within a bordure azure. Crest, a dove holding in its beak an olive branch. Motto, "Spero Meliora." He was probably the son of William Fairholme, who owned Chapel at the time his brother owned Greenknowe near Gordon. William and George were eminent bankers in Holland, where they both amassed considerable fortunes.

CHARTERHALL (Pl. VIII.)

An armorial bookplate of a rather unusual type. The plate mark measures $3\frac{9}{16}$ ins. by $2\frac{5}{8}$ ins. The base is of a Chippendale design in three sections, the motto "In Promptu" occupying

the centre section. Two nicely-designed swags depend from this base, and a pedestal rises from the base which supports the shield, which has the following quarterings, viz., I. and IV., Argent, a fess gules between three mullets in chief sable, and a crescent in base azure. II. and III., Argent, a chevron gules, between three boars' heads coupé sable, above the shield is set an esquire's helmet, and on a wreath of the liveries a knight in armour *p.p.r.*, standing in front of, and holding a horse argent, furnished gules. The mantling is very small, and the supporters rest on a light scroll which follows the lines of the pedestal bearing the shield—they are, dexter, a lion rampant gules, and sinister, a horse argent maned and unguled or. The above arms were matriculated in Lyon Register between 1680–86, and are stated in a note to have been altered from arms granted on 29th June 1676. They were re-matriculated in 1792.

Colonel Algernon Richard Trotter, M.V.O.(1902), D.S.O.(1900), eldest son of the late Major-Gen. Sir Henry Trotter, G.C.V.O., of Charterhall and Mortonhall, was born in 1870. He entered the Household Cavalry in 1892, served in South Africa, A.D.C. to Sir Redvers Buller, and was twice mentioned in despatches. Was wounded in the European War, and is now commanding the Guards Machine Gun Regiment (6th Foot Guards), which was formed on May 10, 1918; married 1901 Lady Edith Mary Montgomerie, youngest daughter of George, 15th Earl of Eglinton and Winton.

CLIFTON.

This plate is by Kirkwood of Edinburgh, and was executed in 1810. It is a somewhat curious one. The arms which Pringle of Clifton recorded in Lyon Register in 1693, viz., Azure, on a chevron argent, three escallops of the first, are enclosed on a Chippendale shield, which rests on grass, and has a ribbon with Pringle of Clifton printed on it. Above the shield, which has neither helmet nor mantling, are two large crests enclosed by ribbons and buckles, which bear the mottoes. The dexter crest is an escallop, between two palm branches in orle, set on a wreath of the liveries, and its motto is "*Spero et progredior*"—for Pringle of Clifton. The sinister crest is a saltire on a wreath of the liveries charged with an escallop, and the motto on the ribbon, "*Præmium virtutis*," is that of Pringle of Haining; but

the Haining crest is an escallop half opened, and therein a pear *p.p.r.* About the close of the 17th century the barony of Linton was purchased by the Pringle family, and is now held by Mr T. R. B. Elliot as heir of entail of Pringle of Clifton.

CRAILING.

This plate displays on an angular shield—Azure, a *fleur de lis* between three crescents argent, impaling argent, a stag's head erased in chief, and in base three roundels, two and one, each charged with a bird, within a bordure gules. Crest, on a wreath of the liveries a cubit arm, holding in the hand a rose slip, leaved *p.p.r.* The motto "Virtute viget" is on a ribbon below the shield, and, underneath it "Paton of Crailing."

Major James Paton, late 4th King's Own Regiment, served through the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny, for which he received three medals and the Cross of the Legion of Honour. He was born September 24, 1831, and married in 1863 Agnes Alice, daughter of Joseph Chatto Lamb of Ryton Hall, County Durham. He is a D.L. for Roxburghshire.

DRYGRANGE. (Pl. VIII.)

"And Drygrange with the milk-white ewes,
Twixt Tweed and Leader standing."

Two bookplates have to be recorded here, and both are the crests of the proprietors.

1. Archibald Tod of Drygrange, W.S., born 1758, died 1816; married 1802 Elizabeth, third daughter of Sir James Pringle of Stichell, Bart. He was admitted a Writer to the Signet 3rd July 1781. His bookplate is a very dainty festoon. The mark measures $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by $1\frac{5}{8}$ ins. The crest, on a wreath of the liveries, is a fox rampant *p.p.r.*, and over it, on a ribbon, "Oportet vivere"; over all, the festoon, and below the wreath of the liveries, "Archd. Tod, Writer to the Signet."

2. T. J. S. Roberts of Drygrange, a J.P. for the Counties of Roxburgh, Berwick and Selkirk, born 1850; married 1875 Hyndmer Rutherford, daughter of Alexander Crawford, Esq. On a wreath of his liveries a demi-lion rampant azure, holding in its dexter paw a *fleur de lis* or. Over all, on a ribbon,

"*Industria et probitate.*" Below the crest, in Gothic letters, "*Drygrange.*"

ECCLES.

Sir John Paterson of Eccles, Bart., used a very fine Chippendale plate. The shield bears Argent, a badge of Nova Scotia, between, in three nests vert, as many pelicans feeding their young or. On a chief azure, as many mullets of the first—these arms, with the exception of the badge—are those of John Paterson, Bishop of Galloway 1679. Sir John impaled the arms of his wife, Anne, daughter of Hugh, third and last Earl of Marchmont, whom he married in 1755. She died in 1790. Below the shield is the motto "*Pour Le Roy,*" and a very well designed compartment of Chippendale ornament on which the supporters stand, and within which is written "*Sir John Paterson of Eccles, Bart.*" Crest, on a wreath of the liveries a pelican's head imperially crowned and coupé, holding in its beak a quill pen. Supporters, on either side a falcon *p.p.r.*

EDGERSTON. (Pl. I.)

The bookplate of Mr Frederick Scott Oliver, who has recently purchased Edgerston, strikes an entirely new note in Border bookplates. It is an extremely strong bit of wood engraving by Miss E. Monsell (Mrs Darwin), and will be better understood by the accompanying illustration than by any description of mine. The border measures $3\frac{3}{4}$ ins. by $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins., and the motto "*FACHÉ NE MARRY*" may be translated as, "Neither irritated with the present, nor worrying over the past"—a happy frame of mind. Mr Oliver is well known as the author of "*Alexander Hamilton*" (an Essay on American Union), and of the "*Letters of Pacificus,*" not to mention others. Born in 1864, he was married in 1893 to Katherine Augusta, daughter of the late John M'Laren, LL.D., a well-known judge, who took the title of Lord M'Laren, and who died in 1910.

EDNAM.

In the *Old Statistical Account*, vol. xi, p. 305, it is stated that, "when the late James Dickson, Esq., M.P., became proprietor of Edenham, being a person of public spirit, he

enclosed all his lands, planned and built a neat village . . . brought manufacturers from England, and established woolen manufactures for cloth, particularly for English blankets. . . . He built also an extensive brewery . . . and great quantities of ale and porter, brewed in it, are exported to England."

I understand it was he who built Ednam House in Kelso.

His bookplate is in two sizes, and is a festoon plate. The arms are—Azure, three mullets argent, on a chief ermine as many besants; impaling parted per chevron, argent and vert, a chevron parted per pale, gules and sable, in base a boar passant of the first. Crest, a dexter arm in armour, embowed, grasping a scimitar, all *p.p.r.* On a ribbon below the shield, "Fortis Fortuna Juvat," and below it, "James Dickson, Esq. of Ednam, in the County of Roxburgh." Both coats are unrecorded.

FAIRNILEE.

Alexander Fowler Roberts, J.P., born 1844; married 1871 Elizabeth, daughter of the late Wm. Paterson, Esq.; uses a pictorial bookplate designed by one of his sisters. It represents, within a circle, the ruined Castle of Fairnilee. In the left top corner the Roberts crest, and in the right bottom corner a rod and fishing creel are drawn in. Below all, "Alexander Fowler Roberts, Fairnilee."

Mrs Cockburn, the authoress of the modern version of the *Flowers of the Forest*, was a Rutherford of Fairnilee, and a distant relative of Sir Walter Scott's mother.

FLOORS.

John, Earl of Roxburgh, has left us a fine early armorial plate. It measures $3\frac{5}{8}$ ins. by $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins. The shield is a quartered one, and bears—

I. and IV., Vert, on a chevron between three unicorns' heads erased argent, as many mullets sable (for Ker).

II. and III., Gules, three mascles or (for Cessford). Resting on the shield is an Earl's coronet, with helmet over, and for crest a unicorn's head erased. Supporters—on either side a

wild man wreathed with leaves holding in his outward hand a club resting on his shoulder. On a ribbon below, the motto

“PRO CHRISTO ET PATRIA DULCE PERICULUM.”

And in a compartment below all, “The Right Hon^{ble} John, Earl of Roxburghe, Lord Ker, Cesfoord and Cavertoun, 1703.”

GALA HOUSE.

This bookplate is simply Mr Scott's Crest, on a wreath of his liveries, a lady, from the waist affrontée, richly attired, holding in her dexter hand a rose gules; over the crest, on a ribbon, the motto “Prudenter Amo”; below, in Gothic letters, “John Scott of Gala.”

John Henry Francis Kinnaird Scott of Gala, J.P. for Selkirk and Roxburgh, and D.L. for Selkirkshire, born 1859.

GATTONSIDE.

George Sitwell Campbell Swinton, late Captain H.L.I., now March Pursuivant, born 1859. His bookplate was designed in 1903 by Mr Graham Johnston, and bears, Sable, on a chevron or, a crescent gules between three boars' heads erased argent, within a bordure engrailed ermine, on a wreath of his liveries, on an esquire's helmet is set for crest, a wild boar chained to an oak tree, fructed all *p.p.r.*; motto on a ribbon, “J'Espere.” Below the shield a second motto, “Je Pense,” and dependent from the shield the badge of March Pursuivant. In a compartment below all, “Ex Libris, Captain George S. C. Swinton, March Pursuivant.” The plate measures 5 ins. by $3\frac{1}{8}$ ins.

GREENHILL AND GREENKNOWE.

A Chippendale plate with an oval shield. The quarterings the same as Fairholme of Chapel, with a surtout, azure three escallops within a bordure or, impaling argent, on a saltire engrailed azure, five escallops of the field. A festoon depends from the wreath of the liveries, and fruit and flowers are added to the Chippendale scrolls. Crest and motto same as Chapel, and in a compartment below, “George Fairholme of Greenhill, Esq., 1779.” See Kay's *Portraits*, vol. i, p. 413.

GREENKNOW.

The same plate just described, but Greenhill has been altered to Greenknow, and the date is erased. Greenknowe is in Berwickshire, but Greenhill is now part of Edinburgh, and George Fairholme owned them both.

HARDEN.

This bookplate dates from 1790, and is a festoon plate by D. Lizars. The shield bears—Or, two mullets in chief and a crescent in base azure. Crest, a lady richly attired holding in her dexter hand the sun, and in her sinister a half moon, all *p.p.r.* Supporters: on either side a mermaid, each holding in her outward hand a mirror. Motto, “Raparabit Cornua Phœbe.” Sir Walter Scott says in his *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, “By the Flower of Yarrow the Laird of Harden had six sons, five of whom survived him, and founded the families of Harden (now extinct), High Chesters (now representing Harden), Raeburn, Wool, and Synton.” Harden is now possessed by Walter Hugh Hepburn Scott, sixth Baron Polwarth, born Nov. 30, 1838; was Lord Lieutenant of Selkirkshire, and is a J.P. and D.L. for Roxburghshire, and Lieutenant King’s Body Guard for Scotland (R.C.A.).

HAWICK.

Dr C. J. W. Dixon has a charming Library Interior, by W. B. Hislop, dated 1909. Beneath the library table is a scroll with the following lines:

“A jollie goode booke
Whereon to looke,
Is better to me than golde.”

The plate measures 4 ins. by 3 ins.

THE HIRSEL.

On April 30, 1918, Charles Alexander, twelfth Earl of Home, K.T., died at The Hirsell in his 85th year. He was Lord Lieutenant of Berwickshire, and afterwards, for nearly a quarter of

a century, Lord Lieutenant of Lanarkshire, an office which he resigned in 1910. He used three bookplates, all of them armorial.

1. On a cap of maintenance *p.p.r.* a lion's head erased argent, under an Earl's coronet; below all, on a ribbon,

“A Home. A Home. A Home.”

2. Under an Earl's coronet a quartered shield bearing— I. and IV., Vert, a lion rampant argent; II. and III., Argent, three popinjays vert. Over all, on an escutcheon azure, an orle or; and below all, on a ribbon, “True to the End.”

3. The third plate bears the full achievement of both Home and Douglas. On a square shield is set an Earl's coronet, and the bearings are: quarterly, I. and IV., Grand quarters counter-quartered; i. and iv., Vert, a lion rampant, for Home. ii. and iii., Argent, three popinjays vert, for Pepdie; over all, on an escutcheon or, an orle azure, for Landale.

II. and III., Grand quarters counter-quartered.

i., Azure, a lion rampant argent, crowned with an imperial crown or, for Lordship of Galloway.

ii., Or, a lion rampant gules debruised of a ribbon sable, for Abernethy.

iii., Argent, three piles gules, for Lordship of Brechin.

iv., Or, a fess chequy, azure and argent, surmounted of a bend sable, charged with three buckles of the field, for Stewart of Bonkill; over all, on an escutcheon argent, a man's heart imperially crowned, and on a chief azure, three mullets of the field, for Douglas. Supporters: on either side a lion rampant argent; below all, on a ribbon, “True to the End.”

HOSCOTE.

Archibald Stavert of Hoscote; born 1828; died 1902. Used an armorial bookplate—Argent, on a fess azure between three falcons' heads erased sable, a star of six points between two crescents or. On an esquire's helmet is set a wreath of the liveries, and as crest a hand grasping a club *p.p.r.* The mantling azure doubled argent is nicely drawn, and in a scroll over the crest the motto, “Stat Veritas”; below the shield, “Stavert of Hoscote.” These arms were recorded in Lyon

Register in 1897. Hoscot was sold in 1535 by George Lord Home to Scott of Harden. About 1723 it was purchased by Adam Pott, whose son George left it to his two nephews, John Grieve and George Stavert, from whom it passed to Adam Stavert, the brother of George. The present proprietor is the Rev. W. J. Stavert, Rector of Burnsall, Yorks. See Tancred's *Annals of a Border Club*.

JEDFOREST. (Pl. VII.)

The great family of Douglas has been identified with the Borders for centuries, though of Lanarkshire origin.

Their estates both in Lanarkshire and the Borders are now held by the Earl of Home, to whose family they passed, through the Hon. Lucy Elizabeth Montague, wife of the eleventh Earl.

Lord Home received a peerage of the United Kingdom in 1875 and the title of Baron Douglas of Douglas. In his *History of the House of Douglas*, Sir Herbert Maxwell says, their "Estates included the lands of Cavers, with the Castle of Roxburgh and sheriffship of that county, the town, castle and forest of Jedburgh, the lands of Bonjedworth, the town of Selkirk, the regality of Buittle in Galloway, Drumlanrig and the lordship of Liddesdale, Tillicoultry in Clackmannan, and extensive lands in Banffshire," and he might have added, "and in Lanarkshire," where the castles of Douglas, Craignethan and Bothwell, still belong to their representative. The celebrated Douglas cause is recalled in the bookplates I am about to describe. This famous litigation lasted from 1761 to 1769, and for ten years longer, several actions of reduction had to be fought; the House of Lords at last confirmed Archibald Douglas, in his claim, to be head of the House of Douglas, and this was officially recognised in 1790, when he was made a peer of Great Britain, with the title of Baron Douglas of Douglas.

1. His bookplate bears the Douglas crest—on a chapeau *p.p.r.* a salamander in flames, also *p.p.r.*; over it a Baron's coronet and beneath it a ducal one, and below all, the name "Douglas." Lord Douglas died in 1827, having been twice married—first to Lady Lucy Graham, daughter of the second Duke of Montrose, and secondly to Lady Frances Scott, posthumous daughter of the second Duke of Buccleugh.

2. Lady Frances used, within a lozenge, the arms of Charles II. in the first and fourth quarters, and in the second and third quarters the arms of Scott, and below all, "Lady Frances Scott."

3. After her marriage she adopted a new plate, of which the mark is 3 ins. by $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins. It bears a palisade or circular fence, on the ground enclosed by it the shield and supporters rest. The blazon is: quarterly, I., Azure, a lion rampant argent, crowned with an imperial crown or—Lordship of Galloway; II., Or, a lion rampant gules, debruised of a ribbon argent—Abernethy; III., Argent, three piles gules—Lordship of Brechin; IV., Or, a fess chequy azure and argent, surmounted of a bend sable, charged with three buckles of the field—Stewart of Bonkill; over all, on an escutcheon argent, a man's heart ensigned with an imperial crown *p.p.r.*, and on a chief azure, three mullets of the field—Douglas, impaling the Buccleugh arms she used in the lozenge. Above the shield, a baroness's coronet. The dexter supporter, a naked man wreathed about the loins, resting a club on his dexter shoulder. Sinister, a stag rampant. Below all, "Lady Douglas." There is frequent mention of Lady Douglas in Lockhart's *Life of Scott*.

KAMES.

Henry Home of Kames used a Jacobean plate. The plate mark is $3\frac{3}{4}$ ins. by $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins. Later on, when he became a judge, he added below his name and designation the words "Judge in the Courts of Session and Justiciary." Otherwise the plates are identical.

I. Vert, a lion rampant argent—Home.

II. Argent, three popinjays vert—Pepdie.

III. Argent, three hunting horns sable stringed gules—Forrester.

IV. Gules, a pelican feeding her young argent, vulned *p.p.r.* All within a bordure engrailed gules.

Crest, a pelican's head couped *p.p.r.* Motto, "Semper Verus."

This coat was recorded in Lyon Register 1672-7.

Henry Home, son of George Home of Kames, was born in 1696; his mother was a Walkinshaw of Barrowfield. He passed

advocate in 1723, was elevated to the Bench as Lord Kames in 1752, on the death of Patrick Campbell of Monzie, and became a Lord of Justiciary in 1763, succeeding in that office, Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto. For fuller information, the reader is referred to Lord Woodhouslee's *Memoirs of Lord Kames*.

KIMMERGHAME. (Pl. III.)

The bookplate of the Hon. Sir Andrew Hume is an early armorial one, and bears the date of 1707. He was a son of Patrick Hume of Polwart, afterwards Earl of Marchmont, and Grizel, daughter of Sir Thomas Ker of Cavers, and was admitted an advocate in 1696. He was Sheriff Depute of the County of Berwick, and about 1704 was made General Collector of the tonnage imposed on foreign vessels, by the Act of 1695, "for carrying on an account of the kingdom, and geographical description by Slezer and Adair." He sat for Kirkcudbright from 1700 to 1706, and supported the Articles of Union, and was chosen one of the Scottish representatives to the first British Parliament in 1707. He succeeded his brother, Sir Alexander Campbell of Cessnock, as a Lord Ordinary in 1714, taking the title of Lord Kimmerghame. Born in 1676, he married in 1700 the Dowager Lady Douglas of Cavers, and died on March 30, 1730.

1. The plate measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $2\frac{5}{8}$ ins.

The shield displays quarterly :

I. and IV. Grand quarters—i. and iv., Vert, a lion rampant argent ; ii. and iii., Argent, three popinjays vert.

II. Grand quarter—Gules, three piles engrailed argent.

III. Grand quarter—Argent, a cross engrailed azure.

Over all, in surtout an escutcheon argent, charged with an orange imperially crowned, all *p.p.r.* ; in the centre chief a mullet for difference.

Crest, on a wreath of the liveries a dexter arm issuing from a heart and grasping a scimitar, all *p.p.r.* In a ribbon over the crest, "True to the End." There is a second ribbon below the shield, but it is unlettered, and below all, in a scroll enclosed compartment : "The Hon^{ble} Sr Andrew Hume, 1707."

It is interesting to compare this plate with those of the same year of Sir Alexander Campbell of Cesnok and Sir John Swinton.

2. Archibald Swinton of Kimmerghame, an ardent book collector, who died in 1804, used a very beautiful Chippendale bookplate, consisting of an elaborate Chippendale frame, very well proportioned and suggestive of a mirror frame of that style. The coat fills the centre and is sable a chevron or, between three boars' heads erased argent, on the top of the frame on a wreath of the liveries is set for crest, a boar chained to an oak tree fructed *p.p.r.*, and above in a detached ribbon, "J'espere"; below the shield, on a ribbon skilfully worked into the design, "Je Pense," and in a compartment below all, "Archd. Swinton, Esq."

Mr Swinton sold Kimmerghame in 1803.

3. Bonar of Kimmerghame recorded his arms in Lyon Register in 1824, and his bookplate bears: Argent, a saltire azure, on a chief sable three escallops or. Crest, a sword in pale *p.p.r.*

Motto, "Dinique cœlum."

Andrew Bonar of Warriston purchased Kimmerghame in 1818, and it remained in the family till 1847, when it passed to the Blythwood family.

4. Mr J. L. Campbell Swinton's bookplate is designed on the lines of his great-grandfather's plate, which has just been described, but on a much larger scale, and with an interesting heraldic display of his own and his wife's arms. He bears: quarterly, I. and IV., Sable, a chevron or, between three boars' heads erased argent, within a bordure engrailed ermine; II. and III. counter-quartered—1 and 4, gyronny of eight or and sable, each charged with a trefoil counterchanged; 2 and 3, argent, a lymphad sable, and on an escutcheon of pretence the arms of White, quartering Taylor, Armstrong, Kennedy, Towry, and Newman.

KIRKLANDS OF ANCRUM.

John Richardson of Kirklands was by descent and birth a Midlothian man. He was born on 9th May 1780, and, after travelling abroad, was admitted a Member of the W.S. Society 13th November 1827. He married in 1811 Elizabeth, daughter of Laurence Hill, W.S., and died 4th October 1864. He practised in Edinburgh as a W.S., and later removed to London, where he became a Parliamentary Solicitor. He was devoted to literature and to book collecting, and amongst his many friends

with similar sympathies, he numbered Sir Walter Scott, and Lords Cockburn and Rutherford. It was on Sir Walter's advice that he purchased Kirklands. Writing to Joanna Baillie on 12th October 1825, Sir Walter says: "John Richardson has been looking at a wild domain within five miles of us, and left us in the earnest determination to buy it, having caught a basket of trouts in the space of two hours in the stream he is to call his own. It is a good purchase, I think." He built a house at Kirklands, and settled there about 1830, and the library which he formed was enriched by volumes presented to him by the friends above mentioned, and by Sir David Dundas. Kirklands can no longer be described as "a wild domain," but is an extremely attractive and delightful residence. His bookplate has been designed in England, and consists of an eared shield with a French base. It bears Or, on a fess azure between a bull's head coupé in chief, and in base a lymphad sable, a saltire between two estoiles argent. Crest, on a wreath of the liveries a hand in armour, holding a sword in pale *p.p.r.* Motto, on a ribbon under the shield, "Virtute acquiritur Honos," and beneath the motto, "John Richardson." Kirklands was purchased some years ago by Miss Scott of Ancrum, whose property it adjoins.

LADYKIRK.

The only bookplate I have heard of from this library is that of the late Watson Askew-Robertson, born 1834, died 1906. In 1856 he married the Hon. Sarah Robertson, daughter of the first Baron Marjoribanks, who now resides at Ladykirk. He bore quarterly, I. and IV., Gules, three wolves' heads erased argent, all within a bordure of the second, in the dexter chief a canton gules. II. and III., Sable, a fess or between three asses passant argent, and on a surtout the arms of Robertson of Ladykirk; Gules, three wolves' heads erased argent, within a bordure of the second, below the surtout, and also below the shield, a wild man lying fessways in chains *p.p.r.* Crests (1) a dexter hand charged with a lozenge gules, holding up an imperial crown, all *p.p.r.*—(Robertson); and (2) a dexter hand holding on a poignard erect *p.p.r.* a saracen's head wreathed with a torse argent and gules—(Askew). There are three

mottoes, (1) "Virtutis gloria mercis," and (2) "Fac et spero," over the crests; and (3) "Patientia casus exuperat omnes" on a ribbon below the shield; and below all, "Watson Askew-Robertson."

LANGLEE.

Mr William Fair of Langlee was one of those who paraded at Jedburgh at the head of his company of Volunteers, on the occasion of the false alarm in 1804. He was agent of the British Linen Bank in Jedburgh. He died unmarried, leaving Langlee to a kinsman, who assumed the surname of Fair. His bookplate bears, Gules, a chevron engrailed or, between four *fleurs de lys*. Crest, a dexter arm in armour grasping a scimitar, all *p.p.r.*; below the shield, on a ribbon, "Vincet Veritas," and below all, "William Fair, Esquire of Langlee."

MANDERSTON. (Pl. IX.)

The late Major Sir James Percy Miller, D.S.O., second baronet, Master of the Berwickshire Foxhounds, who died in 1906—to the very great regret of all who knew him—used a very fine armorial plate, designed in 1905, by W. P. Barrett.

It bears, Argent, a cross moline azure, square pierced of the field, within a bordure gules, on a chief of the last a garb between two mullets or; in the dexter chief the Hand of Ulster. Crest, a dexter hand with two fingers pointing upwards, issuing out of a cloud, all *p.p.r.*, and on a ribbon the motto, "Omne bonum superne." The whole treatment of this plate is most artistic, the ribbon and mantling are specially fine. Below the shield, "Sir James Miller, Bart, Manderston."

In 1893, Sir James married the Hon. Eveline Mary Curzon, daughter of the fourth Baron Scarsdale; her bookplate is another very fine example of W. P. Barrett's work. It is a pictorial plate, and is dated 1907. It measures $3\frac{7}{8}$ ins. by $2\frac{7}{8}$ ins., and takes the form of a very richly ornamented frame with two ovals: the larger and upper one contains a charming view of Manderston and its terraced garden; and the lower one, a view of the fountain in the rose garden. In a panel at the foot, "Eveline Miller."

MARCHMONT. (Pls. II. and V.)

The finest set of plates I have found was used at Marchmont, beginning in 1702 with the bookplate of the first Earl, whose son, Lord Kimmerghame, I have already alluded to. It is somewhat curious that Lord Kimmerghame should have used his father's arms, without any difference, except that his shield was surmounted by a knight's helmet, and that the motto under the shield was omitted.

1. In the first Earl of Marchmont's plate we have a very fine early armorial one, perhaps the finest of the whole set. It has been well reproduced in Miss Warrender's *Marchmont and the Humes of Polwarth*, see p. xiv.

The coat is that already described on Lord Kimmerghame's plate, but under an Earl's coronet and helmet. The crest and motto are the same. The supporters, two lions rampant regardant argent, are well drawn, as is the ribbon on which they stand, with the motto, "Fides Probata Coronat." The orange, which was granted to him as an augmentation to his coat, is also introduced in four places on the scroll; and below all, "The Right Hon^{ble} Patrick Hume, Earl of Marchmont, Viscount of Blasonberry, Lord Polwarth of Polwarth, etc., Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, 1702." He was the eldest son of Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth, Bart., and was born in 1641, and after a career of many ups and downs he died at Berwick in 1724. A most interesting account of him will be found in Brunton's *Senators of the Collegé of Justice*, 1836, p. 451 *et seq.* This plate, the only one I have seen of the first Earl's, is much superior in every way to those of the second Earl, who has left us whole five different ones, beginning with a plate dated 1707, the same year as that of his brother Lord Kimmerghame's, but not so good. Its plate mark is $3\frac{7}{8}$ ins. by $2\frac{7}{8}$ ins.

2. Sir Alexander Campbell of Cessnock, who became the second Earl of Marchmont, was knighted after marrying the heiress of Cessnock. He did much for the library at Marchmont, and, in addition to his numerous bookplates, many of the volumes bore his heraldic bookstamp on their boards. Unfortunately his splendid library has recently been dispersed. He was born in 1675; called to the Scottish Bar in 1696; and raised to the Bench with the title of Lord Cessnock in 1704. He was also

sworn of the Privy Council. In 1714 he resigned his office as a Lord Ordinary in favour of his brother, Sir Andrew Hume of Kimmerghame. In 1715 he marched to Stirling with four hundred of the Berwickshire Militia, which he had raised, to support the Duke of Argyll. In 1721 he went to the Congress at Cambrai as our Ambassador. The *Scots Magazine*, in referring to him, says: "His publick spirit taught him to consider the Hanover succession as happy and valuable to us, because it confirms and strengthens our liberties." His first bookplate bears a quartered shield: I. Gyronny of eight or and sable—Argyll. II. and III. Grand quarters counter-quartered, the arms of the first Earl of Marchmont as above. IV. Gyronny of eight ermine and gules—Campbell of Loudoun. On a wreath of the liveries is set for crest an increscent enclosing a man's profile; over all, on a ribbon, the motto, "Crescam ut prosim"; below the shield on another ribbon, "Constanter et Prudenter"; and below all, on a fringed robe, "The Right Hon^{ble} S^r Alex^r Campbell of Cesnok, one of the Senators of the Colledge of Justice and one of the Lords of Her Ma^{ties} Most Hon^{ble} Privy Counsell and Exchequer, etc., 1707."

3. The next two plates are almost the same, the only difference being in the wording of the legend. The plate mark is $4\frac{3}{16}$ ins. by $3\frac{3}{16}$ ins. The shield bears the Marchmont arms, but has argent three piles gules in this and the next three plates instead of gules three piles argent as the first Earl, with a coronet and peer's helmet, crest, and motto. The surtout is azure instead of argent; the supporters, two lions rampant regardant; and the motto, "Fides Probata Coronat" below the shield. The legend runs: "The Right Hon^{ble} Alexander, Lord Polwarth, etc., Eldest Son of Patrick Earl of Marchmont, Lord Clerk Register of Scotland and Lord Lieutenant of Berwickshire, His Majesties Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of Denmark, Anno 1721."

4. Next year we have the same plate rather worn and not so bright, with a more imposing legend: "His Excellency Alexander Lord Polwarth, Eldest Son of Patrick Earl of Marchmont, etc., His Majesties Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Congress at Cambray, Lord Clerk Register of Scotland and Lord Lieutenant of Berwickshire, Anno 1772." The spelling of "Plenipotentiary" is altered in this plate.

5. In 1725, he indulges in two quite new plates, where he displays his quartered coat with each of the quarters counter-quartered. The old coronet of nine balls is abandoned, and an Earl's coronet of five points and strawberry leaves takes its place. The coat is surrounded by a ribbon with the motto of the Order of the Thistle, with the badge depending from it, "True to the End," as the motto over the crest, and "Fides Probata Coronat" under the shield. Below all, "His Excellency Alexander Earle of Marchmont, Viscount of Blasonberry, Lord Polwarth of Polwarth, Redbraes and Greenlaw, Knight of the Most Noble Order of y^e Thistle, His Majesties Amb. Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to y^e Congress at Cambray, Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, Lord Lieutenant and Sheriff of Berwickshire, A^o. 1725." It was whilst attending the Congress at Cambrai that the Earl received the Thistle, one of the few, if not the only instance, of it being bestowed furth of the United Kingdom.

The ceremony was performed by Lord Whitworth, the English Plenipotentiary, who also knighted the intrant—see Balfour Paul's *The Knights of the Most Noble and Most Ancient Order of the Thistle*.

6. The Earl's fifth and last plate measures 5 ins. by 3½ ins. The mantling is more aggressive than in any of the earlier plates, but there is no motto over the crest; the arms are displayed on an elaborate shield of Elizabethan type, and are Quarterly, I. and IV. Grand quarters counter-quartered. i. and iv., Vert, a lion rampant argent—Home. ii. and iii., Argent, three papingoes vert—Pepdie. Second Grand quarter counter-quartered: i. and iv., Argent, three piles engrailed gules issuing from the chief—Polwarth. ii. and iii., Gyronny of eight or and sable—Campbell of Cessnock. Third Grand quarter counter-quartered: i. and iv., Argent, a cross engrailed azure—Sinclair. ii. and iii., Gyronny of eight ermine and gules—Campbell of Loudoun. Over all, in the centre, an escutcheon azure, charged with an orange stalked and slipped proper, ensigned with an imperial crown as a Coat of Augmentation. Surrounding the shield is a ribbon with the motto of the Order of the Thistle, and from it depends the Star of the same Order, and the background between the shield and ribbon, is hatched in black. The supporters stand on an entablature over which a

ribbon is wound, with the motto "Fides Probata Coronat," and below all, "His Excellency Alexander Earle of Marchmont, Viscount Blasonberry, Lord Polwarth of Polwarth, Redbraes and Greenlaw, Knight of y^e most Ancient and Noble Order of y^e Thistle, His Majesties Amb^r. Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to y^e Congress at Cambray, L^d. Clerk Register of Scotland, L^d. Lieutenant and Sherif of Berwickshire. A^o. 1725." (Note the spelling "Congress" and "Sherif.")

Following upon the death of Hugh, third and last Earl, in 1794, the male line failed, and protracted litigation took place, until after 1842, when the late Sir Hugh Hume Campbell, whose rights were in danger, presented a case which successfully ended the long drawn-out proceedings.

7. Sir Wm. Purves, born 1767, died 1833; assumed in 1819 the surnames of Hume-Campbell in accordance with the will of his great uncle Hugh, third earl; and he and his son, the late Sir Hugh, seventh baronet, used—save for the difference in name—exactly the same bookplate. It measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by 3 ins., and consists of an angular-eared shield, with the ribbon and badge of Nova Scotia depending from it. The Marchmont crest and mottoes and supporters, and the following quarterings: I. Grand quarter counter-quartered—Home. II. Grand quarter, Gyronny of eight or, and sable, within a bordure gules charged with eight escallops of the first, a canton gyronny of eight or and gules. III. Grand quarter, Azure, on a fess between three mascles argent, as many cinquefoils of the first. IV. Grand quarter counter-quartered—Polwarth and Campbell of Cessnock; over all, on a surtout argent, the crowned orange; and below all, "Sir Wm. Purves Hume Campbell, Bart., of that Ilk." This plate is by Hector Gavin of Edinburgh. Sir William's father, Sir Alexander Purves, used a very fine plate which will be found under Purves.



MAXTON.

Sir Henry William Ramsay-Fairfax-Lucy, third Baronet of The Holmes; born in 1870; married in 1892 Ada Christina, daughter and heiress of Henry Spencer Lucy, of Charlecote Park, Warwickshire, and assumed by Royal license the additional surname of Lucy. His bookplate is a lion passant

guardant *p.p.r.*, with the motto "FARE FAC" on a ribbon, and below all, "Henry Fairfax."

MINTO. (Pl. IX.)

Victor Gilbert Lariston Garnet Elliot-Murray-Kynynmond, fifth Earl and seventh Baronet; born 1891; succeeded 1914; Lieutenant Scots Guards; a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute; formerly Lieutenant Lothians and Border Horse. Lord Minto's bookplate is another fine example of W. P. Barrett's work, and was executed in 1916. The plate mark measures $5\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by 4 ins., and the design is enclosed within a narrow beaded frame. The shield bears, I. and IV. Grand quarters counter-quartered—1 and 4, Argent, a hunting horn sable, stringed gules, and on a chief azure three mullets of the field (Murray); 2 and 3, Azure, a chevron argent, between three *fleurs de lis* or (Kynynmond). II. and III. Grand quarters, Gules, within a bordure vair, a bend engrailed or, thereon a baton azure (Elliot); above all, on a chief of augmentation argent, a moor's head sable, being the arms of the Island of Corsica. Above the shield an Earl's coronet bearing a helmet befitting his degree, and on a wreath of his liveries, a dexter arm embowed issuant from clouds, throwing a dart. The dexter supporter is an Indian sheep *p.p.r.*, and the sinister a fawn *p.p.r.* The motto over the crest is "Non eget arcu," and that below the shield is "Suaviter et fortiter." In a nicely-drawn compartment below all: "Victor Gilbert Lariston Garnet, fifth Earl of Minto." Sir Gilbert Elliot, fourth baronet and first Earl of Minto (Creation 1797), was appointed Viceroy of Corsica in 1794, hence the chief of augmentation in the arms.

MONTEVIOT.

Most of the Lothian books are collected in the Library at Newbattle.

Through the courtesy of Lady Lothian I was able to visit Newbattle, and note some of the bookplates, but unfortunately the time at my disposal was not sufficient to make anything like an exhaustive search. I, however, found eight different bookplates, and these I shall now shortly describe:—

1. A Chippendale plate measuring $3\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Over an Earl's coronet the motto "SERO SED SERIO"; under the coronet, the sun in his splendour; below all, in a Chippendale compartment, "Earl of ANCRAM."

2. A quartered coat enclosed within a ribbon with the motto of the Order of the Thistle, and with the badge depending from it. I. and IV., Azure, a sun in splendour or (Lothian); II. and III., Gules, on a chevron argent three mullets of the field (Kerr). Over the coat a Marquess's coronet, surmounted of a helmet, and on it on a wreath of the liveries, a sun in splendour or. Supporters—dexter, an angel in a very quaint kirtle; sinister, a unicorn argent, armed and unguled or, gorged with a collar, gules, charged with three mullets argent. Below the coat, the motto "SERO SED SERIO," and below all, "The Most Hon^{ble} William, Marquess of Lothian."

The plate mark is $3\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by $2\frac{5}{8}$ in.

This is probably the bookplate of William the sixth Marquess, born 1763; Lord Lieutenant of Roxburgh and Midlothian, who died in 1824.

3. This plate measures 4 in. by 3 in., has the same charges as 2, the motto and badge of the Thistle, the same supporters, but very differently drawn. They stand on a Jacobean base, over which on a scroll the motto is wound. There is neither date nor owner's name, and the mantling is very restricted.

4. The next plate is a quartered lozenge, hanging from a ribbon. It bears, I. and IV., Sable, an estoile or, between two flaunches ermine; II. and III., Argent, on a chief vert, a surcoat between two mullets or; underneath all, "Lady Harriet Hobart."

5. This is a circular plate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins., with no margin. It was used by the eighth Marquess, who died *d.s.p.* in 1870. It is lettered "WILL : SCHOM : ROB : KER : MARQUIS : OF : LOTHIAN." On a Gothic fret a quartered shield displays—I., Azure, a sun in splendour or (Lothian); II., Gules, on a chevron argent three mullets of the field (Kerr); III., Gules, on a chevron argent three mullets of the field, between three mascles in chief argent, and a unicorn's head erased in base; IV., Sable, an estoile or, between two flaunches ermine (Hobart). Motto, "Forward in the name of God." Supporters same as before. A peer's robe forms the background, and there are two crests set over the fret;

dexter, a sun in splendour; sinister, a stag's head erased or; motto over both, "SERO SED SERIO."

6. This is also a clipped plate, but an oval, enclosed within an eared shield, and bears a quartered coat—I. and IV., Lothian; II. and III., Kerr; over all, on a surtout, gules, on a chevron argent three mullets of the field; supporters as before, with the motto below them on a scroll, and resting on the shield a Marquess's coronet.

7. This is a most elaborate plate; it measures $4\frac{1}{8}$ by $3\frac{3}{8}$ ins., and is probably the plate used by Schomberg Henry, ninth Marquess, born 1833, died 1900. He was Secretary for Scotland, Keeper of the Great Seal, Captain General of the King's Body Guard, and Gold Stick of Scotland, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and President of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries. It bears Quarterly of Six—I. and VI., Grand quarters, Gules, on a chevron argent three mullets of the field. II., Grand quarter counter-quartered, 1 and 4, Azure, a sun in splendour or; 2 and 3, Gules, on a chevron argent three mullets between three masles in chief, and a unicorn's head erased in base. III., Grand quarters counter-quartered, 1 and 4, Gules, on a chevron argent three mullets of the field; 2 and 3, Ermine, on a chief parted gules and or, a lion counterchanged. IV., Grand quarter, Sable, an estoile or, between two flaunches ermine. V., Grand quarter counter-quartered, i. and iv., Azure, three cinquefoils between eight crosses, 3, 3, and 2. ii., Grand quarter counter-quartered, 1 and 4, Gules, three piles issuant from the dexter argent; 2 and 3, Sable, a lion rampant. iii., Grand quarter, Sable, an estoile within a bordure argent, impaling 1 and 4, Gules, three piles issuant from the dexter argent; 2 and 3, Sable, a lion rampant. A peer's helmet rests on a Marquess's coronet, and bears a wreath of the liveries with a sun in splendour for crest. Above are two helmets facing each other; the dexter has for crest a stag's head caboched; the sinister, a stag's head and neck coupéd argent, collared gules, charged with three mullets of the first, issuing out of an open crown or. This is the crest of Ker, Earl of ANCRUM. The supporters rest on palm branches; over all, "Forward in the name of God"; and below all, on an escroll, "SERO SED SERIO." It is on buff paper.

8. This plate is on white paper, and is a simpler form of

No. 7, but not so fine, and the helmets and supporters are omitted.

NINEWELLS.

David Hume, philosopher and historian, younger son of the Laird of Ninewells, was born in 1711, and died in 1776. His plate is a Chippendale one. There is neither mantling nor helmet, but Chippendale scroll work surrounds the shield, which bears: Vert, a lion rampant argent, within a bordure or, entoyer of nine fountains azure. Crest, on a wreath of the liveries a lion's head erased. The motto, "True to the End," is placed on a ribbon so high above the crest as to be out of touch with the rest of the design. In a compartment under the shield, "David Hume, Esq^{re}." The plate mark measures $3\frac{3}{8}$ ins. by $2\frac{3}{8}$ ins. The above arms are a slight variant of those granted in 1672 to Home of Ninewells. For an interesting account of Hume's life see *Chambers's Encyclopædia*, vol. vi, p. 3, also his *Life and Correspondence*, by John Hill Burton. He was Librarian to the Faculty of Advocates, and St David's Street in Edinburgh was, through a jest, called after him.

PHILIPHAUGH.

The plate mark of this plate is $3\frac{1}{8}$ ins. by $2\frac{5}{8}$ ins. It is an early armorial one, and dated. The shield bears, Argent, a hunting horn sable, garnished gules, on a chief azure three mullets of the field. Crest, a demi-forester winding his horn *p.p.r.*; on a ribbon below the shield, the motto "HINC USQUE SUPERNA VENABOR," and in a compartment below all, "John Murray of Philiphawgh, Esq^{re}, Heritable Shirrife of y^e County of Selkirk, 1710."

"It is certain," says Scott in the *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, "that, during the Civil Wars between Bruce and Baliol, the family of Philiphaugh existed, and was powerful; for their ancestor, Archibald de Moravia, subscribes the oath of fealty to Edward I., A.D. 1296. By a charter from James IV., dated 30th November 1509, James Murray of Philiphaugh is vested with the dignity of heritable Sheriff of Ettrick Forest, an office held by his descendants till the final abolition of such

jurisdictions by George II." The "Heritable Shirrife" is duly set forth upon the bookplate. The arms were recorded in Lyon Register between 1672-77.

PRIORWOOD.

Mr James Curle, eldest son of the late Alexander Curle of Morriston, was born in 1862, admitted a Member of the Society of Writers to the Signet 1886, an Ex-President of our Club, and the learned author of *A Roman Frontier Post*, uses a pictorial bookplate—a fine etching by D. Y. Cameron of the exterior of the South Transept of Melrose Abbey. The plate mark is $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins.

PURVES. (Pl. V.)

Sir Alexander Purves of Purves, who died in 1812, father of Sir William Purves Hume Campbell, used an extremely fine bookplate. The plate mark is $5\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by $3\frac{3}{8}$ ins., and the design is very effective. The shield is of the type known as a Stuart shield, and it bears, Azure, on a fess between three mascles argent, as many cinque foils of the first; in the centre chief the badge of Nova Scotia; on a wreath on the helmet, the sun rising out of a cloud, all *p.p.r.*, and on a ribbon over all, "Clarior e Tenebris." Supporters: on either side a linx rampant *p.p.r.* standing on a ribbon; and below all, "Sir Alexander Purves of Purves." The arms were granted in 1673 and were rematriculated in Lyon Register in 1772.

RAVENSWOOD.

Mrs Younger of Ravenswood's bookplate measures $3\frac{3}{8}$ ins. by $2\frac{5}{8}$ ins. It represents a corner of a music room, with an open casement, and in front of it a clavichord. On a ribbon over the open clavichord is the Dundas motto "Essayez." Below is another ribbon, on which is shown a line of music—the subject of a fugue in Bach's "Forty-eight"—and "Ex libris Katherine Theodora Younger."

RIDDELL. (Pl. VIII.)

1. A fine festoon plate measuring $3\frac{3}{4}$ ins. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. The shield is a Stuart one, and quartered, I. and IV., Argent, a

chevron gules, between three ears of rye, slipped and bladed *p.p.r.* (Riddel of that Ilk, 1784). II. and III., Or, a lion rampant sable, holding in his dexter paw an arrow, and in his sinister a bow, all *p.p.r.*, within a double tressure flory counter flory of the second—(Buchanan of Drumhead, 1672–7.) On a wreath of the liveries on the helmet, is set for crest a demi-greyhound argent; motto on a ribbon, “I hope to share.” On a scroll below the shield the supporters stand. On either side a greyhound *p.p.r.*, collared gules, from the shield on a ribbon hangs the badge of Nova Scotia, and below all, “Riddell of Riddell, Bart.”

In Lockhart's *Life of Scott*, he refers to the family thus: “Here they have been for a thousand years at least; and now all the inheritance is to pass away, merely because one good worthy gentleman would not be contented to enjoy his horses, his hounds, and his bottle of claret, like thirty or forty predecessors, but must needs turn scientific agriculturist, take almost all his fair estate into his own hand, superintend for himself perhaps a hundred ploughs, and try every new nostrum that has been tabled by the quackish improvers of the time.”

The family is of Norman origin, and is said to have been settled in Roxburghshire since 1116. The title is now held by Sir John Walter Buchanan Riddell, eleventh Baronet; born 1849; High Sheriff of Northumberland 1897, who resides at Hepple Whitefield, Rothbury.

2. The second plate is probably as recent as 1886, and bears: Parted per fess, gules and azure, three salmon hauriant in fess, each with a ring in its mouth or, and in base a boar's head erased of the last. Crest, a heron *p.p.r.* Motto on a ribbon below the shield: “PARCE QU'IL ME PLAÎT.” Below the motto, “Major-General John Sprot”; and below all, “Please return to Riddell, Lilliesleaf, N.B.” See *Incidents and Anecdotes in the Life of Lt.-General J. Sprot*, 1906.

SPOTTISWOOD. (Pls. IV. and VII.)

1. The arms of Spottiswoode have undergone various changes. The earliest plate I have seen is that of John Spottiswood of that Ilk, engraved by Calender, which Mr Fincham dates as 1750, but I think is possibly much earlier. The

shield is an Elizabethan one, and bears, Argent, three oak trees eradicated vert; Crest, an eagle rising, looking to the sun in splendour on the sinister side. Motto on a ribbon: "PATIOR UT POTIAR." Supporters, on either side a satyr. Plate mark $3\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by 3 ins.

2. Is a unique plate. It consists of a heart of a single line; enclosed by a square, also of a single line. Plate mark $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. At the top of the heart, on the dexter side, the sun in splendour. On the sinister side, on a ribbon extending down the side, "PATIOR UT POTIAR." In the base of the heart,

"SPOTTISWOODE."

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A landscape of mountains with four oak trees fills the lower part of the heart, and from the peaks of two of the hills a large eagle rises towards the sun charged with a shield, ermine, three oak trees eradicated.

In 1814 the Coat is thus recorded in Lyon Register: "Argent, on a chevron gules, between three oak trees eradicated vert, a boar's head coupé or. Spottiswood of that Ilk." In 1900 it is rematriculated in the same blazon, but the name is spelt Spottiswoode. The late Lady John Scott was a very well-known Honorary Member of our Club.

SPRINGWOOD PARK.

1. Sir George Brisbane Douglas, fifth Baronet, was born in 1856. He became a member of our Club in 1876. More than this I need not say. He uses a small bookplate consisting of the Douglas and Scott crests—(1) a cubit arm erect grasping a broken tilting spear, all *p.p.r.*, for Douglas. (2) A lion's head erased, holding in its mouth a thistle, for Scott. Over both, on a ribbon, the motto "DOE OR DIE." Beneath the crests, on an escutcheon, the "Red Hand of Ulster," and below all, "Sir George Douglas, Bt."

2. Hannah Charlotte, Lady Scott Douglas of Springwood Park, used a quartered coat, with supporters, and ribbon scrolls, by Lizars. The blazon is I. and IV., Argent, a human heart gules, imperially crowned or, on a chief azure three mullets argent, the whole within a bordure nebuly of the fourth

(Douglas). II. and III., Or, on a bend azure an estoile between two crescents of the field; in the centre chief a sword erect *p.p.r.*, and on a canton argent four *fleurs de lis* (Scott). On a surtout the arms of Scott, without the canton, and in the centre chief the badge of Ulster. Supporters, on either side a pegasus. Lady Scott Douglas afterwards married William Scott Kerr of Chatto and Sunlaws.

STIRCHES. (Pl. I.)

1. William Chisholm of Stirches was, according to "*Annals of a Border Club*," born in 1652, and in 1686 we have his book label, which is remarkable as being the earliest dated example I have come across, as well as being the only Border book label I have seen. It is a simple label, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins., and within a double border,

" William Chisholm
of Stirches,
1686."

2. Next we have an eared shield bearing, Argent, three boars' heads erased or, crest on a wreath of the liveries, a boar's head erased as in the arms, and below the shield "Wm. Chisholme." This plate is well engraved, and is printed on vellum.

3. There is an entire change of blazon in this bookplate, which probably dates somewhere about 1800, and is very bad heraldically. On a Chippendale shield, Or, on a wreath of the liveries a boar's head coupé, within a bordure embattled azure. Crest on an esquire's helmet, a dexter arm in armour embowed from the shoulder, the hand holding a scimitar in bend, all *p.p.r.* Motto, "VI ET VIRTUTE;" below all, "Chisholm of Stirches."

4. Again the blazon changes to Gules, a boar's head and neck coupé argent, same crest as No. 3, a better drawn mantling, the same motto, but below the shield, and the name "Chisholme" on an ornamented panel, below all.

5. The fifth and last is a very pretentious plate. It bears the arms matriculated by Scott Chisholm of Stirches in 1853, impaling Or, three pallets gules, surmounted of a saltire argent, on a chief azure a crescent between two mullets of the third. Crest and motto as in Nos. 3 and 4, and for supporters, two

knights in full armour with plumes in their helmets, the dexter holding in his outward hand a shield bearing gules, a boar's head and neck coupé argent; the sinister holding a lance with a pennon charged with the same arms; below all, "Chisholme of that Ilk and Stirches, 1296." This plate dates from about 1853. Mr John Scott Chisholme was born in 1810. In 1852 he succeeded his maternal uncle James Scott of Whitehaugh. He was an enthusiastic volunteer and an active promoter of the railway between Carlisle and Hawick. He died in 1868.

SUNDERLAND HALL.

I have not been able to avail myself of Mr Scott Plummer's kind permission to examine his celebrated heraldic M.S.S., but he has sent me the bookplate of his library. It is a Chippendale one, and displays a quartered shield. I. and IV., Azure, on a chevron between three lions' heads erased or, gutté de sang, as many martlets of the field. Plummer, Lyon Register, 1678.

II. and III., Gules, on a chevron argent three mullets of the first, in base a stag's head erased or, gutté de sang, for Ker of Yair. Second matriculation, 1773. Crest, on a wreath of the liveries a demi-lion argent, holding in its dexter paw a branch of palm, *p.p.r.* Like so many Chippendale plates, the motto on a ribbon is set very high above the crest, and is "Consulto et audacter." In a compartment below all, "Plummer of Middlestead."

Charles Henry Scott Plummer, Lord Lieutenant of Selkirkshire, and Convener of the County, born 1859.

SUNLAWS.

1. In 1810, Lizars engraved a small bookplate with the following blazon: Sable, on a chevron between a crescent in chief argent, and a stag's head erased in base or, three mullets gules, within a bordure azure; the helmet and mantling are typical of the time. There are two crests—dexter, the sun in his splendour proper, with the motto "REGULIER ET VIGOUREUX" (Ker of Chatto); sinister, a buck trippant *p.p.r.* Motto, "PACEM AMO" (Scott); below all, "William Scott Kerr of Chatto." The mottoes have no ribbons.

2. Is a larger plate and bears a quartered coat, and the tinctures of the Kerr shield are quite different from the plate just described. The arms of this plate were recorded in Lyon Register in 1837, and are : I. and IV., Gules, on a chevron between a crescent in chief argent and a stag's head erased in base or, three mullets of the first within a bordure azure. II. and III., Or, on a bend azure, a mullet of six points between two crescents of the field, and in the sinister chief point a rose gules. The crests are as in the earlier plate, but the mottoes are on ribbons.

William Scott Kerr of Chatto and Sunlaws was born in 1807, and died in 1890. His first wife was Hannah Charlotte, widow of Sir George Scott Douglas of Springwood Park. She left one daughter, who married Sir James Ramsay of Bamff, tenth Baronet. Mr Scott Kerr married, secondly, Frances Louisa Fennessy, and their son, Brigadier-General Robt. Scott Kerr, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O., C.M.G., born 1859, was Colonel Commanding Grenadier Guards, has seen much active service, and now resides at Sunlaws.

SWINTON. (Pl. III.)

In *The Art of Heraldry* reference is made to the great antiquity of the Swinton family, and it is said, "Claiming as they do a male descent and inheritance from Liulf, the son of Edulf, Vicecomes of Northumbria, whose possession before 1100 of the lands of Swinton is the earliest contemporary evidence which has come down to us of landowning by a Scottish subject, it is unfortunate that we cannot with authority date their armorial ensigns before the later half of the thirteenth century."

One of the early Scottish dated bookplates is that of The Hon^{ble} Sr John Swinton, Baron of Swinton, 1707. He represented Berwick in the last Scottish Parliament, and the first of Great Britain.

The plate has so much to remind one of the Philiphawgh plate, as to warrant the assumption that they are both by the same hand.

The shield bears ; Gules, three boars' heads erased argent. Crest, on a wreath of the liveries a wild boar chained to a tree *p.p.r.* Supporters, on either side a wild boar rampant. Above the crest the motto "Je Espere" ; below the shield, on a ribbon,

“ Je Pense ”; below all, in a compartment identical with the Philiphaugh compartment, “ The Hon^{ble} S^r John Swinton, Baron of Swinton, 1707.”

THIRLESTANE CASTLE, LAUDER.

Four plates fall to be described for Lauder Castle.

1. A signed plate by Archibald Burden, Edinburgh, which Mr Fincham assigns to the year 1710. If this date be right, the bookplate must be either that of Sir John Maitland of Ravelrig, afterwards a judge, with the title of Lord Ravelrig, and who in 1695 succeeded his brother as fifth Earl of Lauderdale, a staunch supporter of the Union; who died 30th August 1710, and of whom it was said by a contemporary, “ He is a gentleman that means well to his country; is a well-bred man, handsome in his person, fair complexioned, and towards fifty years old ”; or, that of his second son, Charles the sixth Earl, a Representative Peer, Master of the Mint, and Lord Lieutenant of Midlothian, who died in 1789. The shield is a quartered one, and set on a Jacobean entablature, on which the supporters stand, and over which a ribbon displays the motto “ *CONSILIO ET ANIMIS* ”: it bears—I. and IV., Or, a lion rampant gules, couped in all the joints of the field, within a double tressure flory counter flory azure. (The arms granted to John, Duke and Earl of Lauderdale, between 1672–7.) II. and III., Argent, a griffin rampant azure, holding in his dexter paw a sword *p.p.r.*, on its point a man’s head affrontée. Resting on the shield is an Earl’s coronet of the earlier type, on which a peer’s helmet is set, and for crest issuing out of a ducal coronet, a lion sejant affrontée gules, ducally crowned *p.p.r.*, holding in his dexter paw a sword azure, and in his sinister, a *fleur de lis*, also azure. Supporters, two eagles, *p.p.r.* A peer’s robe of ermine forms a background, and displays the quarterings of the coat. Plate mark, 3½ ins. by 2½ ins.

2. This plate is of later date; it measures 3½ ins. by 2½ ins., has the same blazon, but the Earl’s coronet is of the present form; the supporters stand on a scroll, and over the crest is a second motto, “ *DEO JUVANTE.*”

3. This is a purely Chippendale plate, the same quarterings as on 1 and 2 are enclosed in a Chippendale shield, the crest

rests on a wreath of the liveries; there are no supporters, but both mottoes. Plate mark, $3\frac{3}{8}$ ins. by $2\frac{5}{8}$ ins.

4. This plate is a modern one; there is no shield, but within a circle is shown the single red lion, now borne by the Maitland family, within its blue tressure flory counter flory; behind this saltire-wise are two standards, the dexter bearing the Scottish Lion; the sinister, the Blue Blanket, and between them an Earl's coronet; below all, "Earl of Lauderdale."

THIRLESTANE CASTLE, SELKIRK. (Pl. VI.)

I have four plates from this library, three of which are extremely good.

1. Is a very fine early Jacobean plate; it measures $3\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. The blazon is I. and IV., Argent, a saltire engrailed, between four roses gules. II. and III., Or, on a bend azure, a spur revel between two crescents of the first, within a double tressure flory counter flory of the second. Below the shield a mural crown argent, masoned sable, issuing therefrom six lances, disposed three and three in saltire. Over the shield, on an esquire's helmet, is set for crest on a wreath of the liveries, a dexter arm erect, grasping a crescent argent. Supporters: dexter, an eagle, wings expanded proper; sinister, a man in coat of mail with a steel cap, holding in his exterior hand a lance with pennon azure. Motto, "READY AY READY." In a compartment below all, "The Hon^{ble} Wm. Napier, Esq^r."

2. This plate measures $3\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by $2\frac{9}{16}$ ins. On a Stewart shield the same blazon as on No. 1; above the shield a Baron's coronet, the same crest below the shield as No. 1, and "Ready Ay Ready" on a ribbon below it; and in a similar compartment to that on the previous plate, "This Book belongs to Lord Napier." The supporters are also similar, but the quaintness of the sinister one has been lost in a mailed warrior in a plumed helmet.

3. Is a fine plate; the same quarterings surrounded by a ribbon, with the motto and badge of a baronet of Nova Scotia, surmounted of a Baron's coronet. The Scott crest below the arms as in the two previous plates, and on a ribbon on which the supporters stand, "Ready Ay Ready." A peer's robe forms the background, and below all, on a ribbon, "Lord Napier."

4. This plate is simply the two crests previously described, with ribbons over them for the mottoes—Dexter, “Ready AYE Ready.” Sinister, “Sans Tache.” Below all, “Thomas Erskine Napier.”

TIVIOTBANK.

An early nineteenth-century plate, bearing: Or, on a bend azure, a mullet of six points between two crescents of the first, in the sinister chief point a rose gules, stalked and barbed *p.p.r.*, surmounted of an annulet argent. Crest, a stag trippant *p.p.r.* Motto, “Pacem Amo.” Below the shield, “William Scott of Tiviotbank.” He was born 1782, died 1841, and was the only son of John Scott, W.S., of Glenormiston, Peeblesshire. Admitted a Writer to the Signet 1808. His father was the youngest son of William Scott of Woll.

WEDDERBURN.

1. An early armorial plate of fine design. The Coat is a quartered one—I. and IV., Vert, a lion rampant argent. II. Argent, three popinjays vert. III., Argent, a cross engrailed azure. Crest, a unicorn’s head and neck argent, gorged with a ducal coronet, maned and horned or. Supporters, on either side a falcon *p.p.r.*, belled. On a ribbon over the crest, the motto “Remember;” below the shield, also on a ribbon, “True to the End”; below all, “Home of Wedderburne.”

In Macfarlane’s *Geographical Collections*, now in the Advocates’ Library, in the reference to Berwickshire he says: “To the Eastward (of Duns), Manderstoun, under it Crumstane, and below that the Palace of Wedderburn of the name of Hume.”

2. Mrs David Milne Home uses a pictorial bookplate. St Margaret is represented standing crowned and with a nimbus, in her right hand a cross, in her left a palm branch. On a large shield are the arms of Home just described, impaling those of Pole. Argent, a chevron between three crescents gules, a mullet for difference, behind the Queen a large dragon, and over her head, on a ribbon, “Sta. Margarita Ora Pro Me.” Below all, “Ex Libr.: Margaret Florence Milne Home.” In the Club’s *Transactions* for 1914, p. 295, there is an extremely interesting paper on Home of Wedderburn by Mr Maddan.

WEDDERLEA.

An early armorial plate measuring $3\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Or, a fess chequy azure and argent, surmounted of a bend engrailed gules, in the sinister chief a rose of the last. Over the shield, a Baron's coronet, and on a wreath of the liveries a dove holding in its beak an olive branch, all proper. Supporters, on either side a wild man wreathed with leaves, holding in his outward hand a club, *p.p.r.*; on a ribbon below the shield, the motto, "SOLA JUVAT VIRTUS. Below all, "The Right Hon^{ble} Walter Lord Blantyre."

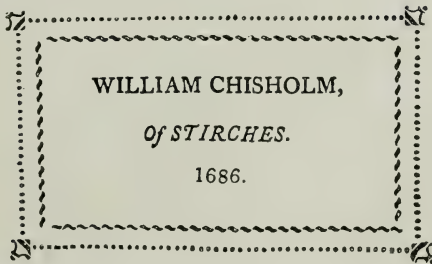
The Barony of Blantyre has been dormant since 1900, when the estates passed to William Arthur Baird, second son of Sir David Baird, third baronet of Newbyth, and grandson of the last Lord Blantyre.

WELLS.

Lady Usher of Norton and Wells, uses a very well-designed armorial bookplate, by Miss Helard, executed in 1904. It is printed on biscuit-coloured paper, and measures $3\frac{3}{4}$ ins. by $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins. A bow of ribbon occupies the upper part of the plate. The ends worked in scrolls enclose a shield suspended by ribbon. The shield displays gules a saltire, between four batons argent, garnished sable, in the dexter chief on a canton the badge of Ulster (Usher). Impaling—Parted per chevron argent and sable, three bulls' heads erased, counterchanged (Turnbull). Below the shield on a broader ribbon, "Katherine Scott Usher." Within the border is an effective leaf ornament, and the groundwork is hatched in, in black.

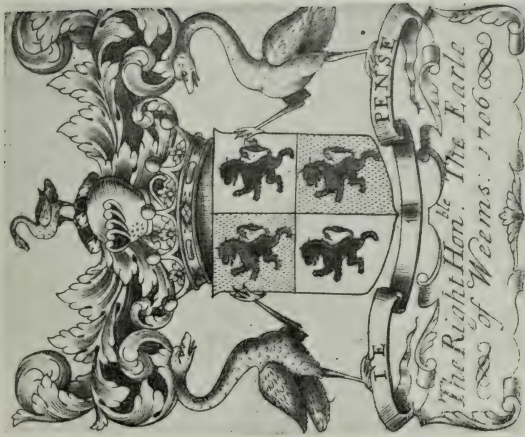
WHITEBANK.

This bookplate is an early armorial one of very striking design. Its blazon is, Argent, on a saltire engrailed sable, five escallops or. The plate mark is $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by 3 ins. On an esquire's helmet on a wreath of the liveries is set for crest a man's heart *p.p.r.*, winged or, and over it the motto, "Sursum"; below the shield, in characteristic writing, "Alex' Pringle of Whitebank." The arms were matriculated to Pringle of Whytbank between 1672-77, and the same arms were rematriculated in 1828 in



EDGERSTON.

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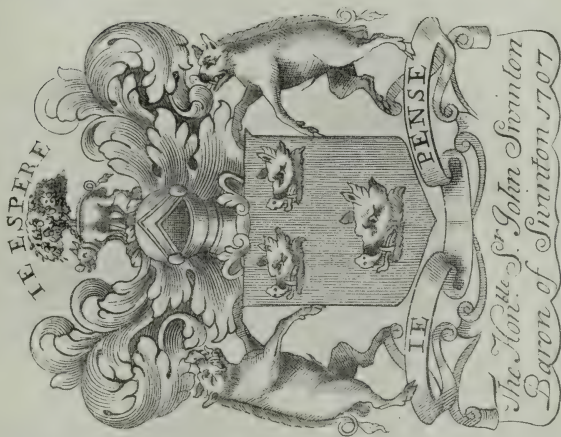


YARROW.

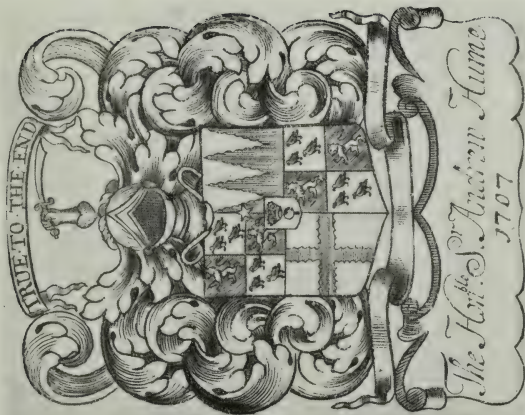


MARCHMONT.





SWINTON.



KIMMERGHAME.

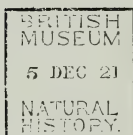
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HISTORY.



ANCRUM.



John Spotswood of that Ilk.
Alexander Sculphart



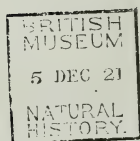


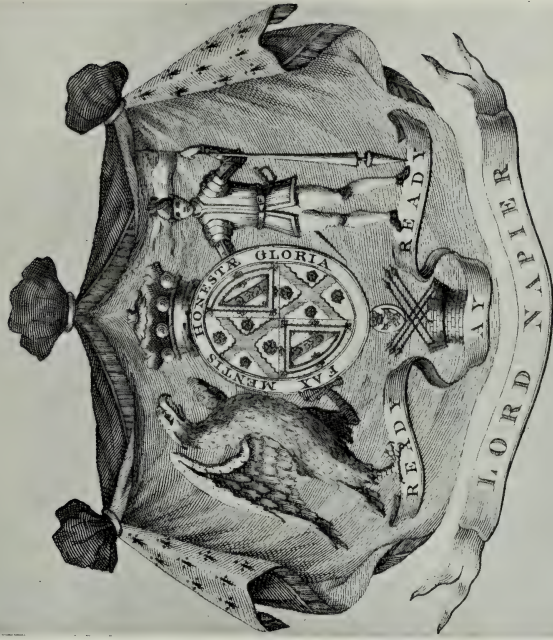
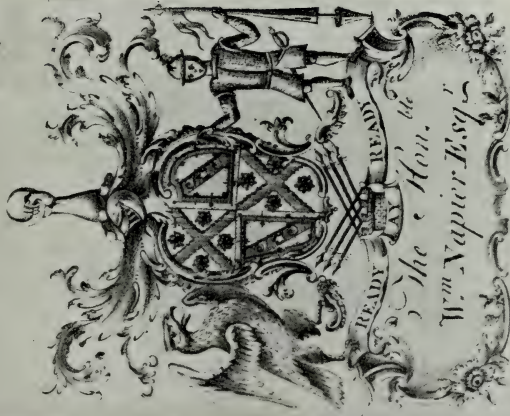
*His Excellency
Alexander Earl of Marchmont Viscount of Blackford
Lord of the March of Fife and of the March of Angus
of the most ancient noble order of the Thistle. As. Herald
and Extraordinary is, Deputy and Secretary of the
Lord Register of Scotland. Lieutenant of the County of
Perthshire*

*CLAUDE
F. TENDRIL*

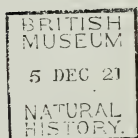


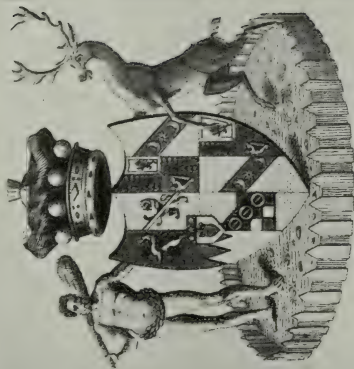
*Sir Alexander Purves
of
PURVES*





THIRLESTANE CASTLE, SELKIRK.





Lady Douglas -

JEDFOREST.

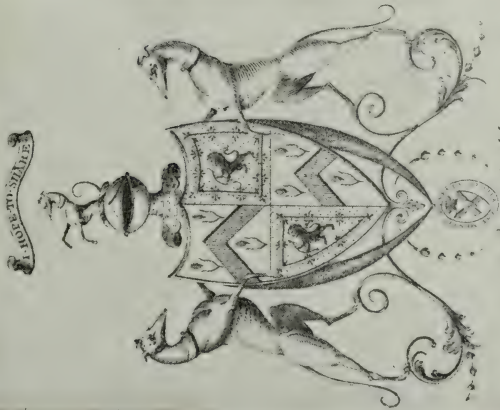


SPOTTISWOODE.

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NATURAL
HISTORY.



*Riddell
of Riddell, Berk.*

RIDDELL



*Archd. Tod
Writer to the Signet.*

DRYGRANGE.



CHARTERHALL.



Lyon Register to Pringle of Whytbank and Yair. Whytbank Tower was demolished early in 1800, to furnish building material for the new house at Yair.

YARROW. (Pl. II.)

The Earl of Wemyss, though without a seat in the Borders, owns several farms in the parish of Yarrow. The Earl of 1706 used a very fine early armorial plate, measuring $3\frac{3}{8}$ ins. by $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins. The shield bears quarterly, I. and IV., Or, a lion rampant gules, for Macduff. II. and III., Argent, a lion rampant sable, for Glen. Over the shield an Earl's coronet and helmet, and for crest, on a wreath of the liveries a swan proper. Supporters, two swans, wings inverted *p.p.r.*, standing on a ribbon bearing the motto, "JE PENSE"; below all, in a decorated compartment, "The Right Hon^{ble} The Earle of Weems, 1706." This was the bookplate of David the fourth Earl, a Privy Councillor, Lord High Admiral of Scotland, and one of the Commissioners for concluding the Treaty of Union. He died in 1720.

YETHOLM.

Andrew Wauchope of Niddrie Marishall; born 1818, and died 22nd November 1874. His property is now held by the Trustees of the late Major-General Andrew G. Wauchope. His bookplate is probably about 1850, and is characteristic of that period. The blazon is, Azure, two mullets in chief and a garb in base or. Crest, a garb as in the arms. Motto, "STA PROMISSIS." The tinctures are not indicated; the arms were recorded in 1672-7.

The early dated plates are as follows :

- 1686. William Chisholm of Stirches.
- 1702. Patrick Hume, Earl of Marchmont.
- 1703. John, Earl of Roxburghe.
- 1706. The Earle of Weems.
- 1707. Sir Andrew Hume, Lord Kimmerghame.
- 1707. Sir Alexander Campbell of Cesnok (afterwards 2nd Earl of Marchmont).
- 1707. Sir John Swinton.
- 1710. John Murray of Philiphawgh, Esq.

1721. Alexander, Lord Polwarth (afterwards second Earl of Marchmont).
 1722. Alexander, Lord Polwarth (afterwards second Earl of Marchmont).
 1725. Alexander, second Earl of Marchmont.
 1725. " " "
 1779. George Fairholme of Greenhill.
 17—. Spottiswoode.

From the above list it will be seen, that many dated bookplates, of a very interesting period, have been used by famous Border men, and it may be hoped that others may be brought to my notice, as the result of this paper.

I will be grateful to any of our members for information about any good plates in order that I may have the opportunity of examining and recording them.

Owing to the difficulties caused by the war, this paper cannot be so fully illustrated as one would wish, but the illustrations which are given, have been carefully selected to bring before the Club as many characteristic examples as was possible under present conditions.

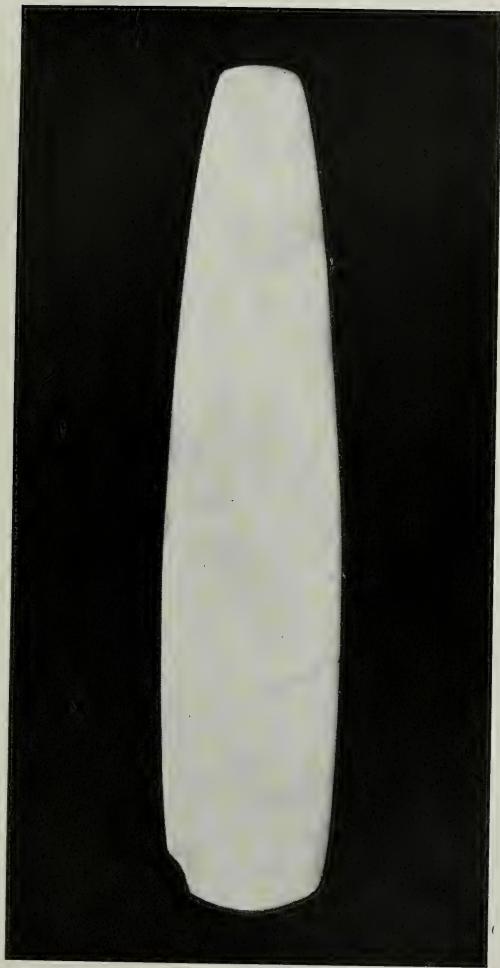
QUARTZ AXE FOUND AT LADYFLAT.

By JAS. HEWAT CRAW, of West Foulden, F.S.A.Scot.

THIS axe, which was exhibited at the annual meeting of the Club, was found in 1912 by a ploughman, in the Gavinton Field on Ladyflat Farm in the Parish of Langton. It measures $8\frac{5}{16}$ inches by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $\frac{15}{16}$ inch.

So far as I can learn it is the only known example of a quartz axe. Its perfect symmetry and grace of outline render it a masterpiece of workmanship, and it has fortunately survived in an excellent state of preservation, there being only one small chip broken from the cutting edge.

Parts of the axe retain the original high glassy polish, and the alabaster-like translucency of the quartz contributes to make this a gem among Scottish axes. It is now in the collection of Mr Robert Kinghorn, Foulden Moorpark.



QUARTZ AXE FOUND AT LADYFLAT.

BRITISH
MUSEUM

5 DEC 21

NATURAL
HISTORY

COMMANDER FRANCIS MARTIN NORMAN, R.N.

THE subject of this notice led such a busy public life that it seems fitting at present to confine attention in the main to his relations with the Club, of which he was long an active and honoured member.

Francis Martin Norman, the son of Robert C. Norman, Esquire of Bromley Common, Kent, was born at Chislehurst 19th December 1833, and educated at Harrow. In 1848 he entered the navy as naval cadet on H.M. frigate *Havannah*, on board of which he spent a number of years in the South Seas. On his return to England he was appointed to H.M.S. *Britannia*, under Vice-Admiral Dundas, at that time commanding the Mediterranean station; and in the capacity of officer in charge of the ship's pinnace he assisted in landing soldiers on the Crimean shore, and witnessed the battle of Alma. Subsequently he formed part of the original Naval Brigade which landed in October 1854 at the harbour of Balaclava, and endured the hardships of trench life for four months before Sebastopol. He served on the field of Inkerman with a reserve regiment of bluejackets, being detailed to carry a dispatch to the late Sir William Hewitt, in the Lancaster battery, amid the bullets of the battlefield and the shot from the Russian warships in the harbour. In March 1855 he received promotion as Lieutenant, and was gazetted to the steam frigate *Tribune*, on board of which he took part in many operations at sea, including two night attacks on the sea forts of Sebastopol. Later he was engaged in the China War (1857-8), and, on his return in 1863 invalided, he retired from the service with the rank of Commander, holding Crimean medals with two clasps for Inkerman and Sebastopol, the Order of the Medjidie, and the China medal.

Taking up temporary residence at North Berwick, Commander Norman occupied his leisure in botanical and geological investigations in that vicinity; but, attracted by the bracing air

of the Borders, he eventually removed, in 1877, to Berwick-on-Tweed, into whose public life he threw himself with all the ardour of his vigorous manhood. Among the offices filled by him during his forty years' residence there may be mentioned his appointment as Justice of the Peace, Town Councillor, Sheriff (twice), Mayor (twice), Alderman, Chairman of the Governors of Berwick Grammar School, and President of the local Museum; and in acknowledgment of his abundant service, as well as of his presentation of a handsome granite drinking-fountain in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, he was presented with the honorary freedom of the borough in 1904, a distinction which he greatly valued.

His first connection with the Club dates from his attendance at a field meeting near Coldingham on 30th July 1874, when he was nominated a member; and so appreciated were his gifts and interest in its aims that, in the course of only ten years, he occupied the chair as President. In proof of his facility in composition and general business capacity, he not only edited the full reports of the meetings during his year of office, but at the annual meeting inaugurated a new method of nomination to membership, which won acceptance, and has continued to regulate admission to the Club.* For the benefit of such as may not be in possession of the report of that meeting, the terms of the motion are as follows: "That in future the names of gentlemen who may desire to be admitted to membership can be brought forward by the use of the approved Form only, which in each case the Secretary is requested to see properly executed." In recognition of his zeal in connection with a visit paid in 1889 by the British Association to Berwick during his Mayoralty, the Club accorded him a special vote of thanks for the valuable part taken by him in maturing and carrying through the admirable arrangements, which contributed so much to the enjoyment of the excursionists from Newcastle-on-Tyne after their congress in that city. Always diligent in attendance at, and helpful in the conduct of, field meetings, he was appointed on the death of Colonel David Milne Home, in 1901, interim Organising Secretary, and, in spite of advancing years, filled that office till he felt he could entrust its duties to another, whom he had trained and encouraged to face the difficulties

* *B. N. C.*, vol. x, p. 489.

accompanying it. And even after being relieved and enabled to enjoy well-earned rest, he retained his keen interest in the Club's wellbeing through frequent and sympathetic conference with his successor.

Among services rendered to the place of his adoption must be ranked his inception of the Historic Monuments Committee, to whose energy and judicious action Berwick is indebted for the improved condition of her famous Elizabethan fortifications. In a concluding note to his admirable *Official Guide** to these, Commander Norman seems to reveal the motive which induced the formation of the Committee, when he states that "we are impressed with the conviction that neither our brother Freemen of Berwick, nor its inhabitants in general, have realised to any sufficient extent the singular value and interest of their Historic Monuments, or the responsibility that rests with them, on grounds stronger than mere sentimental ones, of handing them down to posterity in good condition." Nor would the sum of his activities be complete were mention not made of a further scheme, dear to his heart, and approved by the Club, to erect a memorial of the Battle of Flodden. In spite of the somewhat cold reception given to it by the general public, it was successfully carried through, and now a Celtic granite cross, inscribed with the words—"Flodden 1513. To the brave of both nations. Erected 1910"—dominates Piper's Hill, "to speak to thoughtful minds in days to come, telling of ancient agony long since assuaged, of ancient feud for ever reconciled."

In despite of the many claims on his time and generosity, Commander Norman took occasion to enrich the *History* of the Club with papers of a useful and scientific nature, of which diligent search and careful composition are distinguishing features. Early in life he had published *An English Grammar Assistant*, of which 5000 copies had been sold, and thereafter *At School and at Sea*, followed by *Martello Tower in China*, both of which were supplied to the libraries of H.M. Fleet by order of the Admiralty: but throughout his membership of the Club he followed another tack, and contributed to the *Proceedings* a number of notices, botanical, geological, and obituary, of which the following is a summary:—

* Published by G. C. Grieve, Berwick, 1907. Price, Sixpence.

"Embedded Reptiles," vol. x, p. 491.

"Coniferous Timber of Commerce, locally imported," vol. xv, p. 99.

"The Functions of Climbing Roots of Ivy," vol. xvii, p. 140.

"On a Deciduous *Cedrus Atlantica*," vol. xvii, p. 143.

"An Elder growing on Apple Tree," vol. xvii, p. 145.

"An Alleged Embedded Toad," vol. xvii, p. 250.

"Memoir of Colonel David Milne Home, of Wedderburn," vol. xviii, p. 163.

"Obituary Notice of Charles Stuart, M.D.," vol. xviii, p. 171.

"Geological Notes at Lauder," vol. xviii, p. 265.

"Obituary Notice of Mrs Barwell Carter," vol. xix, p. 88.

"Obituary Notice of Captain Forbes, R.N.," vol. xix, p. 364.

"*Pinus pinea* at Dunglass, East Lothian," vol. xix, p. 173.

"Etymology of Berwick word—Dover," vol. xix, p. 178.

"Obituary Notice of Rev. Canon Tristram, D.D., Durham," vol. xx, p. 211.

"Obituary Notice of Watson Askew Robertson of Pallinsburn," vol. xx, p. 212.

"Battle of Flodden," vol. xx, p. 290.

"Obituary Notice of Thomas Hodgkin, D.C.L.," vol. xxii, p. 134.

With no little diffidence one approaches an appreciation of the man himself. Outwardly somewhat austere and stiff, as became one long inured to the quarter-deck, he was at heart considerate and sociable, as those of whom he made associates can amply testify. In no direction, perhaps, did his humanity make itself more clear than in his dealings with young men, his weekly class for Bible study affording him opportunity to speak a word in season, and at a later period to supply counsel and material help to many who had been enrolled in it. Religion occupied a prominent place in his daily routine, and led to the weekly occupation of his official seat in the house of God. From it there emanated a generous advocacy of philanthropic schemes, and a hearty and practical support of the cause of good. "In diligence not slothful: fervent in spirit: serving the Lord," may not set an undue value on his personal and public life. Thorough seems the fitting term by which to characterise all his work. As may be imagined, the organising of field-meetings involved no little outlay of thought and energy, and their successful

termination ministered to a corresponding measure of gratification; and to those who were fortunate enough to participate in these during his conduct of them, evidence was not wanting that the man who had acquired through seafaring the habit of close attention to details, had not lost touch with his former manner of life, when, having carefully charted the course for the day, he landed his freight within the time limit.

In the autumn of 1918 Commander Norman was apprised by his medical attendant that he was the victim of a malignant malady; and in the brief space still at his disposal he continued to play the man, and "laid him down with a will." He died at Cheviot House on 6th October of that year, and was buried in Berwick cemetery, according to his expressed desire, with full civic honours.

J. J. M. L. AIKEN.

A NORTHUMBRIAN HERMIT OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

At the Assizes held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 24th April 1256, the township of Alnwick appeared by its twelve jurors and presented:—

"That one Gilbert of Niddesdale, a stranger, joined himself to a hermit called Semannus of Botelesham, and when they were on a moor, Gilbert beat the hermit, wounded him and left him for dead, taking away his clothes and a penny, and fled. And in his flight he met Ralf de Beleford, a King's Sergeant, who took him, charging him as a malefactor, and led him to Alnewyk. The hermit came there and accused him of the robbery and assault. Gilbert confessed the charge before the Bailiff and the men of Alnewyk, whereon the sergeant made the hermit behead him. The Sherifi and the coroner being asked by what warrant he was beheaded, say that this is the custom of the county—that as soon as one is taken red-hand (*cum manu opere*) he is at once beheaded. And he who pursues him for his stolen goods has them for beheading him."—*Cal. Doc. Rel. to Scotland*, vol. i, p. 395.

THE REV. WILLIAM STEVEN MOODIE.

THE REV. W. S. MOODIE, parish minister of Ladykirk, was born at Chryston, near Glasgow, on the 14th July 1866, being son of the Rev. John Moodie, then minister of Chryston, afterwards minister of Kippen, in Stirlingshire. His mother was a daughter of the Rev. William Steven, D.D., successively headmaster of George Heriot's Hospital, chaplain of the Scots Church in Rotterdam, and minister of Trinity College Church, Edinburgh, author of a *History of the Scottish Church, Rotterdam*, and of a *History of George Heriot's Hospital*. Mr Moodie was educated at the High School and the University of Glasgow and the University of Edinburgh. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, on 14th May 1890; served as assistant at Burnbank, Keith, Peebles, and East Parish, Aberdeen. He was elected minister of Ladykirk, Berwickshire, and inducted and ordained there on 17th March 1905. He was married on the 29th June 1909 to Alice Paxton, daughter of William Barrow Macqueen, late Procurator-Fiscal of Berwickshire, by whom and by one daughter he is survived. He was elected member of the Club on 12th October 1905, and contributed to the *Transactions* for 1916 "Notices of Fishwick and Paxton," a valuable and interesting paper; and for 1917 two short papers: (1) "Sir John Conyers, Governor of Berwick," (2) "An Edinburgh Original and her Merse Home"—both well done and of much local interest. He also contributed to the *Transactions* of the Scottish Ecclesiological Society an exhaustive paper on his own historic church—"Ladykirk or Kirk of Steil." He also did valuable work for the new edition of Scott's *Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ*, in collecting and editing the memoirs of the ministers of the Presbyteries of Duns and Chirnside—very congenial work, as he took great interest in all matters connected with genealogies, duly noting down and recording dates and particulars of the leading families of the Merse. He was a model parish minister, earnest, industrious, and attentive. He passed the most of his time in his study amongst his books, over three thousand volumes, having inherited the collections of his father and grandfather. Mr Moodie, after a short illness, entered into his rest on 19th December 1918, in his fifty-third year. W. MADDAN.

RICHARD WELFORD, ESQ.

By the death of Mr Richard Welford of Gosforth, near Newcastle, the literary society of Tyneside has lost its most distinguished ornament and the Club an old and valued member. Born at Upper Holloway, within sound of Bow Bells, brought up and educated at Haddenham, in Buckinghamshire, he came to Newcastle in 1854, into the office of the *Newcastle Chronicle*. Here he remained for a few strenuous years before joining the Tyne Shipping Company, a connection which lasted for the rest of his life. He became a member of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, 26th March 1879, and enriched the publications of that society by a very great number of communications, the titles of which are set out in a bibliography, appended to his memoirs, written by Mr John Oxberry, printed in *Arch. Æl.*, 3 ser., vol. xvi. Of the numerous separate works which issued from his pen, special mention must be made of a *History of Newcastle and Gateshead*, 3 vols. ; an *Account of the Monuments and Tombstones in St Nicholas, Newcastle* ; *Records of the Committees for Compounding, etc., with Delinquent Royalists in Durham and Northumberland during the Civil War, etc., 1643-1660* ; and *Men of Mark 'twixt Tyne and Tweed*, 3 vols. For his unmatched service in Northumbrian history and biography the honorary degree of M.A. was conferred on him by the University of Durham, and he was made a Vice-president of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries. He was a Justice of the Peace for Northumberland, and very active in his magisterial duties.

He was elected a member of the Club 9th October 1889, and contributed to vol. xxii. of the *History* of the Club a paper on "James Ellis of Otterburn, a Poetical Attorney," which may be consulted as a specimen of his style. At the time of his death Mr Welford possessed a larger collection of local books than any other living man. He died on the 20th June 1919 at the ripe age of 83, having been blind for the last couple of years of his life.

J. C. HODGSON.

CARHAM.

The following advertisements are taken from the files of old Newcastle newspapers :—

“To be preemptorily sold on Monday the 22nd of June next, between the hours of 4 and 6 afternoon, pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, before Thomas Lane, Esq., one of the Masters of the said Court, several estates in and near Carham, in the County of Northumberland, of the yearly value of £506, 10s., late the estate of John Forster of Edderstone, in the same County, Esq., deceased.”—*Newcastle Journal*, 30th May 1752.

“To be preemptorily sold on Tuesday the 13th of February next, between the hours of four and six o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, before Thomas Lane, Esq., one of the Masters of the said Court, the capital messuage and township of Carham and the free fishing thereof in the river Tweed; a messuage or tenement called Chidlaw, Glebe lands in Learmonth, and several tithes in Wark, Sunnilaws, Presson, Moneylaws, Mindrim, and Wark West Demesne, in the County of Northumberland, of the yearly value of £506, 10s.; and also the advowson of the church of Carham aforesaid, late the estate of John Forster, Esq., deceased; particulars whereof may be had at the said Master's office in Coney Street, London.”—*Newcastle Courant*, 16th December 1752.

AYTON.

“1 January 1578. Charter by Robert Logan of Restalrig, granting in feu-farm heritably to Alexander Auchincraw, his heirs and assigns, (1) a husband land and a half, occupied by David Home of Ninewells, lying in the town and territory of Aytoun, with mansion of the same, bounded by the lands of George Home of Wedderburn on south and north; (2) a cot-land occupied by the said Alexander, in the town and territory of Coldingham, between the lands occupied by John Crawford on east and those of David Ellem of Rantoun on west, the cemetery of the monastery church of Coldingham on south and the Skaitebeburn on north; and (3) one acre lying in the North Feild presently occupied by William Auchincraw in Swinwod, the common or ‘commoun lone’ on east, the ‘hawbank’ on west, and the gardens of North Feild on south, and the common on south: To be held of the granter and his heirs in feu-farm for the following reddendos: for No. 1, 30s. Scots of old rental and 10s. augmentation=40s. yearly; No. 2, 24s. formerly paid and 2s. 8d. of augmentation=26s. 8d. yearly; and for No. 3, six pennies formerly paid with two pennies=eight pennies. Dated at Fastcastell 1st January 1577–8. Witnesses: George Auchincraw of Netherbyer, Andrew Charterus, John Campbell and others. Signed ‘Robert Logane of Restalrige.’”—*Cal. Laing Charters*, p. 238.

THE DICKSONS OF MERSINGTON AND ANTON'S HILL.*

By Lieut.-Colonel JAMES HUNTER of Anton's Hill.

WERE it not that much has been written on the Dicksons of Berwickshire that is both inaccurate and misleading, there might be little justification for dealing with the subject; but no mention, so far as I am aware, has yet been made of the Dicksons of Mersington. This perhaps is not surprising, seeing that it is now more than two hundred years since they ceased to use that title.

The earliest evidence of their existence, which I have seen, is a deed dated 11th June 1472, discovered, along with many other ancient documents, in the course of searching a lumber-room at Anton's Hill.

This charter commences as follows :—

“Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel auditoris Patricius Dicson de Mersantone salutem in Domino sempiternam noveriti universitas vestra me non vi aut metu ductum nec errore lapsum sed mea pura et spontanea voluntati utilitatisque mea undique previsa et appensata dedisse concessisse et hac presente carta mea confirmare carissimo filio meo primogenito et apparenti heredi Roberto Dicson pro dilectione et amore filiali quem habeo prefato Roberto totas et integras illas tres liberatas terrarum mearum cum dimidio jacentes in dominio de Bergami in comitatu de Mercie infra Vicecomitatum de Bervici. Tenendas et habendas, etc. etc. Prefato Roberto et Jonete de Linlithgow sponse sua.”

These 3½ pound lands seem to have been a wedding present to his eldest son on his marriage with Jean of Linlithgow, since,

* The relative position of the properties referred to is as follows :—Anton's Hill is one mile south of Mersington, and Birgham three and a half miles south of Anton's Hill. Mersington is a farm of about 500 acres, and was purchased by the father of the present owner in 1874. Anton's Hill, which marches with it, is about equal in acreage, but is divided into mansion-house, certain grass parks, and three holdings. It derives its name from an old well bearing the following inscription: “Fons sacr. san. Anton. ac sanitat.”

in a deed dated 2nd June 1472, Patrick Dickson and “nobilis vir David Linlithgow pater predictæ mulieris” appear before a notary public in the matter of these same husband lands. This theory is further strengthened by the fact that the only reddendum asked was a red or a white rose :—

“Reddendo inde annuatim dictus Robertus et Joneta sponsa sua, etc. etc., unam rosam rubram vel albam in festo nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptisti, etc.”

The idea of the red or white rose was no doubt suggested by the York and Lancaster business, the final battle of which had been fought the year before.

But perhaps the most interesting part of the deed is the testing clause :—

“In cujus rei testimonium sigillum meum præsentibus appensum apud monasterium sacte (*sic*) Marie de Driburgh undecimo die mensis Junii anno domini millesimo quadragesimo septuagesimo secundo coram his testibus, videlicet, Venerabili in Christo viro Waltero Abbate Monasterii Sancte Marie de Driburgh, Jacobo Hage de Bemerside, Patricius de Rutherfurde, Valtero de Rutherfurde, Johanne Dewar, Vilelmo Dickson, Adam Purwass, cum multis aliis.”

The first question that suggests itself is, Why did Patrick Dickson find it necessary to go so far as Dryburgh to get his charter written, seeing Kelso was so much nearer? And to this Tytler's *History of Scotland* supplies the answer that Kelso Abbey was at that time in the hands of the English.

It is interesting to find such old Border names as Haig of Bemersyde and Rutherfurd of Rutherfurd among the witnesses, and the expression “cum multis aliis” seems to suggest that the ceremony of signing took place after mass.

The following deeds were also found at the same time and in the same place :—

Precept of Clare Constat by James, Lord St John, Preceptor of Torphichen, in favour of Alexander Dickson as heir to his father in Temple lands in the town and territory of Birgham and county of Berwick, 27th Jan. 1558.

Instrument of Sasine in favour of the said Alexander Dickson, 2nd Feb. 1558.

Charter by Lord James Home in favour of Alexander Dickson in life rent, and James Dickson, his son, in fee, of croft and houses in Birgham, 10th Sept. 1596.

Charter by Robert Dickson in favour of William Scott of Temple lands in Birgham, 5th June 1630.

Charter of Confirmation by Lord David Home of Wedderburn in favour of Robert Dickson and others, 20th May 1643.

The above list forms a kind of ladder down the centuries, the last rungs of which are supplied by the family burial-place at Eccles :—

JOHN DICKSON of Antons Hill
died 15th Aug. 1690 aged 75

ELIZABETH KERR his widow
died 12th Nov. 1691 aged 68

JOHN DICKSON of Antons Hill
died 21st Aug. 1789 aged 78

KATHERINE HEPBURN
His spouse
died 21st July 1789 aged 71

JOHN DICKSON of Antons Hill
Cousin german of the late
John Dickson
died 1st Nov. 1750 aged 72

ISOBEL JAMIESON his widow
died 12th Feb. 1777 aged 76

JAMES DICKSON of Antons Hill
died 10th April 1825 aged 84

JEAN SANDILANDS DYSART
His wife
died 5th December 1821 aged 85

Repaired 1740. Renewed 1818.

James Dickson had an only child, Jean, who married Sir Martin Hunter, G.C.M.G. and G.C.H., of Medomsley, County Durham, and she and her husband are buried in the old thirteenth-century church there.

As to what is known of the doings of the Dicksons there is little enough ; but Tytler's *History* again affords some help, as it records that, in the rising of the Duke of Albany against the King, 1479, Patrick Dickson formed part of the garrison of

Dunbar Castle, and on the fall of that place escaped, with the rest of the garrison, by sea to England.

"Albany, who was still in France, was solemnly cited at the market cross of Edinburgh and before the gates of his castle of Dunbar, to appear and answer to a charge of treason; whilst many of his boldest friends and retainers, Ellem of Butterdean, George Home of Polwarth, John Blackbeird, Pait Dickson the Laird, and Tom Dickson of the Tower, were summoned at the same time and on a similar accusation."

Tom Dickson of the Tower—was this the Tower at Mersington or Leitholm Peel?

At Anton's Hill there is a stone carved with the Dickson arms, on which is inscribed:—

"Mr John Dickson of Antons Hill Commissar of the Commissariot of Lauder Sheriff Deput of Berwick one of the Justices of the Peace and Commissioner for land tax of the foresaid shire Anno Dom. 1727."

He was also factor to the Earl of Marchmont. James Dickson was also a member of the Scottish bar; he held burgess tickets of the following burghs:—Lanark, 1768; Jedburgh, 1766; Annan, 1766; Peebles, 1768; Forfar, 1779; Dumfries, 1760; and another beginning, "Apud Kircuam," 1773 (Kirkcudbright?). He received a commission as captain in the Coldingham Volunteer Company, 1798, which he resigned in 1808, when he was presented by the company with a silver cup, which is now at Anton's Hill.

Perhaps the rescuing from oblivion of an ancient family of the Merse is sufficient justification for this article.

PRICE OF OATMEAL.

In the *Newcastle Courant* of 24th May 1746 it is stated:—

Edinburgh, 19th May [1746]: There is now so great a quantity of Oats at Leith, that good Lothian-made oatmeal is now sold for nine pence half-penny a peck.

THE BARONY OF ULSTON.

By J. LINDSAY HILSON.

THE barony of Ulston lies to the north-east of the Royal Burgh of Jedburgh, the highest point being close on 600 feet above sea-level. The present area of the property extends to 1600 acres, in which is included the property of Mount Ulston and the estate of Stewartfield. It cannot with any degree of certainty be stated what were the boundaries of the old barony.

The late Mr Tancred, in his *Annals of a Border Club*, says :—“ The first recorded owner of the estate (Stewartfield) was Andrew Kirktoune, who is mentioned as having been in possession from 1614 to 1640. After this the estate seems to have fallen to Francis Scott of Mangertoun. The next account we have is of Captain James Stewart of Stewartfield, who died in 1704, and was succeeded by John Stewart, then a Captain, and afterwards a Lieutenant-Colonel. This officer was killed in a fracas with Sir Gilbert Elliot at Jedburgh. Colonel Stewart had an only son, John, who was served heir to his father in 1730. A family of Davidson next became the owners of Stewartfield, and from them it passed to Mr Miller, who was related to the Davidsons by marriage. In 1704 it is described as the “ Barony of Stewartfield.” It was purchased in 1845 by Lord Chancellor Campbell.

In *Origines Parochiales Scotia*, vol. i, pp. 383–4, there is the following notice : “ The lands and barony of Ulvestoun or Ulston were granted to the canons of Jedburgh by King David I, and confirmed to them by his son Prince Henry before 1152 (*Charter apud Morton*, p. 56), by King William the Lion about 1165 (*Charter apud Morton*, p. 57, *Robertson's Index*, p. 22, No. 4), and probably by King Alexander II, 1214–1249, and by King Robert Bruce, 1306–1329 (*Robertson's Index*, p. 22, No. 5). The barony remained in possession of the canons till the Reformation (*Morton's Monastic Annals*, p. 54), about which period it yielded

with the Speittall mains, 'of mails, annuals, town, mill, and waulk-mill' the yearly sum of £200 (*Book of Assumptions*). It included the lands of Stewartfield, Chapmanside, Tolnerden, and Ulstoun, with its common pasture, the office of steward in the hall of the monastery of Jedburgh, the lands of Hyndhouse, Hyndhousefield, Aikiebrae, and the hauch of the same, Castlewodfield, Castlewodburn, Woolbetleyes, Plainespott, Hardentounheid, and Wells, in the parish of Jedburgh; Fluires and Broomhills in Oxnam, and Ruecastle in Bedrule (*Retours*). Stewartfield, which probably took its name from the above office, was in 1478 held by a family of the name of Steuart, one of whom, Thomas Steuart, as procurator for his father, Sir William, in that year pursued the Abbot of 'Jedwert,' for 'the wrangwis withhaldin' of fifteen marks of the 'malis' of the lands of Stewartfield, which the lords auditors ordained the abbot to pay (*Acta Dom. Aud.*, pp. 58-59). In 1607 and 1611 the lands of Stewartfield were held by Adam Kirktown, and during the same century the rest of the lands of the barony of Ulstoun were distributed among various proprietors (*Retours*)."

In the old valuation of 1678 the entry stands thus:—

" These lands now called Stewartfield—

	£	s.	d.
Thickside and part of Oldhall park . .	138	19	8
Oldhall, exclusive of part of Ulston . .	132	4	8
Ryerig	117	18	5
Sheep-park, Wood-park, Littleburn-park, and Oldhall houses	76	16	7
Howdenbrae's plantation	5	9	5
Chapmanside and Ackyknow	140	14	4
Plantation south of Oldwood park . .	2	14	8
Poundfauld	8	4	1
Large Prior Meadow, and boat-houses at Bridgend	76	16	7
Broombrae	13	14	6
Park above Broombrae	19	19	2
Stainey's-hill, coat-house and barn . .	19	19	2
Garden and houses at Bridgend . . .	25	13	2
Carry forward	£779	4	5

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward .	779	4	5
Stewartfield inclosures, comprehending			
Frankshole	112	4	8
Burnpark	27	7	0
Little Prior Meadows and Bornecroft .	41	0	6
Barncroft and Orchieard	36	18	5
Mungeon park	46	9	10
Old Garden	16	8	8
John Selkirk's coat-house at Bridgend .	5	2	6
Daniel Govan's Do.	2	14	8
James Scott's Do.	2	5	0
William Turnbull's coat-house and Stable	4	15	8
John Aitken's coat-house	2	14	8
Feu of George Fair's house	1	7	4
	1078	13	4 "

The proprietor of the estate is given as Mr Davidson of Halltree: in the proposed valuation of 1788, the valuation is the same with the exception of the last item, which is missed out, as the laird was only the superior.

It has been noted that in the seventeenth century the lands of the Barony were scattered among different purchasers, and among others of these portions, were the family of Douglas, still represented at the present day in the person of Mr John Douglas. Other proprietors were James Haswell, James and Margaret Robson, William Kirtoune, but of these there are now no descendants, the ground being now part of that belonging to Lord Stratheden. In the valuation of 1643 the amount placed against John Douglas and William Douglas is forty pounds each. From a Precept of Clare Constat, dated 16th March 1677, granted by Robert, Earl of Lothian, in favour of Adam Douglas, portioner in Ulston, as nearest lawful heir to his father, John Douglas, it looks as if this were the valuation of $1\frac{1}{2}$ husband lands in Ulston, with pertinents and pendicles mentioned in the deed. On the same date there was also a Precept granted to William Douglas, as heir to his grandfather, of $1\frac{1}{2}$ husband lands in Ulston, with pertinents and pendicles. In the proposed valuation of 1788 the property appears in the name of Robert Douglas. This portion of the barony was

known as Mount Ulston, extending to 104 acres, and ultimately in 1845 became the property of Lord Stratheden. The furthest back laird was William Douglas, to whom succeeded John Douglas, followed by, in succession, Adam Douglas, Andrew Douglas, Adam Douglas, Robert Douglas, Adam Douglas, Robert Douglas, William Fair, James Henderson,* James Hunter, Margaret Hunter, John Marshall, Henry Black, Honble. William Frederick Campbell.

Included in the Ulston property were the South Croft, East Croft, West Croft, Well Park, Whin Park, Bught Knowe, Paddock Pool, and Quarry Parks. The identity of those separate portions cannot with certainty now be traced.

There was let to John Lillie, Oxnam, in 1790, by Robert Douglas and his son Adam, the lands and enclosures lying on the north side of the village of Ulston. These included the whole houses on the premises except the wester end of the principal dwelling-house. The let was for fifteen years, and the rent £40. There was the burden of driving to Robert and Adam Douglas three sufficient loads of coal yearly, "they always paying the loosing thereof at the hill." In addition the lairds had the right to cast and lead one darg of turfs, while Robert Douglas, the younger, claimed three dargs yearly, "and that so long only as the Muir land continues unplowed."

Robert Douglas, portioner in Ulston, in 1818 drew up his settlement, and, as it gives a statement of the property then in his possession, an excerpt may be given. "All and whole these my three cot-houses in the village of Ulston, with the yard at the back thereof, and that yard in the village of Ulston conveyed and made over to me and my heirs in the contract of excambion entered into between my late brother Adam, his trustees and me, in relation thereto, and to my right and privilege of casting turf and divot thereby conveyed and made over to him and them as these subjects are particularly bounded and described in my infeftment, dated the thirteenth March 1790. The tenement and yard with the pertinents thereto belonging, situated in the Canongate Street

* Before the writer lies a receipt dated 11th April 1814 from Dr Thomas Somerville, the parish minister of Jedburgh, to James Henderson, Esq., for £2. 11s. 3½d. "as the price of victual stipend due out of his estate of Ulston for crop and year 1813."

of Jedburgh, bounded by the Convent, or Ladies Yards, on the south, the property belonging to the heirs of John Boyd on the east, the tenement and yard belonging to the heirs of Robert Renwick on the west, and the King's High Street on the north. To John Douglas, smith in Jedburgh, my second son, his heirs and assignees whomsoever, all and whole these my tenements of houses at the Town foot of Jedburgh, with the smith's shop and yard thereto belonging, called Pleasants, purchased and acquired by me from Walter Riddell, writer in Jedburgh, conform to disposition in my favour dated 14th September 1802, and bounded by the water of Jed on the east, the Skiprunning burn on the north, the King's High Street and property of Wm. Dryden, skinner, on the west and south parts together."

The Common which was attached to the village was of considerable extent, but as in many other cases it has now almost been lost sight of. Lairds, who had "an eye of inclination," generally managed to squeeze a corner here and there on some pretence and another, and the weaker "portioners" usually found that what rights were theirs had the knack of disappearing. The present representative of the family of Douglas most jealously guards the rights which have come to him through centuries of occupation, and although now the extent of the property perhaps is not very great, it has an interest to him which cannot be very readily appreciated by an outsider.

EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY BOTANY CLASSES.

In the *Newcastle Journal* of 5th August 1749 there is an advertisement that :—

A Course of Botany will be begun on Wednesday next by John Wilson. In order to render the course as useful as possible he proposes to attend those that are pleased to encourage the undertaking, at such times as may be most convenient to them, for examining Plants upon their places of growth ; when they shall not only be instructed in their names, but also in a proper method of classing them. And for the advantage of such as have not an opportunity of attending in the fields, a Collection of Plants will be exhibited every Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at four o'clock in the afternoon, in Mr George Dixon's garden, Without the West Gate, Newcastle. The price of the Course is five shillings. Tickets may be had at the New Printing Office, in the Side, or of John Wilson, at Mr Isaac Thompson's, Without Pilgrim Street Gate.

A BORDER MYTH: THE STANDING STONES AT DUDDO.

By Captain W. J. RUTHERFURD, M.C., M.D.; late R.A.M.C.

NEAR Duddo, and about a mile north-west of its fragment of a ruined peel-tower, there is, on the top of a slight rise among the fields, a stone circle, or rather an ovoid or ellipse, composed of five moderately large weather-worn and channelled blocks of brown sandstone. In winter, when the fields are bare, these stones are especially noticeable away on the right-hand or northern side of the main road that runs westward from Tweedmouth to Etal and Flodden. This, and the circle at Three Stone Burn, near Yevering Bell, are, says Bates,* the only remains of the sort in Northumberland that can still be fairly traced, "the fine circle at Nunwick, on North Tyne, described by Bishop Gibson," having long since disappeared.

One of these stones must have fallen some time before 1769, for we find that Wallis in his *Natural History and Antiquities of Northumberland* makes mention of but four "upright stone pillars." † This fallen stone has been moved out of its original position, probably by some economically-minded vandal of a farmer, since the time when they were measured by Tate, and the execrable drawing made which may be found in the *Proceedings* for 1885 of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, ‡ and in order, it would seem, to allow the plough to be driven between them in the long axis of this cromlech, or circle § (as it is conventionally called), as could not have been done when they were

* Bates, *History of Northumberland*, 1895, p. 6.

† Wallis, *Northumberland*, vol. ii, 1769, p. 453.

‡ *Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. x, 1885, p. 542.

§ The Arbor-low cromlech in Derbyshire is pyriform in outline, with the narrow end directed N.W. (East Derbyshire Field Club's *Yearbook*, 1913, p. 32). The cromlech of Kergonan in Morbihan, "like so many English 'circles,' was not circular but slightly elliptical" (Munro, in *Encyc. Britt.*, ed. xi, 1911, vol. xxv, p. 964).

all in place. Raine, in his *North Durham*,* states that at one time there was an outer circle in existence as well as the present, or inner one; but if this is so, it must have disappeared even before the time when Wallis wrote, and there is now no indication of it on the surface of the ground. If such an outer circle ever really existed, its stones may have been taken and used in one or other of the peel towers, churches, farmsteads or field gate-posts in the country around, and owing to the common occurrence of sandstone in the district it would be quite a hopeless task to attempt to recover any trace of them now.

So far as I can make out, for I have been unable to refer to the original, Hollinshed in his *Chronicle* came to the conclusion that these stones were erected as memorials to the Scots who fell in a skirmish with the two Percies and their followers at Grindonmarsh in the year 1558; and this rather strange opinion has been copied from one book to another, down almost to the present time; though how those useful persons who compile county histories, and so forth, have been able to reconcile the deep weathering to which these stones have been subjected with so comparatively recent a date as 1558 (to say nothing of the further anomaly of funeral monoliths in Tudor times) it is difficult to see. The probability is, however, that these good people have never seen the stones in question, for even Kelly's *Directory of Northumberland* for 1902 (I have seen no later issue) seems to be unaware of the existence of the fifth stone in this group.

Tradition, however, gives an even more interesting origin for the Duddo cromlech.† Among the field workers on the neighbouring farm of Grindon it is, or used recently to be, told that these stones are five men who not so very long ago—for tradition pays no regard to such trifles as a matter of centuries, and, as Chesterton says, it is the essence of a legend to be vague ‡—brought down divine vengeance on themselves by godless behaviour which had culminated one day in going out into the fields and singling, or thinning out, a crop of turnips on the

* Raine, *North Durham*, 1852, p. 318.

† By use of this term the difficulty consequent on the inapplicability of the word circle is avoided.

‡ G. K. Chesterton, "The Gold of Glastonbury," in *Alarms and Discursions*.

Sabbath.* Not merely were they turned into stones as they stood together on the top of the little eminence in the field where they were working, becoming a memorial for all time, somewhat after the manner of Lot's wife, but the ringleader in this desecration was knocked flat on his back, where he lies to the present day. And if you don't believe it, go and look for yourself and you'll see the cording of their trousers running in stripes down the stones! *Quid adhuc desideramus testimonium?*

Now a curious thing is that this story in the extreme north of England—in a district, indeed, that was no part of the England of William the Conqueror, and which, being virtually Scottish, is not to be found in *Domesday Book*—is to be found again, in very similar form, in the extreme south. In the county of Cornwall the tradition crops up in two places. The *Maidens* or *Merry Maidens*, near Boleigh and St Columb Major, is an alignment or avenue of standing-stones which, the story has it, are all that remain of a company of girls who were so transformed as a reward for playing their games on some remote and unspecified Sunday. The *Hurlers*, some $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north of Liskeard in the same county, are three megalithic circles † which, tradition claims, represent the hapless and misguided votaries of the game of hurling, who played their last game on a certain Sabbath day, and suffered in consequence a fate similar to that which overtook Lot's wife as she viewed the smoking Cities of the Plain.

The most complete account of the Cornish tradition that I have laid hands on is to be found in an anonymous paper on "Paganism in Devonshire and Cornwall" in *Once a Week* for 1870, the year of the Franco-Prussian War.‡ From it the following extract is taken §:—

The compound cromlech known as the *Hurlers* :—

* At Grievestead farm, alongside Grindon, this tale is told too; but there they were sheep-shearers who were turned into stone for working on Sunday. Such minor variations do not obscure the fact that in each instance we are dealing with the same tale.

† These circles, and also the *Maidens*, are illustrated in plate xv of Borlase's *Observations of the Antiquities . . . of Cornwall*, 1754.

‡ *Once a Week*, Sept. 24, 1870, vol. vi, pp. 166–171.

§ *Ibidem*, pp. 170–171.

"is in the parish of Linkinghorne, a few miles from Liskeard, in East Cornwall. It consists of thirty-four granite stones,* from three to five feet high, which form parts of three large circles, whose centres are in one and the same straight line, extending from the north-north-east to the south-south-west. The northern circle was about forty yards in diameter; the second, forty-eight yards; and the southern, thirty yards. Of the first, fourteen stones still remain, of which six are yet erect; of the second, thirteen stones, nine being upright; and of the third, seven stones, two of them still standing. There are two other large erect stones about sixty yards to the westward.

"This monument is known as the *Hurlers*—a name based on the following legend: The stones were once men, who, playing at the game of *hurling* on a Sunday, were petrified as a punishment for their crime, and as a warning to Sabbath-breakers in general. Hals, who resided in Cornwall, and about the year 1685 began to make collections for his *Parochial History* of the county, was bold enough to be sceptical respecting the legend, as the following shows: 'Did but the ball which these hurlers used, when flesh and blood, appear directly over them, immovably pendant in the air, one might be apt to credit some little of the tale; but as the case is, I can scarcely help thinking but the present stones were always stones, and will to the world's end continue so, unless they will be at the pains to pulverize them.' A foreigner,† however, who, in 1661, published at Amsterdam a Latin work, entitled *Rutgeri Harmannidæ Britannia Magna*, had already disposed of the question of the ball; for he speaks of the monument as 'many large stones, placed at equal distances, by the inhabitants termed Hurletii. They believe them to have been balls, but changed into stones, because with them the people profaned the Lord's Day.'"

[Now follows a disquisition on the game, and Carew is cited to the effect that the solitary ball used in the game was a wooden one.] . . .

"The second monument is a few miles south-west of Penzance. It once consisted of nineteen stones, sixteen of which are still erect. The circle itself is popularly called the "Merry Maidens," in consequence, it is said, of the stones having been formerly young women, who indulged in the unholy practice of dancing ‡ on a Sunday, and underwent a metamorphosis akin to that which befel the hurling men of Linkinghorne. In their vicinity

* Borlase, writing in 1754 (*op. cit.*, p. 188), describes it as consisting in his day of "three Circles from which many Stones are now carry'd off."

† Rodger Harman, however, does not sound as if he were a foreigner, although he published his book at the famous press in Amsterdam.

‡ This is confusing. It must be understood that dancing was not objected to, but that dancing on Sunday was. The type of dancing visited by ecclesiastical censure was "promiscuous dancing," as is clearly seen in our Scottish Kirk-session Registers.

there are two large stones, a furlong from one another, and twelve and sixteen feet in height respectively. These are the petrified *pipers* who supplied the unhallowed music on the occasion.

"It is obvious that the names now borne by the monuments just described were imposed after the introduction of Christianity; for they and the legends they represent were invented for the purpose of securing a higher respect for the Christian Sabbath. They were given to a very credulous people, or they would never have been accepted. They were introduced at a remote period, for they can be traced through several centuries; both local history and tradition are utterly silent respecting any earlier names, and *pipers* have long ceased to be the proper musicians in either of the two counties[of Devon and Cornwall]. The people who adopted them must have utterly forgotten, or their ancestors could never have known, the history and import of the structures so absurdly named; whilst even we, their remote descendants, still wear sprigs of the narrow-leaf elm,* join in the public dance in honour of Flora,† and light the Baal fires soon after the summer solstice."

While not taking the anonymous writer of 1870 too seriously, for everyone who has approached the subject seems to have done so with his tongue in his cheek, it should be pointed out that it is most improbable that these stories were invented in order to secure a respect for the Christian Sabbath.

The probability is that, given a certain underlying mental attitude on the part of the people (an attitude which it is the purpose of these notes to indicate, has existed, with parallel manifestations, alike in the extreme north and in the extreme south of England), such stories will arise of themselves. They need no inventing. When once they have arisen they propagate themselves, not as the result of the scheming of resourceful ecclesiastics, but in virtue of their inherent picturesqueness. It is true that there is not the same tendency nowadays for picturesque tales to evolve themselves and become attached to outstanding natural features; but in a new country, where people have not had the mental solace and distraction associated with the varied resources of modern civilisation, the same process has occurred, as will be shown in the Appendix to this paper. It is by no means necessary to suppose that striking details have been deliberately foisted into local legends, or even into that class of fanciful story known under the collective

* On the first of May, the "Dipping-day of Looe."

† The Furry Dance at Helston, familiar to students of the weekly topical gazettes of the picture-house.

epithet of "fairy tales." No knowledge of either the tinned-meat trade or preservation of sardines in oil was necessary before Morgiana poured boiling oil upon the robbers who had concealed themselves in large earthenware pots, and it was not a breakdown of the finger-print method of identification that led Prince Charming to seek for Cinderella by means of Bertillon's anthropometric system. The stories alluded to were not invented for the purpose of securing a higher respect for the Chicago meat-packing industry or for scientific methods of identification of criminals.

They were invented, if invented be the expression to use for tales which, like Topsy, "grewed" rather than were created,* for the delectation, solace and mental refreshment of their hearers, and at the same time, no doubt, for the gratification and benefit of their narrators. In primitive times it was, on the whole, better for such picturesque accretions to gather round inanimate natural objects, than for a similar natural growth to collect (in a similarly innocent and probably at first unhostile manner) about certain unfortunate physical objects who would wake up one day, to find themselves not so much famous as infamous, in virtue of an unmerited reputation for witchcraft, soon to lead, first to merciless harrying and then to legalised murder. The old Irishman who excused his small boy's escapades to me by saying, "I think meself that it's essential for the human nature for to have something to divart the spirit, don't you know," was not so far wrong after all. It is a necessity that the heart of man craves for.

It is interesting, too, that the Cornish tale seems now to be extinct locally, surviving only in the pages of books, where it is preserved like a fly in amber. My inquiries in the district in question have failed to discover any memory of this story among the people who live there. Though the telling of tales is an older process than the writing of them, when a tale, or a tradition, or a ballad is recorded in print, it seems to lose its hold on men's mouths, and the local memory of it passes away.

* Cf. the views expressed on the origins of primitive poetry in Dixon's *English Epic and Heroic Poetry*, 1912, cap. 2. I have recently seen this book, and in it Dixon shows, from a wealth of authorities, how the primitive poem, or ballad, has arisen in just such a way as it would appear that legends have produced themselves.

Scott killed the Border Ballads for their place of origin when he gave them wider currency; Ainsworth did the same for the Lancashire witchcraft folk-tales (which had grown out of actually recorded "Police-court cases") when he wrote the *Lancashire Witches* around them; the folk-tale seems in its essence to have about it something airy and unsubstantial like the butterfly that a child crushes and destroys in the instant of its capture. "Mother, tell me a story," is answered by a "Run away and don't bother me; can't you see I'm busy? You'll find all about so-and-so in a book"—and so the story dies.

APPENDIX.

Mr A. Austin-Gardiner of St Henri de Montreal, in the province of Quebec, has been kind enough to supply me with the following details, which help to show the wide range of distribution of a belief in, or a legend of, petrification as a divine judgment inflicted either directly on Sabbath-breakers themselves; or else indirectly, in the work they were occupied on becoming frozen into stone.

"At Rigaud, County Vaudreuil, Province Quebec, Canada (well in the heart of French Canada), on the Ottawa River, there is a natural phenomena—probably result of glacial period—which is locally known as the 'Devil's Potato Field.' It is located on the hill at back of village, and consists of large expanse, several feet deep, of perfectly spherical boulders—no sharp corners on any of them.

"A story runs that farmer was doing his fall (Autumn) plowing on Sunday, and that his land was turned to stones. The local French name is that applied to land laid down for cultivation by fall plowing—the face of the stones resembling, somewhat, the ridged appearance of land so treated. . . . The tradition herein referred to undoubtedly comes down from the early days of the Province, and the first French settlers were most likely of Breton stock. Probably they found the Rigaud Field to resemble something in their old homeland, and just put the old picture in a new frame."

Brittany certainly, like Cornwall, is full of megalithic remains, having many features in common with those of North Africa and

of Syria, while stone circles are even to be found on the banks of the Aweyong River in Southern Nigeria. But from these diverse districts we do not expect to find the Sabbath-breaker myth, although Syria supplies us with the story of the petrification undergone by Lot's wife, which shares with the others in being a story with a moral. From Iceland, too, we have the story in the *Grettir Saga*, with its incidents of the early years of the eleventh century, of how Grettir the Strong fought all night with a savage outcast "troll wife," who had already at various times caused the disappearance of two men, whose bodies she had made off with to her den beneath a waterfall. As day broke, Grettir got his sword arm free from her clutch, and hacked off her right arm at the shoulder, on which she sprang away and fled to her cave: "but the men of Bardardale say that the day dawned upon her while they were wrestling, that when he cut off her arm she broke, and that she is still standing there on the mountain in the likeness of a woman," a stone among the other stones of that rocky waste. Here, however, no moral is apparent in the story; unless it is that in the early days of Christianity in Iceland, the men of Bardardale were loath to allow a purely human victory over those dreaded cannibal outcasts who brought terror to the outlying farms.

NORHAM.

ON the 10th May 1253 the prior and convent of Durham had an inspeximus from King Henry III. of a charter granted by his father, King John, dated at Newport, 2nd February, 1203/4, of all their lands and possessions comprising, *inter alia*,

The church of Norham, with its chapels, lands and waters; and the vill of Schoreswrth, beyond the river of Tweed; Coldingham, with its church and pertinents, viz. Haldecambehus, with the church, Lummesdenes, Reynton and Grenewude, and the two Rystones, Aldegrave, Swynewde, and the two Eytones, with the mills and port, and Prendregeste, with the mill; Ederham and its church, with all its chapels; and the two Swintones, with the church; the two Lambertones, with the church; the church of Berewik, with its pertinents; Fyswik, with the church; Paxtone; Nessebyte, with the mill; the church of Edinham, with the chapel of Stichehulle and its pertinents; and moreover all that they possess in Lothian, by will of the monks of St Cuthbert, to be disposed of as the charter of Edgar, King of Scots, attests.—*Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.*, vol. i, p. 360.

TRACES OF AN EARLY FORT AT THORNTON-LOCH, EAST LoTHIAN.

By JAMES HEWAT CRAW, F.S.A.Scot.

ON the occasion of the Club's visit to Traprain Law, there was very evident from the train, on a knoll some 350 yards south-south-east of Thorntonloch, the site of a fort.

Although at other times there is no trace of this fort, the dryness of the season made it very conspicuous, the barley being prematurely ripe except along the course of the trenches, where the crop was still green.



Thornton-Loch Fort, East Lothian.

The position is at the mouth of the Thornton Burn, and on its right bank. To the north and west it is defended by a steep bank 30 to 40 feet in height; to the south and east the ground slopes down more gradually. The interior of the fort measured 90 yards by 58, and the entrance had been about the middle of the south side. To the east of this were signs of two trenches, 12 yards apart, the inner being 12 feet wide and the outer 9 feet wide. Close to the entrance the rampart seemed to have bifurcated, no doubt to provide a better defence at this point. To the west of the entrance a single trench only was visible. Two circular spots of dark green corn in the interior, 15 feet in diameter, may have been hut-circles.

THE FOUR HISTORIANS OF BERWICK- UPON-TWEED.*

By J. C. HODGSON, M.A.

“Barwick hath beene the ould partition wall betweene the two kingdomes.”—*John Aston's Journal*, 1639.

ALTHOUGH the borough of Berwick-upon-Tweed, which occupies a position unique in our national history, has produced a race of sturdy, enterprising sons, it has left others to investigate and to tell the story of its drum-and-trumpet history. The task has been essayed by four whose honoured names, in chronological order, are John Fuller, Thomas Johnstone, Frederick Sheldon, and John Scott. Three of them were of Scottish and one of English birth.

John Fuller, M.D., practised at Ayton, Berwickshire, as a surgeon, and, having published a pamphlet entitled *New Hints relating to Persons Drowned and apparently Dead*, he received, on the 21st November 1789, the degree of M.D. from the University of St Andrews. Removing to Berwick, he is stated to have written, for the old *Statistical Account of Scotland*, an account of Berwick, which he subsequently extended and published as *The History of Berwick-upon-Tweed, including a short account of the villages of Tweedmouth and Spittal*, etc. By John Fuller, M.D., Berwick. Edinburgh: 1799. 8vo, pp. xxi+601+50. Plan and plates.

In or before the year 1807 Dr Fuller removed to Sunderland, county Durham, for in the *Newcastle Chronicle* of the 6th June of that year there is an advertisement, as “lately published,” of the “*History of Berwick-upon-Tweed*, illustrated with several elegant engravings, including a short account of the villages of Tweedmouth and Spittal, etc. By John Fuller, M.D., late of Berwick, now of Wearmouth Walk, Sunderland.”

* These notes, originally written for and included in a paper on “The Minor Historians of Northumberland,” printed in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle*, 3rd ser., vol. ix, pp. 31-42, have been revised, and in part rewritten, for the Club's transactions.

A proposal issued by him for a Border History of England and Scotland did not eventuate. He died in Edinburgh, 14th November 1825. He has a memoir in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

The Rev. Thomas Johnstone was minister of one of the Presbyterian churches in Berwick, in communion with the Church of Scotland and known as the "Low Meeting," the chapel of which was originally built about 1719 on the east side of Hide-hill, but some distance back from the street. He was ordained, 15th September 1809, as a minister for Berwick, was translated to Dalry, Ayrshire, in 1821, and died there on the 25th September 1843, aged 66, leaving issue. He was the author of *The History of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and its Vicinity. To which is added, a correct Copy of the Charter granted to that Borough*. By the Rev. Thomas Johnstone, Minister of the Low Meeting House, Berwick. Berwick, 1817. Printed by H. Richardson, for John Reid and John Wilson, booksellers; and sold by Longman & Co.; Law & Whittaker, London; Constable & Co., and W. Blackwood, Edinburgh. Post 8vo, pp. vii+234+L, engraved plan. The volume is dedicated to Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, of Greenock and Blackhall, Bart. The author must be distinguished from a contemporary Rev. William Johnstone, who was minister of the "High Meeting" in the same town.

Frederick Sheldon was an actor, and is stated to have kept a shop in the High Street, Berwick, for theatrical wigs, etc. Little more is remembered of him locally, except his great height. He was author of:—(1) *History of Berwick-upon-Tweed; being a concise description of that Ancient Borough, from its origin down to the present time. To which are added Notices of Tweedmouth, Spittal, Norham, Holy Island, Coldingham, etc.* By Frederick Sheldon, Author of *Minstrelsy of the English Border; Mioldenvold, the Student*, etc. Berwick, 1849. Crown 8vo, pp. xx+438. Plan and plates. (2) *Mioldenvold, the Student; or the Pilgrimage through Northumberland, Durham, Berwickshire, and the adjacent Counties*. 8vo, pp. xiv+176. Berwick-on-Tweed: Warder Office, High Street, 1843. A second and enlarged edition was published in 1846. He also edited *The Minstrelsy of the English Border*. London, 1847. 8vo, pp. xvii+432.

The *Newcastle Monthly Chronicle* for May, 1887, pp. 119–120, states that Frederick Sheldon was the assumed name of William

Thompson, son of James Thompson of Newcastle, cabinetmaker; that in youth or early manhood he became an actor, and was thenceforward known under the name of Frederick Sheldon. He himself states in *Mieldenvold* that his forebears were Northumbrian (p. 73), and that Newcastle was his father's birthplace :

“ . . . but no place of mine ;
Although I claim no village of renown,
Yet am I foster-son of coaly Tyne ;
Far in the south, in Hampshire's pleasant shire,
I drew my breath . . . ” (p. 166).

He had a brother, with whom in boyhood he had bathed at Tynemouth (p. 173), who married, but died of consumption in early manhood, apparently in the Highlands of Scotland (pp. 47, 48, 50, 51). He made a “ ‘stolen marriage’ before he had ‘gain’d’ his ‘prime,’ with one of Northumbria's healthy daughters (pp. 73, 74, 75), and after his marriage settled at Berwick—birthplace of my first-born child,” a daughter (p. 80), and where, in

“ . . . her theatre I've often played,
In tawdry robes of royalty arrayed ” (p. 78).

Sheldon is believed to have conducted the Berwick theatre about the year 1840, but, leaving the district, he is stated to have died at Stockton, in the county of Durham, at the early age of 34.

John Scott was born at Longnewton, in Roxburghshire, on the 5th July 1833, being the son of Mr Robert Scott of that place. He was left an orphan at the age of fourteen, and after receiving an education in the school of his native village—imparted by a Waterloo veteran—he became a pupil teacher at Galashiels. After some experience at Lindean near Selkirk, and Crossford in Lanarkshire, he entered himself at the Free Church Normal Training School at Edinburgh, attending some classes in the University of Edinburgh, especially that of Professor James D. Forbes in natural philosophy. From the Normal School he accompanied Dr Ferguson to the Edinburgh Institution as mathematical master. About the year 1860 he was appointed science master in Loughborough Grammar School, and in 1866 rector of the Corporation Academy of Berwick-upon-Tweed, which appointment he retained till his death on the 6th July 1890. He was one of the founders of the Berwick Museum, for which for some years he acted as treasurer and honorary curator.

His studies in the history of Berwick began with the preparation of addresses for Saturday evening winter lectures. On his death his library was sold to an Edinburgh bookseller. He left an autobiography, now in the possession of one of his sons in the United States of America.

He was author of *Berwick-upon-Tweed, the History of the Town and Guild*. By John Scott. Illustrated by photo-engravings, prepared by James Herriott, photographer, Berwick. London: Elliot Stock, 62 Paternoster Row, E.C., 1888. 4to, pp. xvi+495: plates. Some copies have seven sheet-pedigrees bound up at the end of the volume.

WILL OF THE REV. PATRICK ROBERTSON,
VICAR OF BERWICK.

1717 July 31. Will of Patrick Robertson, clerk, A.M., vicar of Berwick-upon-Tweed. Being extremely sick of body, enjoying the usuall exercise of my reason and of memory, I do make my last will and testament in manner following:—*Imprimis*, I do most humbly resign, offer and bequeath my soul unto Almighty God who formed it, hoping to obtain pardon of my sins and eternal life solely through the merits of ye death and passion of Jesus Christ my Redeemer, and declaring as a priest of ye Christian church that I dy in ye communion of ye Church of England, as by law established, believing it to be ye best reformed church in ye Christian world. *Item*, I commit my body to ye ground from whence it came and to be privately, christianly and decently buried according to ye pious and rational form and order of ye said Church of England. *Item*, as to what worldly goods God has given me, which my afflictions in my family have greatly diminished, haveing one child cutt twice for ye stone, and two more I maintained at London above four . . . to be cured of ye King's Evill, which run me into vast debt which I doubt all my goods will not be able to discharge; my will is that they, *i.e.* my household and my bookes, be valued, etc. My daughter Agnes, My daughter Amanda, My trusty and faithful servant Anne Strother. . . The said modest gracious Anne Strother. My eldest son, Archibald Robertson, executor. Mr Leonard Dorant, Lecturer of Berwick. Seal armorial, 3 wolves heads erased. Pr. 1717.—Raine, *Testamenta Dunelm.*

ARBORICULTURE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

MIDDLETON HALL, WOOLER,
21st January 1920.

DEAR MR CRAWFORD HODGSON,—I heartily respond to your request that an epitome of my experience and observations of Arboriculture at home and abroad, when in earlier days I gratified a desire to see the forests of Europe, Australia, and America, in a less denuded condition than they are now, and that it may lend interest to Arboriculture, in its relation to the science of nature, and likewise to its economical applications as an agent conducive to the existence and development of mankind.

We are likewise indebted to Arboriculture for its refining influence as an educator of artistic taste, and a protection against the inclemencies of a northern climate, and as a welcome shade when we approach the heat of the tropics. To young and old, rich and poor, of all classes and conditions of life, the well-kept woodlands are calculated to remain a national charm and blessing.

My school and university days were spent in Edinburgh, which then was the possessor of a State-aided Botanical Garden, especially needed for the medical school, of which that university can claim a distinguished record for centuries past. In that garden and in the early-planted grounds at Dunkeld some unique and noble timber was then standing. I joined the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club soon after I had settled to country pursuits, and with its members, of whom my dear departed friends Mr George Culley, afterwards Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and Messrs John and William Boyd were distinguished in forestry and botany. To the former the Isle of Man is indebted for 300 acres of well-organised and thriving planting in one block for shelter, etc., at Barrule. I have twice visited

it, and the two of like acreage planted by Lord Lock when he was Governor of the Isle of Man and Commissioner of Woods and Forests. The Artchollagen planting of 300 acres was growing well the last time I visited it. The third of a like area, on an exposed hillside by the Cambleton Road, had been killed partly after heather- and whin-burning, and upon extremely thin and dry soil ; and I long once more to see if it has conquered these difficulties. The conditions are adverse to successful Arboriculture, especially where larch and the pines are wished for in perfection.

A friend of mine, Mr Watt, and a manager of the well-known firm of Little & Ballantine of Carlisle, personally attended to a big staff of their employees, who accomplished most of that contract work along the central hills of the Isle of Man, which has conduced to the shelter and general benefit of that wind-swept island and to the attraction of visitors.

In the year 1874 my duty took me to Australia and a tour round the world, which afforded an early desire to study the forests primeval of these Continents in my line of route. Deforesting was at that time in active operation in the mighty forests of Tasmania, Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland, and I spent some time in these Eastern Provinces of the Commonwealth. The fencing of extensive regions by the hand-split and manufactured giant gum-trees, towering 400 feet not unfrequently from the ground, was the arduous employment of the settlers and their men ; and these fences, to be effectual, it was necessary to erect to 7 and 8 feet and more in order to defend the land when cleared from the inroads of the " bounding kangaroo," then the denizens of the forests. Houses of the same material were also being erected with all their essential furnishings, and railways, as time permitted. Truly the new settlers had then full employment, and no idea for strikes. Their flocks and herds thrived and increased rapidly, and the mines added to their little reserve for old age and their further civilising progression.

An influential magnate in Sydney who, with an accomplished musical wife, was returning from England, gave me letters of introduction to the Baron von Mueller of the Botanical Gardens at Melbourne, and from whose standard list of the " Vines indigenous to sub-tropical regions " I copied an

abridgement in my Journal, and also to the manager Kreff of the earlier founded Botanical Gardens at Sydney. To each of these gardens I paid a visit when in Australia.

When in Queensland I spent a while in the Darling Downs, at that time a splendid sheep walk, with stations that have enriched a series of large squatters, some of whom are well-known millionaires at this day in England. Adjoining these Downs, especially along their mountainous borders with New South Wales, are extensive forests of heavy timber, some of which is fit for exportation.

Before leaving the Antipodes I should like to record that I spent a long day upon the Launceston to Hobart (on top of a) coach, and that the greater share of the central zone of the island is well-farmed agricultural land, some the estates of retired army officers who may have served their service days in the East Indies. The manners of the upper class and the appointments of the houses remind me of some of the most attractive parts of England. Such towns as Campbelltown, Devonport, and Launceston are likely to keep alive the relationship of the population to their British roots.

Until I reached Hobart I saw little or no forested land in Tasmania, but the high mountains and extensive flats near the sea had "gum-trees" upon them, the height and trunk circumference of which I have perhaps never seen exceeded. This is a valuable variety of gum-tree, but when sawn it is done from a scaffolding, and leaves a white piece near the root, which at first I thought were the whitewash houses of a village. With great difficulty in extricating my feet from snow and fallen branch wood I ascended the mountain, and was rewarded by a wide view of an extensive coast-line with serrated outline, and local shipping. The height of Mount Wellington is above 4000 feet, and this was the only occasion when I have seen snow on the south of the equator. It was winter there, being near the end of August 1874. The finer kinds of furniture wood, such as ebony and sandalwood, is found in the mountain regions of North Queensland, and I think also in New Guinea and the adjoining volcanic islands in the Pacific.

I took steamer from Sydney to San Francisco, calling at Lavuca in Fiji, and at Honaluya. While in California I visited several portions of the coast-line of steep hills and the Sierra

Nevada Mountains. On this latter range, from Mount Shasta in the north of the province for 250 miles south to near the semi-tropical climate of South California, the coniferous pine enjoys its especial habitat, and the best book upon that tract of supreme interest to the forester is John Brown's, who was for twenty-five years inspector of the Sierra Forests of California, a boy who was born at or near to Dunbar in Scotland, and who died five years ago. I am pleased to say that I possess a copy of John Brown's *Forestry of the Californian Sierras*.

I visited the coast range a few miles from Monterey, which seemed to be important chiefly in the facility by which the finest varieties of grapes and pears were cultivated, and by the specimens of *Ilex* upon the hilly slopes. That, in my estimation, was the "El Dorado" of the north, and, like Mentone in France, is the winter retreat of delicate patients. There at Monterey they meet with ample hotels and Pacific sea-breezes. From Monterey I returned by the South Californian line to Merced City, where I concentrated my heavy luggage and hired a relay of ponies for a week's ride to and from the Marapoza Grove in the Sierra Nevada, a concentration of natural grandeur which few, if any, other parts of the world can equal. There I found a party of pine-seed collectors, sent out by Stegman of San Francisco, who were drying their cones, and preparing for a journey to the King River, fifty miles to the south, to collect the seed of a rare coniferous tree heard of there. I purchased seed of five pounds' value from the seed collectors, and with them rode over to a hotel near a remarkable grove of the giant Wellingtonia, *Sequoia gigantea*, veritably a collection like cathedral spires. The recollection of such combined beauty and grandeur I hope never to part with, for they are the finger-prints of the Almighty, the pride of the primeval forest of the Californian Sierras.

It is much to be desired by foresters of the scientific class, all over the world, that an assortment of select trees, in perfection, from the Sierra Nevadas of California should become Government property for the exclusive security of *seed and specific transmissions*. There the *Sequoias viride* and *gigantea* have for ages reigned supreme, and the former, being of especial value to timber merchants, it is especially an object for Government *care and unflinching protection and regard*.

The Pines and Abii, especially the *Lambertiana* (sugar pine of Douglas), to 300 feet.

The <i>Picea nobilis</i> , 150–200 feet. The <i>Picea magnifica</i> , closely allied.	}	But Commander F. Norman established a specific difference in the spikelet channelling, and in the length of the branchings, to which I have specimens to verify.
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The timber of these three *Piceas* is of especial value and endurance.

Abies Douglasii, which thrives everywhere in N.-W. America and Vancouver Island, is used for ship masts. It has an average height of 300 feet, and is hardy in favoured situations. So say Culley, Norman, and myself.

I have not travelled in the north of California until the British Columbian territory is reached near the St Juan Straits, immediately north of Puget Sound and the Mount Baker, a snow-capped mountain in a well-known forested country, but I have been informed by Commander Norman, R.N., an authority among conifers, that when his ship was at Esquimault, our Pacific Fleet's station in Vancouver Island, a mast was needed and procured from the U.S.A., and hauled over the waters of the strait by the English man-of-war, and it was very interesting to hear that it was a Douglas Pine, the Queen in the forests for many hundreds of miles in the coast mountain valleys from the Oregon to far north in British Columbia.

I have attached my hammock under a group of five splendid specimens of that majestic *Abies* in the forests of Vancouver Island, where they are met with in great perfection. In that island a seed-collecting station, perhaps more, might be successfully established for the supply of the British Isles. Goulden should likewise centralise conveniently for railway and water carriage from the great forests of the Selkirk range on every side of it. I found that the collection of seeds I got from the Stegman collection in the middle area of the Sierra Nevada Mountains of California germinated freely, and have developed to promise an enduring future in the favourable situations in which I saw that they were placed, most of them having attained from 50 to 80 feet in height perpendicularly, and I shall endeavour to have plates attached with specific and generic

names for general convenience of arboriculturists who may visit my arboretum.

While I pen these lines, an urgent appeal is handed to me by Sir Henry Veitch, F.L.S., on behalf of the Royal Horticultural Society's War Relief Fund, to restore the devastated gardens and orchards of our Allies by forwarding out of our generosity a free supply of seeds and fruit trees. To that appeal I intend heartily to respond, but that is only one of collateral objects of this paper for the restoration to our immediate and allied nationalities a share of the blessings of life, which the devastating war of barbaric aggression has in the cases appealed for reduced the cultivators of the soil to the verge of starvation.

I saw and examined the Japanese Larch, which were transplanted along the outside of the railway track a few miles up the Fraser River from Vancouver, and saw that they were in the full bloom of health along the embankment. Goulde is the most important settlement between Ravelstock and Vancouver. A hundred miles to the east of the foremost, and in the midst of a forested and mining valley of the Columbia of the north, which flows through dense game forests from source in the Selkirks until it passes for 120 miles through the Arrow Lake into the Washington Territory, into the Pacific near Portland in Oregon. Throughout its course of 1000 miles are the heaviest timber trees of Canada and the U.S.A.; to each State it acts productively in its winding course. I travelled to Ontario and New Brunswick, in each province observing carefully the denudation of the forests there, and on either side of the St Lawrence to its embouchure into the Atlantic Ocean.

After I returned to the British Isles, I visited the Forest of Dean, the most extensive in the south-west of England, met with the polite agent, who sent a guide with me, and took me for guest to the meeting and dinner of the County Naturalists' Club, for which he acted cicerone throughout the day, inspecting the Roman Road through the forest, and the most remarkable of the oak trees, covering an area of 20 square miles. Their acorns should be, and probably are, carefully selected and propagated in nurseries.

My next visit was to Windsor and its splendid park, which I traversed and took notice of its carefully-pruned trees, especially in the Long Drive to and near to the Virginia Lake. That was

near to the outbreak of war, and the speedy response that our worthy King and the Duke of Connaught made to the urgent appeal for timber to supply the needs of our armies in French Flanders, and of Field-Marshal Kitchener for the camps his millions of levies required in the course of their training and for service with the various armies, even into the heart of Asia.

Expert lumbermen were, after Canadians reached this country, drafted from its contingents and gave fresh incentive to the deforesting set about *in primo* at Windsor and by the landholders in England, Wales, and Scotland, where ungrudging work was undertaken for the huts the armies were now in need of, and for the coal pits, urgently pressed for the supply of coal for the millions of women and men pushing the construction of arms and the vast quantity of ammunition required by our navies and armies.

The questions *re* afforestation are numerous, and the future finances and prosperous developments of the British Isles must be taken into consideration before landowners can take the leading part in the substantial solution of an undertaking which is, as an investment, more costly than thrice the fee-simple cost of the land. We have had that question argued by some of our most experienced foresters and financiers attending the British Association Congresses, and I have, in England and Canada, participated in these discussions, long before the finances of the British Isles and its many pleaders for pecuniary and material aid were at the level they now are. Every inch of arable and stock-rearing land is now urgently called for, and if afforestation is commenced on a large scale, it must, in the greater part, be by the aid of the State in Government Loans and the most dependable advice. It must likewise have in view the economical needs of our industries. I rather foresee that, until the pressing need for housing is relieved throughout the British Isles, home-grown timbers must still further contribute to that urgent need. However, in order to be prepared for minor efforts by landowners to plant up deforested land, after due preparation is made, seeds of the most economically desirable trees should be collected, sown, and reared in nurseries, so that the country may have a supply of the most needed forest trees to draw from. Qualified foresters and gardeners are also indispensable for successful work in planting, and that imperatively under educated inspection, by responsible overseers,

practical and theoretical. Examples of such up-to-date work may be found in able articles on deforestation by a Committee appointed by the Royal Agricultural Society to adjudicate prizes for the most successful forestry in the Birmingham Water Works Landed Estate, and by landowners in South Wales, in its report of the Cardiff meeting last summer; also reports on the Forestry of Deeside in Scotland, which may be found in the *Letchworth Estate Magazine*; and in the number for January 1919 of *The Quarterly Journal of Forestry*, by the English Arboricultural Society.

G. P. HUGHES,

Life Member of British Association.

WEATHER NOTES DURING 1919.

By JAS. HEWAT CRAW, F.S.A. Scot., of West Foulden.

January.—A mild, showery month, 4 inches snow on 28th.

February.—Mild and wet.

March.—A cold, backward, showery month. No corn-sowing possible.

April.—A fine spring month. On the 20th, Easter Sunday, the barometer rose to 30·7 inches and remained there till 1 p.m. next day—28 hours. Severe snowstorm on April 27th. Some roads blocked.

May.—A remarkably fine, warm month.

June.—A very fine but dry month, vegetation suffering much.

July.—A disastrously dry month. Pastures entirely burnt up; stock suffering severely.

August.—The long drought, which has been the most severe since 1868, ended on Monday the 25th. It has lasted since the snowstorm of April 27th—four months, no rain having fallen sufficient to penetrate the dry surface soil. Beech trees turning brown and shedding their leaves.

September.—A good harvest month.

October.—A good month, showery towards the end.

November.—A wet month. Severe snowstorm on 14th, with 9-18 inches of snow. The minimum temperature on the 15th, 6°, was the lowest recorded here during November since records have been kept (1877). Snowstorm followed by a great migration of woodcocks to the county.

December.—A mild month.

AN UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF DR NATHANIEL CREWE, BISHOP OF DURHAM.

By J. C. HODGSON, M.A.

DR NATHANIEL CREWE, Bishop of Durham, ultimately third and last Baron Crewe of Stene, born 31st January 1633, sprang from an honourable stock. His grandfather, Sir Thomas Crewe, was Speaker of the House of Commons at the death of James I. and the accession of Charles I. His father, John Crewe, served the State in the time of the Civil War and during the Commonwealth, helping the Restoration and winning the respect of Clarendon, who mentions him in his *History of the Rebellion*, viii, 248, as a man of great fortune, who in his counsels had always been of the greatest moderation. He seems to have watched the rise of his son with some misgiving; and, it is related, charged him to be on his guard against the temptation of ambition.

With a handsome person and the supple manners of a courtier, Nathaniel Crewe rose high in his chosen profession; but as an impartial account of his career, chequered by deep shadows, may be read in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, little need here be said.

In 1709 the Bishop, with the savings out of his income, had made a provision for his wife by the purchase for the sum of £20,679 of the Castle of Bamburgh and other estates sold under Order of the Court to discharge mortgages and to defray the ruinous debts of Lady Crewe's brothers, as has been fully set out in the first volume of the new *History of Northumberland*. On the 24th of June 1720, being then eighty-six years of age, a childless widower, the last male heir of his family—and having seen to the destination of his patrimonial estates by settlements, and having preferred to ecclesiastical benefices and other offices in his gift nephews not otherwise provided for,—the Bishop set his house in order by making his will. Braving the imputation that “testamentary donations have too much the complexion of atonements and expiation and the work of an affrighted conscience,” the testator devised the property so purchased to

trustees for charitable uses, known to us as Lord Crewe's Charity. It may be conjectured whether the monument thereby raised to himself at Bamburgh—like Absalom's Pillar—would have cast such a glamour over our eyes or raised the founder to such elevation in popular estimation had the purchase money of the estates been otherwise invested.

The original of the following letter was given to the writer by the late Rev. William Greenwell, D.C.L. :—

MR SPEARMAN,*—Remember me very kindly to Mr Mayer of Durham † and thank him for his notice.

I would have you and Delavale watchfull that nothing be done to my prejudice concerning the repaire of Franckland Loaning.‡

See that the inclosed letters be safe delivered as directed. Your list is returned with a mark on those who are thought fitt to serve the next Easter sessions, unlesse you know any objections against any of them. My respects to Mr High Sheriff. Send me word what Conyers it is that petitioned against Ald. Duck's § being a Justice of Peace. I hope to be at Durham before Whitsuntide. In the mean time I rest,

Your loving friend,

N. DURESME.

NEWBOLD VERDUN, LEICESTERSHIRE,

April 7th, 83.

Tell Rowell, the register, that a writ of *Quare impedit* summons me to answer 15 dayes after Easter in the Common Pleas bench, Westminster, for not admitting Mr Whitfield's clerk into the vicarage of Aldston. I expect his speedy answer therein.

[Addressed] For Mr SPEARMAN,
Undersheriff for the County
Palatine of Durham.

DURHAM.

[Seal heraldic.]

[Post-mark.]

[Written.]

* John Spearman, for many years Under-Sheriff of the County Palatine of Durham, and a skilful antiquary, died 21st September 1703, aged fifty-eight.

† John Hutchinson of Dryburn, Mayor of Durham 1681–1684, died 23rd March 1703, aged seventy-one.

‡ Frankland is in the parish of St Margaret Durham, and was an ancient demesne of the See.

§ Sir John Duck who, from being a poor butcher's boy, became one of Durham's most successful citizens, was created a baronet 19th March 1686, and died s.p. 26th August 1691, aged fifty-nine.

RECENT SALES OF GLEBE LANDS BELONG- ING TO ECCLESIASTICAL BENEFICES IN NORTH NORTHUMBERLAND.

By J. C. HODGSON, M.A.

STIMULATED by the demand for small holdings of land, and—as quasi-tenants for life only—affrighted by the unbearable cost of repairs of buildings, beneficed clergy of the Established Church are showing a marked inclination to sell their glebe lands.

Glebe lands are of two classes. Lands lying within the ancient parish to which they belong are, generally speaking, parcel of the endowment or ancient heritage of the parish church, or allotments of common land given on the enclosure of the same in respect of ancient holdings. Lands lying out of the parish, and often at a considerable distance, have very generally been purchased out of grants made by Queen Anne's Bounty, or from other sources, for the augmentation of poor or newly-formed benefices.

A rector, or vicar, being what is termed "a corporation sole," has parliamentary power, under provisions approved by the Church Estate Commissioners and subject to certain consents, to sell his glebe lands and to re-invest the sums received in consideration.

The description of the following properties is taken from the sale particulars prepared for an auction sale held in Newcastle by Mr Robert Donkin on the 16th January 1920; the prices obtained are taken from the report of the sale given in the *Newcastle Journal* of the following day, corrected by Mr Donkin.

THE VICARAGE OF ALWINTON.

The Checkgate Farm in the parish of Elsdon, comprising 80 acres of land, with cottage and buildings, let at £85 per annum, with outgoing for tithe and charge, land-tax, etc., as paid in

1919, £2, 12s. 9d. (minerals reserved). Also $1\frac{3}{4}$ acre of unenclosed grass land. Offered for sale by auction 16th January 1920, and sold to Mr J. E. Woods for £2050.

$1\frac{3}{4}$ acres of grass land adjoining the Mote Farm in Elsdon, let at £2, 10s. per annum, and 230 acres of moorland known as Bainshaw Bog, being part of Elsdon Common, let at £80 per annum, with outgoing for tithe, as paid in 1919, £2, 3s. 8d. Offered for sale by auction 16th January 1920, and sold to Mr J. F. Weidner for £2450.

THE VICARAGE OF BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

10 acres of arable land with cottage, buildings, etc., at Tweedmouth Moor, let at £27 per annum, with outgoing for tithe, land-tax, etc., as paid in 1919, £5, 4s. 9d. Offered for sale by auction 16th January 1920, and sold to Mr William Smith for £400.

$12\frac{1}{2}$ acres of arable land, known as Strother's Land in the Parish of Norton, let at £24 per annum, with outgoing for tithe, land-tax, etc., as paid in 1919, £3, 7s. 5d. Offered for sale by auction 16th January 1920, and sold to Mr R. S. Turnbull for £500.

THE VICARAGE OF BOLAM.

122 acres of old grass, with building, let at £322 per annum, with outgoing for land-tax, as paid in 1919, £3, 7s. 1d. Offered for sale by auction 16th January 1920, and sold to Mr F. Buddle Atkinson for £7700.

THE VICARAGE OF EDLINGHAM.

The Farm of Edlingham Hutt, comprising 37 acres of land with house and buildings, let at £50 per annum, and sporting right let at £5 per annum, with outgoing for land-tax, as paid in 1919, 10s. 5d. Offered for sale by auction 16th January 1920, and sold to Sir Hubert Swinburne, Bart., for £2050.

100 acres of moorland known as Flamborough, with buildings, let at £25 per annum, and sporting right let at £9 per annum, with outgoing for land-tax, as paid in 1919, 5s. 2d. Offered for sale by auction 16th January 1920, and sold to Sir Hubert Swinburne, Bart., for £800.

THE RECTORY OF ELSDON.

40 acres of grass land at Todholes, let at £18 per annum. Offered for sale by auction 16th January 1920, and sold to Mr J. F. Weidner for £550.

7 acres of grass land at Landshott, let at £9, 10s. per annum. Offered for sale by auction 16th January 1920, and sold to Mrs George Reid for £335.

THE VICARAGE OF EMBLETON.

The Glebe Farm, comprising 100 acres of land, with house, buildings, etc., let at £124 per annum; and Whinstone quarry, let (as in 1919) at £28, 6s. 10d. per annum, with outgoing for tithe and land-tax, as paid in 1919, £24, 16s. 8d. Offered for sale by auction 16th January 1920, and sold to Mr A. M. Sutherland for £5000.

64 acres of old grass land near Christon Bank railway station, let at £124 per annum, with outgoing for tithe, as paid in 1919, £14, 4s. 5d. Offered for sale by auction 16th January 1920, and sold to Mr Grahamslaw for £3600.

The Low Hocket Farm in Rennington, comprising 47 acres of land, with house, buildings, etc., let at £65, 15s. per annum, with outgoing for tithe and land-tax, as paid in 1919, £10, 18s. 4d. Offered for sale by auction 16th January 1920, and sold to Mr J. Richardson for £2200.

15 acres of grass land at Rennington Hill, let at £20 per annum, with outgoing for tithe, as paid in 1919, £2, 15s. 11d. Offered for sale by auction 16th January 1920, and sold to Mr Coxon for £630.

THE VICARAGE OF ILBERTON.

The Glebe Farm, comprising 47½ acres of land, with house and buildings, let at £90 per annum, and sporting right let at £10 per annum. Offered for sale by auction 16th January 1920, and sold to Mr James Deuchar for £3000.

THE PERPETUAL CURACY OF LOWICK.

The Catpool Farm in the parish of Elsdon, comprising 54 acres of grass land, let at £50 per annum, with outgoing for tithe and quit rent, as paid in 1919, £1, 0s. 7d. Offered for

sale by auction 16th January 1920, and sold to Mr Familton for £1700.

A close of about $\frac{1}{4}$ acre adjoining village green of Elsdon, let at £1 per annum, and 90 acres of moorland near Loaning Lane in the parish of Elsdon, let at £26 per annum, with outgoings for tithe, as paid in 1919, £1, 12s. 9d. Offered for sale by auction 16th January 1920, and sold to Mr J. F. Weidner for £975.

THE RECTORY OF MORPETH.

4 acres of grass land at Loansdean, let at £16 per annum. Offered for sale by auction 16th January 1920, and sold to Mr F. Deuchar for £700.

13 acres of arable land at South Toll Bar, let at £39 per annum. Offered for sale by auction 16th January 1920, and sold to Mr F. Deuchar for £2125.

6 acres of grass land at Catchburn, let at £16 per annum. Offered for sale by auction, 16th January 1920, and sold to Mr Jobson for £900.

THE VICARAGE OF PONTELAND.

Lane House Farm, comprising 71 (?) acres of land, with house and buildings, let at £134 per annum. Offered for sale by auction 16th January 1920, and sold to Mr D. Batey for £4500.

Coat Hill Farm, comprising 52 acres of land, with house and buildings, let at £70 per annum. Offered for sale by auction 16th January 1920, and sold to Mr Cowell for £2600.

The Glebe Farm at Milbourne, comprising 27 acres of old grass land, house and buildings, let at £63 per annum. Offered for sale by auction 16th January 1920, and sold to Mr R. G. S. Mortimer for £2400.

THE RECTORY OF ROTHBURY.

Whitton Glebe Farm, comprising 70 acres of land, house, buildings, etc., let at £110 per annum. Offered for sale by auction 16th January 1920, and sold to Mr James Mackenzie for £3550.

12 acres of old grass near Garleigh Moor, let at £12 per annum. Offered for sale by auction 16th January 1920, and sold to Mr Angus Watson for £550.

THE PERPETUAL CURACY OF NORTH SUNDERLAND.

20 acres of copyhold land known as Great Crawley Moor, let at £50 per annum, with outgoing for tithe and land-tax, as paid in 1919, £6, 15s. 6d. Offered for sale by auction 16th January 1920, and withdrawn at £900.

6 acres of copyhold land known as Little Crawley Moor, let at £15 per annum, with outgoing for tithe and land-tax, as paid in 1919, £1, 10s. 6d. Offered for sale by auction 16th January 1920, and subsequently sold to Mr J. M'Dougle for £300.

THE VICARAGE OF WARKWORTH.

3¼ acres of old grass known as Moor Close in New-town, let at £5 per annum, with outgoing for tithe, as paid in 1919, 2s. 2d. Offered for sale by auction 16th January 1920.

6½ poles of land at New-town, and known as a "ten" of land, let at 6s. per annum. Offered for sale by auction 16th January 1920.

20½ poles of land at New-town, and known as a "scribe," let at 3s. per annum. Offered for sale by auction 16th January 1920. The whole was sold to Mr Bolt for £205.

THE VICARAGE OF WOOLER.

The Glebe Farm, comprising 41 acres of land, a cottage, etc., let at £88, 10s. per annum, with outgoing for fee farm rent and land-tax, as paid in 1919, £3, 3s. 8d. Offered for sale by auction 16th January 1920, and sold to the Northumberland County Council for £3000.

10 acres of grass land formerly part of Wooler Common, let at £18 per annum, with outgoing for land-tax, as paid in 1919, 2s. Offered for sale by auction 16th January 1920, and sold to Mr R. Bruce for £500.

5 acres of old grass land, being an allotment of Wooler and Humbleton Common, let at £6 per annum, with outgoing for land-tax, as paid in 1919, 1s. 2d. Offered for sale by auction 16th January 1920, and sold to Mr R. Bruce for £200.

BIRKENSIDE AND THE STEWARDSHIP OF SCOTLAND.

By GEORGE NEILSON, LL.D.

I. CHARTER OF BIRKENSIDE AND LEGERWOOD *circa* 1161.

[*Text* as revised from Dr Greenwell's transcript.*]

M(ALCOLMUS) Rex Scottorum Episcopis, Abbatibus, Comitibus, et Baronibus, Justiciis, Vicecomitibus, Prepositis, et Ministris, Francis et Anglicis, Scottis et Galwethiensibus, Clericis et Laicis et Omnibus hominibus tocius terre sue, Salutem : Sciatis quod postquam arma suscepi, Dedi Concessi et hac carta mea confirmavi Waltero filio Alani Meo Senescallo Birchinside et Leggardeswde per Rectas Divisas Suas. Scilicet Ita plenarie et Integre Sicut Rex David Auus meus predictas terras In Dominico tenuit. Dedi eciam predicto Waltero Molle per Rectas Divisas suas et cum Omnibus Justis suis pertinenciis : Tenend. et habend. sibi et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis In feodo et hereditate. Ita libere et quiete, plenarie et honorifice Sicut Aliquis Comes vel Baro in Regno Scotie Terram aliquam de me liberius quietius plenius et honorificentius tenet et possidet, faciendo de predictis Terris mihi et heredibus meis Seruitium vnus Militis. Hiis Testibus.

Ernaldo Episcopo Sancti Andreae, Herberto Episcopo de Glasgu, Johanne Abbate de Kelchou, Willelmo Abbate de Melros, Osberto Abbate de Jedd(wrde), Waltero Cancellario, Willelmo fratre Regis, Ricardo de Moreuilla, Gilberto de Umframulla, Waldeuo filio Comitis Cospatrici, Jordano Ridel. Apud Rokesb(urg.).

Endorsed : Carta M. Regis de Birkinsid, Legh[ar]diswod et Mol. dat. Waltero filio Alani.

*Durham Cathedral Muniments : Miscellaneous
Charters 7162.*

TRANSLATION.

Malcolm, King of Scots, to the bishops, abbots, earls and barons, justices, bailiffs, and officers, French and English,

* Compare the text, virtually *literatim* the same, printed in *Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland*, 1844, vol. i, p. 83, first series paging, p. 93 red ink.

Scots and Galwegians, cleric and lay, and to the men of the whole land, greeting : Know ye that after I took the arms [of knight-hood] I gave and granted, and by this my charter have confirmed to Walter Fitz Alan my steward (*Senescallo*), Birken-side and Legerwood by their right marches, that is to say, as fully and entirely as King David, my grandfather, held the foresaid lands in demesne : Also I have given to the aforesaid Walter, Molle by its right marches and with all its pertinents, to be holden and had by him and his heirs of me and my heirs in fee and heritage as freely and quietly fully and honourably as any earl or baron in the Kingdom of Scotland holds of me and possesses any land, most freely and quietly fully and honourably : Rendering from the aforesaid lands to me and my heirs the service of one knight. Witnesses these :—

Ernald, Bishop of St Andrews.

[Elected Nov. 13th, 1160 ; died 1162, between 6th Sept. and 13th Sept.]

Herbert, Bishop of Glasgow.

[Elected 1147 ; died 1164.]

John, Abbot of Kelso.

[Appointed 1160 ; died 1180.]

William, Abbot of Melrose.

[Appointed 27th Nov. 1159 ; resigned 1170.]

Osbert, Abbot of Jedworth.

[Was Abbot *circa* 1154 ; died 1174.]

Walter, the Chancellor.

[Walter de Bidun, appointed 1147 ; was apparently succeeded by Engelram in 1161.]

William, the King's brother.

[Afterwards King William the Lion.]

Richard de Morville.

[Son of Constable of Scotland ; became Constable himself on his father's death in 1162 ; died 1189.]

Gilbert de Umphraville.

[At Court of Roxburgh, April or May 1159.]

Waldev, son of Earl Gospatric.

[Succeeded his father in the earldom in 1166.]

Jordan Riddell.

[Possibly an ancestor of the Riddells of Riddell. He

does not witness any other charter of Malcolm IV., but witnesses charters of William the Lion *ante* 1171. "Jordanus de Ridel," granter of deeds *circa* 1230 (Raine's *North Durham*, app., p. 131), must have belonged to a much later generation than the witness to the present charter.

At ROXBURGH.

The paucity of charters by King Malcolm IV. makes each existing document of unusual value as contributing to the chain of vouchers of kingship in Scotland. Malcolm, son of Henry, Earl of Northumberland and grandson of David I., succeeded to the Scottish throne on the death of David in 1153. He was then just turned eleven years old. The historical data conditioning the present charter may be briefly indicated. Henry II. and Malcolm had met at Carlisle in 1158, but owing no doubt to some political disagreement between Henry and the advisers of the boy king of Scotland, Malcolm was not knighted by Henry, contrary to apparent expectations. Malcolm, however, in 1159, went in the train of Henry on military service to Toulouse, and was knighted either at Tours or at Perigueux in that year. He came back to Scotland in 1160. On his return, after dealing with a rebellious outbreak at Perth, he had to undertake a campaign against the men of Galloway, in course of which he thrice invaded that unruly province. Ernald, hitherto Abbot of Kelso, was in 1160 elected Bishop of St Andrews, and was succeeded at Kelso by John as Abbot. In 1161 a rebellion of the men of Moray necessitated another energetic campaign there. In 1162 died Hugh de Moreville, Constable of Scotland, and Ernald, Bishop of St Andrews.

Biographical notes attached in brackets to the list of witnesses bring the calculation of the date of the charter to a very narrow point. The witnesses include Ernald, Bishop of St Andrews, and Walter the Chancellor. As Ernald was elected to his bishopric on 13th November 1160, and as Walter's chancellorship terminated and Engelram his successor's began (according to the authorities) in 1161, the charter falls either into the very end of 1160 or into the course of 1161. Doctor Greenwell noted in his transcript this memorandum: "The date is between 1160 and 1162."

There is, however, a disturbing fact to be discounted in the dating of the Birken-side charter, in the tenor of a nominally earlier charter of, *inter alia*, Legerwood and Birken-side. The terms of this charter are derived solely from a copy made by Sir James Balfour of Denmilne (*fl.* 1600–1657), preserved in a Harleian MS. collection in the British Museum. That antiquary's fidelity and accuracy in general are not by any means free from serious question. The fact that his source was "ane litell manuscript" written by Sir John Skene, Clerk-Register of Scotland from 1594 till 1612, and editor of the *Regiam Majestatem* in 1597, unfortunately does not afford any absolute warrantice either of the authenticity of the document or of the precision of the copy. There is so patent a confusion in the dating of the deed that the contradictory elements may be due either to an anomaly in the original or in one or other of the two transcript transmissions, or to the gloss of a docquet or endorsement having been transferred to the copy of the charter as part of the text. In view of this question, the greater value attaches to the preservation of the actual charter first above transcribed, now rendered here in facsimile (Plate No. XI A). The comparison and contrast of this original with Balfour's copy of the other deed, rendered in facsimile in Plates Nos. XII A, XII B, and XII C, must be acknowledged to be important not only in respect of the appearance in the one deed of a grant included in the other, but also in respect of problems which arise from the terms of the two grants and from the two groups of witnesses.

A full transcript of Balfour's copy of the Stewardship charter is here given, along with a facsimile of it from the three pages containing it in the British Museum Manuscript (Harleian MS., 4693, folios 45–46 inclusive). A note from the preface to the *Registrum Monasterii de Passelet*, Maitland Club, 1832, p. xxiii, may be repeated here. It refers to the Stewardship charter printed as Appendix I to that chartulary.

"It is printed from a collection in the handwriting of Sir James Balfour preserved in the Harleian Library (4693, fol. 45). On the preceding folio is the following note: '*Thir subsequent charters I had out of ane litell manuscript vrettin vith the hand of Sir John Skeene Clerk Register copied by him off the principalles.*' It had already been printed with more than his usual inaccuracy by Crawford (*Fam. of Stewart*, p. 2), and more correctly by

Andrew Stewart (*Hist. of Stewarts*, p. 4) from the same MS., although Crawford quotes it ambiguously as if he would have it believed he had seen the original charter."

The text follows. Attention will be called by footnote to a few anomalies in spelling, etc.

II. CHARTER OF THE LANDS AND OFFICE OF STEWARD OF SCOTLAND—BALFOUR'S VERSION.

Carta Hered. officii Senescallatus Scotiæ et de diversis terris.
Malcolmus Rex Scottorum Episcopis Abbatibus Committibus *
Barronibus justicijs Vicecomitibus præpositis Ministris
Cunctisque alijs probis hominibus clericis et Laicis Francis et
Anglis Scotis et Gallowidensibus totius terræ suæ tam præsentibus
quam futuris Salutem Notum sit vobis omnibus quod
priusquam Arma suscepi concessi et hac mea Carta Confirmaui
Waltero filio Allani Dapifero meo et heredibus suis in feodo et
hereditate * Donationem quam Rex David Auus meus ei dedit
Scilicet * Renfrew et passeleth et polloc et Talahec et Kerkert
et Le drep et Le Mutrene et Eglisam et Lochinauche et Inner-
wick Cum omnibus istarum terrarum pertinentiis et Similiter ei
hereditariæ * dedi et hac mea Carta Confirmaui Senescalliam
meam tenendam Sibi et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis *
Liberaliter in feodo et hereditate ita bene et ita plenariæ * sicut
Rex David ei senescalliam suam Melius et plenarius dedit et
concessit et sicut ipse eam Melius et plenarius abeotenuit Preterea
Ego ipse eidem Waltero in feodo et hereditate dedi et hac eadem
Carta confirmaui pro Seruitio quod ipse Regi David et mihi ipsi
fecit * Preterea quantum Rex David in Manu sua tenuit &
Inchenau et Steintum et halestonesdene & Legardsuode et
Birchinsyde et preterea * in vnoquoque burgo meo et in una-
quaque dominica † Gista mea per totam terram meam vnum
plenarios toftum ad hospitium sibi in eo faciendum et cum vno-
quoque tofto viginti acras terræ Quare volo et præcipio ut idem
Valterus et heredes eius in feodo et hereditate teneant de me et
heredibus meis ‡ in capite omnia prænominata tam illa que
ipse habet ‡ ex donatione Regis David quam illa que ex mea
habet donatione cum omnibus eorum pertinentiis et recti-
tudinibus ‡ et per Rectas diuisas omnium prænominatarum

* Sic.

† Dominica gista; see note *infra*.

‡ Sic.

terrarum Libere et quiete honorifice et in pace cum Sacca et Socca cum Tol et Them & infangtheeffe in villis in Scallingis in campis in pratis in pascuis in Moris in Aquis in Molendinis in piscarijs in forrestis in Bosco et plano in viis in Semitis Sicut aliquis ex Baronibus meijs * Liberius et quietius feudum Suum de me tenet faciendo Mihi et hæredibus meijs * de illo feudo Seruitium quinque Militum Testibus †

Ernesto † Episcopo St Andræ.§

Herberto Episcopo de Glasgow.

Johane Abbate de Kelkow.

Willielmo Abbate de Melros.

Waltero Cancellario.

Villielmo et David fratribus Regis.

Comite Gospatrick.

[Earl from 1138 till 1166 : at Court of Roxburgh, April or May 1159.]

Comite Duncano.

[Earl from 1154 till 1203 : at Court of Roxburgh, 1159.]

Richardo de Morweill.

Gilberto de Wmphraweill.

Roberto de Bruis.

[Probably "Rob. de Brus juvenis," son of the Rob. de Brus who fought on the English side at the Battle of the Standard in 1138.]

Radolpho de Soulis.

[At Court of Roxburgh, 1159.]

Philipo de Colueill.

[Witness to charter *ante* 1159 in *Registrum de Dunfermline*, p. 22. A hostage in 1174.]

Villielmo de Sumervilla.

[At Court of Roxburgh, 1159.]

Hugone Riddell.

[A hostage in 1174.]

Dauide Olifard.

[At Court of Roxburgh, 1159 ; godson of David I, and a justiciar.]

* *Sic.*

† To facilitate collation of this list with the witnesses to the Birkenside charter, the names common to both are printed in italics.

‡ *Sic.* Plainly an error for "Ernaldo."

§ *Sic.*

Valdeno * *filio comitis Gospatrick.*

Villielmo de Morweill.

[At Court of Roxburgh, 1159.]

Baldwino de la Mar.

Liolfo filio Maccus & † *Apud arcem de Roxburgh in festo St Johanis Baptistæ Anno Regni Nostri 5^{to}.*

[At the Court of Roxburgh, 1159.]

III. DILEMMA OF THE STEWARDSHIP CHARTER IN THE BALFOUR VERSION.

Thus by the charter copied by Balfour, which for distinction's sake may be called the Stewardship charter, King Malcolm makes it known that before he took the arms of knighthood (*priusquam arma suscepit*) he granted to Walter fitz Alan his "dapifer" the lands of Renfrew and others which his grandfather (King David the First) had previously bestowed on him : likewise he (King Malcolm) gave and confirmed to the said Walter his stewardship (*senescalliam*) to be holden in fee and heritage : then he completed these grants in a further clause :—

"Besides I have given and by this same charter have confirmed to the said Walter in fee and heritage for the service which he did to King David and myself, so much of Prethe ‡ as King David had in his hand, and Inchinnan and Steintun and Hassendean and Legerwood and Birken-side."

After the formal clauses comes the list of witnesses, of whose names nine, printed in italics on pages 131, 132, will be recognised as identical with nine out of the eleven attached to the other charter.

Of the eleven witnesses to the smaller and separate Birken-side charter, granted (as King Malcolm is made to say) "*postquam arma suscepit*," nine were witnesses to the comprehensive Stewardship charter granted "*priusquam arma suscepit*." The latter is ostensibly dated, according to the Balfour transcript, *Apud arcem de Roxburgh in festo St Johanis Baptistæ Anno Regni Nostri 5^{to}* ("At the Castle of Roxburgh in the feast of St John the Baptist in the fifth year of our reign"). As Malcolm came to the throne on 24th May 1153, this means 24th June 1157. But that date is incompatible with the terms of the actual

* *Sic.* Not Waldeuo, which it should have been.

† *Sic.* *Read &c.*

‡ Prethe, *sic* [see ch. v, *infra*].

charter (1) because the very phrase "before I was knighted," implies that the document was written after he was knighted, which was in 1159, and (2) because in the list of witnesses (assuming, as there never was a Bishop *Ernest*, that *Ernesto* is a mere blunder of copying for *Ernaldo*) Ernald appears as Bishop of St Andrews and John as Abbot of Kelso, to which see and abbacy they respectively attained only in 1160. Further, William appears as Abbot of Melrose, a position he acquired only towards the close of 1159. Accordingly, midsummer 1157 is impossible for the charter itself. Can it be that the concluding words of Skene or Balfour's transcript either were (a) not part of the charter itself at all, or were (b) meant to record not the date of the writing but the date of the grant *priusquam arma suscepit*, or are (c) corrupt as regards the final word "5^{to}" ? There is at least irreconcilable contradiction between the year 1157 and a group of witnesses not possible earlier than November 1160. There are reasons to regard the mention of the regnal year too with suspicion because of its rare occurrence so early and because of the use of the plural (*nostri*), which is grammatically inconsistent with the first person singular used throughout the rest of the charter, and presents also the graver difficulty that the plural style only became current form with the kings of Scotland when Alexander II succeeded to the crown. One who is unwilling to whisper a challenge against the authenticity of either charter may yet find it hard to reach dogmatic conclusions. The following inferences and suggestions may serve a little towards clearing the approaches to the question.

1. In the copy charter of the Stewardship the place and date at the end can hardly bear the strain of being interpreted to refer to the date *priusquam arma suscepit* when Malcolm gave the Stewardship in fee and heritage to Walter fitz Alan. The very phrase *priusquam arma suscepit* implies that at the time of writing that ceremony is already of the past. And it is to be noted that in that Stewardship charter the grant of "Prethe," Legerwood, and Birken-side does not necessarily bear to have been made at the same time as the hereditary grant of the high office of Steward of Scotland, but may be read as an "eke" thrown into and confirmed by that charter, without being the retrospective record of an earlier grant.

2. So reading the Stewardship charter satisfactorily we meet

a primary problem about the charter of Birken-side, etc. That charter states that "*postquam arma suscepit*" Malcolm has granted Birken-side and Legerwood. This is precisely true if the Stewardship charter is dated, as it must be, later than 13th November 1160, and if the ostensible date of the Stewardship charter may be taken as the date of the first grant of Legerwood and Birken-side to Walter fitz Alan.

3. The two charters cannot be far apart in actual date. They have nine witnesses in common; and of the other witnesses (two in the one case, and twelve in the other) there is none whose known biography affects the limit between 13th November 1160 and the end of 1161, for the co-existence of the witnesses in the two deeds as holders of the offices and dignities assigned to them.

4. The hypothesis readiest to hand, therefore, on the footing of the authenticity of the charter, seems to be that in whatever way the fifth year (5^{to}) of Malcolm crept into the record, it was not originally there and owes its place in Balfour's copy to mistranscription or to the incorporation of a docquet or gloss. To suggest *nono* as misread by Balfour or in Balfour's source would be too daring to put forward as other than a mere conjecture. It is for experts in diplomatics to read the riddle. As regards the lands contained in the charter it is scarcely necessary to say anything. Legerwood is a parish in the south-west of Berwickshire, including the hill of Birken-side, 923 feet above sea-level. Moll or Mow is hill land also, being the highest portion of the united parish of Morebattle and Mow in Roxburghshire on the Bowmont Water.

A final paragraph must deal with the provenance of our charter; that is, the charter we now owe—a most happy recovery—to Dr Greenwell. It made its first public appearance as one of the vouchers of Scottish national independence among the diplomata of Scotland's early kings, selected for exhibition in James Anderson's *Diplomata Scotiæ*, published in 1729. In that—for its time and purpose—admirable tome, the charter formed Plate No. XXII, and its source was described in the letterpress page viii, with that of several other plates of charters from the same quarter, thus:—

Ex Archivis Ecclesiæ Dunelmensis suppeditata sunt diplomata contenta in XXII. . . . [*inter alia*].

Anderson's facsimile, by its fidelity to the original, reflects credit on the skill of eighteenth-century engraving. The text, taken from that facsimile, was printed in the Record Commission edition of the *Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland*, vol. i, 1844 (edited by Thomas Thomson and Cosmo Innes), page 83 of first pagination; page 93 of red ink. The strayed property of the Church of Durham, this charter—invaluable, as must now be apparent, for the critical examination of the origins of the Stewart line of kings and of the development of their territorial possessions, and the courtly functions of their office of dignity—is now in the possession of Dr Greenwell. His acquisition of it is best set forth in the words of his own letter of 9th March 1915: "I got it as long ago as, I think, 1841, from Sams of Darlington who was a second-hand bookseller and a dealer in all sorts of curios, from whom I bought many different things, amongst others charters. I have no knowledge of where he got it, or of its previous history before it came into Sams' possession." When the charter was seen by Anderson the royal seal was still attached to it, and, accordingly, the facsimile in the *Diplomata*, Plate XXII, duly exhibits it with its king in majesty in the obverse with the inscription "Malcolvm Deo rectore Rex Scottorum." Unfortunately, the seal is no longer attached to the charter (Plate No. XIB).

It is matter of congratulation that the charter returned to Durham into hands so trusty for the protection of every historical interest. Whatever opinion be formed upon the relationship of the *postquam* or Birken-side charter to the *priusquam* or Stewardship charter, the many problems of the authenticity of the latter, as copied by Balfour, make it matter of the first moment that the Birken-side original, now in Dr Greenwell's possession, should be available for critical collation and scrutiny, as its unquestionable genuineness gives supreme value to the collateral light it throws on the foundation grants of high office and wide territory made by the Scottish king to the House of Stewart.

IV. DR MAITLAND THOMSON'S DISCOVERY: THE DILEMMA SOLVED.

The preceding chapters of this paper were written in March 1915. They are here retained as originally composed, because

they register in a way perhaps no other method could attain the anomaly, puzzle, and discomfort of the situation raised by the text of the Stewardship charter as presented in the transcript of Balfour. If Balfour's text was correct, it was simply impossible to maintain the authenticity of the charter. The grant, if made before the witnesses indicated, could not have been made before (*priusquam*) King Malcolm was knighted in 1159: three or four at least of the witnesses could not have borne the designations given to them in 1157, the fifth year of Malcolm's reign: the dilemma was grave. Either the ostensible date or the list of witnesses must be erroneous; it was a heavy taint upon a charter which was at once the constitution of and the unique voucher for the great and famous office and dignity of the Steward of Scotland. A loyal and earnest student of Scottish institutions was naturally slow to accept the unpleasant conclusion that the title to the office and dignity and the lands that ran with them was at the mercy of the first sceptic that chose to assail its integrity. Even to doubt was to condemn. Under those circumstances it was that the writer of this paper determined before concluding it to ask the advice of Mr John Maitland Thomson, LL.D., long recognised as the first of all authorities on the historical and family charters of Scotland. The result was as happy as it was decisive: the "unique" copy of the Stewardship charter, as is frequently the way with "unique" exemplars, was not unique; and the true text knew neither *priusquam* nor *quinto*.

Dr Maitland Thomson's letter in reply to the inquiry was in the following terms:—

THE WHIM, LA MANCHA,
PEEBLESSHIRE,
15th May 1915.

DEAR NEILSON,—Your letter of 12th was waiting my return here this afternoon, after three weeks in England, etc.

As to the Court held at Roxburgh I can say nothing, having no materials here. But as to the Stewart charter, the enclosed is luckily here, and is very much to the point. I photographed it (it is not fit to reproduce even if I gave you the negative, but it is perfectly legible, I think) from a paper book at Mellers-tain * containing an Inventory of the Records made by Sir John

* Seat of the Earl of Haddington.

Skene in 1595 with a few charters copied at the beginning. You will, I think, not doubt that this is Balfour's original, and that he [Balfour] inserted the date off his own bat. He also gives *priusquam* instead of *postquam* arma suscepi, and omits some of the witnesses. I had the loan of the Skene book, but returned it. There is a copy of the Skene book—charters, inventory and all—in the Historical Department in the Register House. In it the mistake *priusquam* for *postquam* already occurs, if my memory does not deceive me. This is not the only case in which Balfour put in a date. I can quote two cases in which he does so, the originals being extant to convict him, viz. (1) the charter of William the Lion to Philip de Setun of the lands of Setun and others, (2) one of the Erroll charters by Alexander II, to which he added the regnal year without warrant.

In great haste to catch post,

Yours sincerely,

J. MAITLAND THOMSON.

Next day the foregoing letter was followed by another, from which the following extract bears very directly on the questions now under discussion :—

16th May 1915.

I had very little time to write you before post yesterday, perhaps I ought to have answered more distinctly your request for my opinion as to the Stewartry charter, which is simple. As transcribed by Balfour, the list of witnesses points to a date some years later than the date he gives ; and could not have been appended to a charter granted *before* his knighting. But in Skene's copy these difficulties disappear ; and while, of course, we cannot be quite as sure of a charter we only have in transcript as of a charter of which the original exists, I do not see any valid reason for doubting the genuineness of the charter.

When I sent a copy to Sir A. Lawrie, I said something to that effect. He replied that a further objection remained, to his mind fatal, viz. that a heritable grant by charter of “ senescallia mea ” at that period is not conceivable.* That, of course, can only be settled by English analogy. I have no books here and cannot trust my memory, but my impression is that there *are*

* See p. 146, *infra*.

twelfth-century English charters of analogous tenor. Still, I own that both Walter and his son Alan are ordinarily styled not *senescallus* but *dapifer*—this does not seem to me fatal; but it is, so far as it goes, an objection.

If I remember right, the witnesses to the Birken-side charter are all witnesses to the Stewartry charter, so probably the two, if both genuine, were granted at the same Court.

One other note by Dr Maitland Thomson may be quoted :—

20th May 1915.

I have no doubt that *gista* is the right reading; it seems to me that the ambiguity of the Skene copy is due simply to an attempt to reproduce the semi-uncial G.

V. THE TRUE TEXT OF THE STEWARDSHIP CHARTER *circa* 1161.

The text of the transcript by Skene, reproduced in Plate XIII, must now be given.

THE COPIE OF ANE CHARTER GEVIN BE MALCOLME THE MADINE KING OF SCOTLAND OY TO DAVID THE FIRST

M. Rex Scottorum episcopis abbatibus comitibus baronibus Justiciis Vicecomitibus Prepositis ministris Cunctisque aliis probis hominibus suis clericis et laicis francis et anglis Scottis et Gawelensibus totius terre sue tam futuris quam presentibus salutem. Notum sit vobis omnibus quod postquam arma suscepi, concessi et hac mea carta confirmaui Walterio filio Alani Dapifero meo et heredibus suis in feudo et hereditate donationem quam Rex David avus meus ei dedit Scilicet Reinfreu et Passeleth et Polloc et Talahret et Kerkert et le Drep et le Muerne et Eggleham et louhenauhe et Innerwic cum omnibus istarum terrarum pertinentiis et insimul ei hereditarie dedi et hac mea carta confirmaui Senescalciam meam tenendam sibi et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis liberaliter in feudo et hereditate ita bene et ita plenarie sicut Rex David ei Senescalciam suam melius et plenarius dedit et concessit et sicut ipse eam melius et plenarius ab eo tenuit Preterea ego ipse eidem Walterio in feudo et hereditate dedi et hac eadem carta confirmaui pro servitio quod ipse Regi David et mihi ipsi fecit Perthec quantum Rex David inde in manu sua tenuit et Inchenan et Steintun Haucstanesdene et

Leggardeswode et Bircheneside et Preterea in unoquoque burgo meo et in unaquaque dominica Gista mea per totam terram meam unum plenarium Toftum ad hospitia sibi in eo facienda et cum unoquoque tofto xx^{ti} acras terre Quare uolo et precipio ut idem Walterius et heredes eius in feudo et hereditate teneant de me et de heredibus meis in capite omnia prenominata tam illa que ipse habet ex donatione Regis Dauid quam illa que ex mea habet donatione cum omnibus eorum pertinentiis et rectitudinibus et per rectas diuissas omnium prenominatorum terrarum libere et quiete honorifice bene et in pace Cum Sacca et Socca Cum Tol et Them et Infangenethef In uillis In Scalingis In campis In pratis In pascuis In Moris In Aquis In molendinis in piscariis in foresto In Tristris In bosco In plano In uis in semitis Sicut Aliquis ex baronibus meis liberius et quietius feudum suum de me tenet Faciendo mihi et heredibus meis de illo feudo seruitium quinque militum Testibus.

*Ern[aldo] episcopo Sancti Andree.**

Herberto episcopo de Glasgu.

Johanne Abbate de Kelchou.

Willelmo Abbate de Melros.

Osberto Abbate de Jeddwrd.

Ansfrido Abbate de Neubothle [circa 1159-1179].

Waltero Cancellario.

Willelmo et Dauid fratribus Regis.

Comite Gospatrigo.

Comite Dunecano.

Ricardo de Moreuilla.

Gilleberto de Unframuilla.

Roberto de Brus.

Randolpho de Solis.

Philippo de Coleuilla.

Willelmo de Summeruilla.

Hugone Ridel.

Dauid Olifard.

Waldevo filio Comitum Gospatrici.

Willelmo de Moreuilla.

Baldwino de Lanarc.

* The witnesses whose names are here *italicised* are witnesses also to the separate Birkenside charter.

Waldeuo filio eius.
 Liolfo filio Maccus.
 Roberto de Capella.
 Gileberto filio Richer.
 Roberto de Vnframuilla.
 Galfrido de Coningesburg.
Iordano Ridel.

In festo Sancti Iohannis Baptiste. Apud Rokesburg.

Malcolm, King of Scots, to the bishops, abbots, earls, barons, justices, sheriffs, bailiffs, ministers, and all other good men cleric and lay, French and English, Scots and Gallovidians of his whole land as well present as future Greeting. Be it known to you all that after I assumed the arms [of knighthood] I granted and by this my charter I have confirmed to Walter fitz Alan my Steward and his heirs in fee and heritage the gift which King David my grandfather gave to him That is to say, Renfrew and Paisley and Polloc and Talahret * (Hurlet) and Cathcart and Le drep and Le Muerne (Mearns) and Eaglesham † and Lochwinnoch ‡ and Innerwick § With all the pertinents of those lands ; And likewise I gave to him heritably and by this my charter have confirmed my Stewardship to be held by him and his heirs of me and my heirs freely in fee and heritage as well and as fully as King David gave and granted his Stewardship best and fullest to him and as he held it best and fullest from him. Further, I have given to the said Walter in fee and heritage and by this same charter have confirmed for the service which he did to King David and to myself, so much of Partick || as King David then kept in his own hand and Inchinnan and Steintun and Hassendean, Legerwood and Birkenside : and besides in each of my burghs and in each of my demesne jurisdictions of herbergeage ¶ throughout my whole land one full toft for quarters

* Talahret, frequently denominated Hulret, now Hurlet.

† All in Renfrewshire.

‡ In Renfrewshire.

§ In Haddingtonshire on the coast.

|| Old spellings of Partick were Perdeyc, Perthec, Perthic, Parthe, etc.

¶ *Dominica Gista* is the territory or jurisdiction within which the feudal lord had the right of having quarters provided for himself or his followers. It is the French *Gite*, "Droit feudal en vertu duquel le seigneur en voyage pouvait loger chez son vassal seul ou avec ses gens."

for himself therein, and with each toft twenty acres of land. Wherefore I will and command that the said Walter and his heirs shall hold of me and my heirs in fee and heritage *in capite* all the things before named, as well those he has by gift of King David as any which he has by my gift with all their pertinents and rights and by the right marches of all the before-named lands, freely and quietly, honourably and in peace, with sac and soc, with tol and theam and infangthef, in vills, in shealings, in fields, in meadows, in pastures, in muirs, in waters, in mills, in fishings, in forest, in "tristres" (hunting stances*), in burgh, in plain, in ways, in paths, as any of my barons freest and most quietly holds his fief of me; Doing to me and my heirs from that fief the service of five knights.

Witnesses—

Ernald, Bishop of St Andrews.

Herbert, Bishop of Glasgow.

John, Abbot of Kelso.

William, Abbot of Melrose.

Osbert, Abbot of Jedworth.

Ansfrid, Abbot of Newbottle.

Walter, the Chancellor.

William and David, brothers of the King.

Earl Gospatrick.

Earl Duncan.

Richard de Morville.

Gilbert de Umphraville.

Robert de Brus.

Ralf de Soulis.

Philip de Colville.

William de Somerville.

Hugh Riddell.

David Olifard.

Waldev, son of Earl Gospatrick.

William de Morville.

Baldwin de Lanark.

Waldev, his son.

Liolf, son of Maccus.

Robert de Capella.

* For *tristria* see *Charters of Inchaffray* (Scot. Hist. Soc., 1908), p. 304.

Gilbert, son of Richer.
 Robert de Umphraville.
 Geoffrey de Coningesburg.
Jordan Ridel.

In the feast of St John.

At Roxburgh.

It will be observed that the Berwickshire and Roxburgh lands, Birkenside and Legerwood and Hassendean, appear to be definitely held as united in the same tenure as the Renfrewshire lands—that is, for the discharge of the functions of King's Steward and the military service of five knights. This being somewhat inconsistent with, at least quite different from, the separate charter with its provision for the service of one knight for the Berwick and Roxburgh lands separately, must be a factor to be considered in any attempt to settle which of the two charters was granted first.

When the first three chapters of this essay were being written Dr Greenwell's long and wonderful life was drawing to a close, although he maintained with characteristic vivacity his interest in antiquities, not forgetting the Birkenside charter. It may be permitted to a Scottish student of history to recall for a moment the delightful personality of the great North-English antiquary. A churchman of the widest tolerance and sympathy, he somehow managed to co-ordinate in his short, spare, alert frame the angler, the wayward radical, and the scholar, along with the librarian, collector, and numismatist: every one of them sharply alive! His record as an investigator in many diverse fields of archæology was unique in the extent of his research into Anglo-Saxon tumuli, among the manuscripts in the Treasury of Durham, on the northern monuments and crosses of England, and over the memorials and even the coffin of Saint Cuthbert. The little description of his amazing discovery, patiently made by piecing together the decayed and crumbling oaken remains of the coffin from the saint's grave, is as romantic a story as ever hagiologist had to tell, and the results of his fascinating adventure in research were a splendid contribution to the history of early Northumbrian Christianity. Dr Maitland Thomson and the present writer can both recall a memorable day under Greenwell's roof when, along with the

late Sir Archibald Campbell Lawrie, they examined critically under his kindly wardenship sundry of the muniments from the Cathedral of Durham which bore upon the claims of English monarchs to suzerainty over Scotland. The doctor died in his 98th year on 27th January 1918. In 1915 his attention had been drawn to the fact that the Birkenside charter which he had so fortunately purchased many years before, had evidently strayed from the Cathedral Church of Durham, and after his death his executors, on the representation made to them by Mr John Crawford Hodgson, resolved to restore the charter to the Cathedral, and accordingly they presented it to the Dean and Chapter of Durham, with that fine regard to the good doctor's memory for which the occasion called. Accordingly the charter, which must have gone amissing long before Raine edited the Coldingham charters in his *North Durham* or Greenwell became Cathedral librarian, is once more in its place among the Cathedral muniments of Durham.

A point of some interest further emerges in the drawing up of the present paper. At the close of Chapter III reference was made to the unfortunate fact that the charter has no longer the seal of King Malcolm IV, which evidently remained attached to it early in the eighteenth century, when Anderson was preparing his *Diplomata* (see Plate XXII of that work). What became of the seal? In the case of so rare a seal, of known attachment to a vitally historical document, it is desirable and necessary to raise the question whether the missing seal is not an unattached example entered under No. 3077 of the *Catalogue of Seals at Durham* from a manuscript by the doctor, collated and annotated with extreme erudition by Mr Charles H. H. Blair, and now in course of publication in the *Archæologia Eliana*. The entry on p. 150 of vol. XIII, for the year 1916, relative to the seal of Malcolm IV (No. 3077), would at least answer with great closeness to the seal figured on Plate XXII of the *Diplomata*.* Should not the unattached seal therefore

* Of the five examples entered under No. 3077, and assigned to charters of King Malcolm, printed in Raine's *North Durham*, Appendix I, xxvii-xxxii, only four appear to be attached to the documents. Raine states that charters XXVII, XXVIII, XXXI, and XXXII, have each a seal, but in each of the other two charters, XXIX and XXX, he expressly notes "*sigillum deest*."

be re-examined in connection with the Birkenside charter to ascertain whether the two ought not to be together ?

As regards the problem, if there is any problem, of authenticity either about the Birkenside charter or that of the Stewardship, it seems to the present writer that Dr Maitland Thomson's discovery of Sir John Skene's transcript puts an end to all dubiety concerning the integrity of either document. Sir John Skene has often, perhaps too often, been censured for his inadequacy as an editor of records, but in the present instance his transcript, which, dating from 1595, is the oldest version of the Stewardship charter, bears in itself unmistakable evidence of careful copying ; this is strongly suggested by the fact that to all appearance he was frequently in his transcript imitating the old hand of the original he followed.

A word must be spared to point out, as incidental evidences of Skene's correctness in 1595, and of the gross want of care and dubious faith with which Balfour perhaps nearly half a century later copied Skene's copy, that the true text as recovered through the latter makes at once intelligible and convincing things that in Balfour's version were so corrupt as to destroy the significance. Thus *priusquam*, a blunder for *postquam*, accounts for Balfour's vicious insertion of a date, the fifth year of King Malcolm, which has done more mischief than all his other inaccuracies. " Prethe " has misled many antiquaries * into interpreting it as Perth, although its whole surroundings in the charter associate it with the group of the lands first granted to the founder of the Stewarts. Two charters in the *Registrum Glasguense* (Nos. 3 and 7) explain the allusion made by Malcolm in the Stewardship charter to his grandfather King David having reserved part of Partick in his own hand. David had made two successive grants to the Church of Glasgow of parts of Partick. His grandson, Malcolm IV, by the Stewardship charter now under discussion, gave the remainder, known afterwards as Wester Partick, to the Steward. The place has traditional associations of no small account, for, according to the ancient life of St Kentigern,

* Metcalfe's *History of the County of Renfrew*, 1905, p. 27. Of course all copies of the charter printed heretofore follow Balfour's transcript, and are therefore seriously in error. The most recent reprints, now requiring correction, were those in Metcalfe's *Charters and Documents of Paisley*, 1902, and Harcourt's *His Grace the Steward*, 1907.

otherwise St Mungo, "Pertnech," otherwise "Perthech," was a royal manor (*villa regia*) of King Rydderch of Cumbria in the sixth century.*

When David I came to the throne, Partick was still a crown manor. King David's grant of lands to the Steward did not include Partick. It embraced a large tract lying to the south of Renfrew which, as is well known, was the *caput* of the stewartry. Renfrew still has the memory and the remains of the castlestead or mote-hill, which, no doubt, marks the site of the original house of Walter fitz Alan, not far from the junction of the River Cart with the Clyde. The lands of the original grant by David I, with the exception of Innerwick, all lie in the county of Renfrew. The grant by Malcolm adds Partick-Wester and Inchinnan, the former on the east bank of the Clyde *ex adverso* of Govan and Renfrew, and the latter in the western angle of Cart and Clyde. The sketch plan here inserted † shows the localities: the additions made by Malcolm to the Steward's territories being indicated by a different lettering of the added lands.

As regards the lands not in the vicinity of Renfrew, it is enough to say that Innerwick, which was part of the original grant, is a coast parish in the north-east corner of Haddington, and that Stenton (*Steintun*) is a neighbouring but not adjoining parish a couple of miles north-west of Innerwick. The other lands added by Malcolm are Hassendean (*Haucstanesdene*), Legerwood (*Leggardeswode*), and Birken-side (*Bircheneside*). Hassendean, of old an independent parish, now included in the parish of Minto, lies on the western bank of the Teviot in Roxburghshire. Malcolm's grant was apparently a series of "ekes"—(1) of a sort of corridor strip across the Clyde at Partick-Wester, (2) a valuable property at Inchinnan adjoining Renfrew itself, (3) Stenton, to keep countenance with Innerwick in Haddington.‡ The other lands in Roxburgh and Berwick were a handsome supplement in a fresh district. But this brings us back to the separate charter of Birken-side again to inquire its meaning.

* *Lives of S. Ninian and S. Kentigern* (in *Historians of Scotland*, Edinburgh, 1874), pp. 118, 241, 370.

† For this outline plan my best thanks are due to Mr Thomas Nisbet, City Engineer, Glasgow, and his assistant, Mr Daniel M'Innes.

‡ *Caledonia*, iii, 384.

Birkenside is a hill and residence in Legerwood parish, and overlooks the banks of the Leader. Moll or Mow, anciently an independent parish, now part of Morbatt in East Roxburghshire, included the highest ground of the southern and south-eastern parts of the united parish.* Various lords of the place are on record : first Liulf, and after him his son Uchtred *ante* 1152. Uchtred's heiress, the Lady Aeschina of Molle, became the wife of Walter the Steward, whose connection with that property presumably arose from his marriage. Probably it is wisest not to put forward any claim to determine the cause and object of the double grant of Birkenside and Legerwood. The fact that the King, in 1161, was just turned twenty, seems hardly to explain the repetition, and, besides that, there is the curious difference in the tenure in the two charters. Of course, a turning point is the question of priority in the granting of them, but the indications of very nearly simultaneous date appear to be very strong.

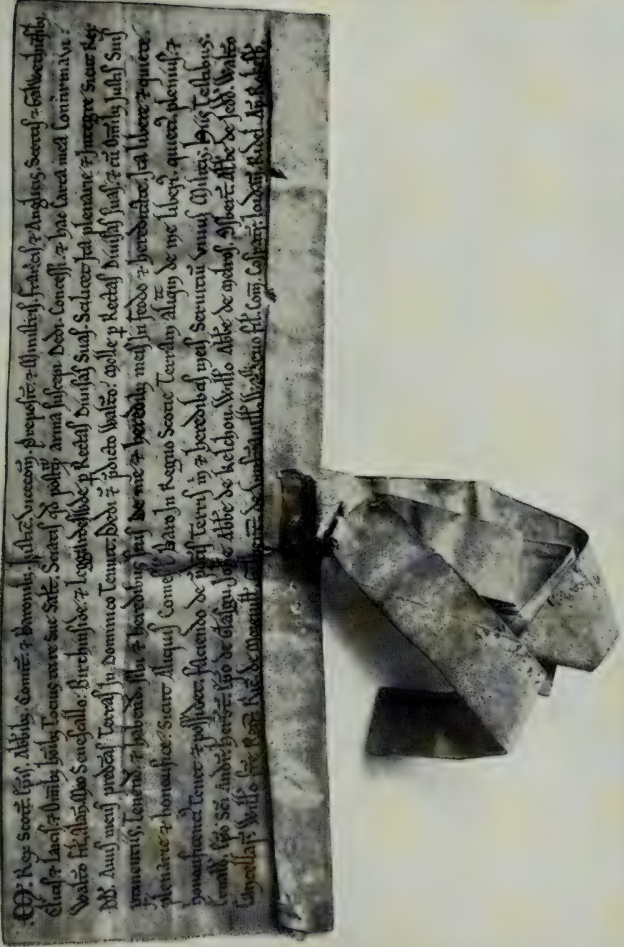
The most interesting objection or challenge to the Stewardship charter was that raised by the late Sir Archibald Lawrie, viz. that *circa* 1161 a heritable grant of "senescalcia mea" was not conceivable. Dr Maitland Thomson's opinion to the contrary of this view is absolutely established by precedents, French as well as English. It is enough to cite the charter by the Empress Maud in favour of Geoffirey de Mandeville in 1142 :—

"Et do ei totam terram que fuit Eudonis dapiferi in Normannia et dapiferatum ipsius et hec reddo ei ut rectum suum ut habeat et teneat hereditabiliter ita ne ponatur inde in placitum versus aliquem." †

* *Origines Parochiales*, i. p. 417. *Registrum de Passelet*, pp. 74–76.

† J. H. Round, *Geoffrey de Mandeville* (1892), p. 167. L. W. V. Harcourt, *His Grace the Steward* (1907), p. 56. Madox's *Exchequer*, ch. 2, section 6.

"The term *seneschal* occurs at a very early date in history; the name *dapifer* appears to be of more recent origin, but it is to be found in documents belonging to the reign of Charles Magnus" (Harcourt, *op. cit.*, p. 4). After 1047, in Capetian charters, "his correct title appears to be indifferently *seneschal* or *dapifer*, but towards the close of the eleventh century his definite official style is *dapifer*" (*Ibid.*, p. 5). In England *dapifer* was the current style from the Conquest to the death of Henry II. "On the accession of Richard the First, the style *dapifer* for the ordinary stewards of the household began to drop out of use, the style *seneschal* taking its place. A slight tendency in this direction was noticeable during the previous reign. The



CHARTER OF BIRKENSIDE AND LEGERWOOD, ETC., BY MALCOLM IV. TO WALTER, SON OF
ALAN, STEWARD OF SCOTLAND, circa 1161.

BRITISH
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5 DEC 21

NATURAL
HISTORY



[MALCOLM DEO RECTORE REX SCOTTORV̄

[MALCOLM DEO REC[TORE] REX SC[OTTORVM]

OBVERSE AND REVERSE OF GREAT SEAL OF MALCOLM IV.

From a photograph presented by Mr. C. H. H. Blair.

Durham Treasury Misc. Charters, No. 577.

BRITISH
MUSEUM

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NATURAL
HISTORY.

Malcolmis Rex Scottorum Carta, Herodi officij
 Episcopis, Abbatibus Comitatibus, Baronibus Seneschallibus Scotiae et
 Iusticiis Vicecomitatibus praepositis Ministris De iudicibus et terris.
 -b. Cunctisq; alijs provis hominibus, cleri-
 -cis et Laicis Francie et Anglis Scotis
 et Gallovidensibus, totius terre sue tam
 presentibus quam futuris Salutem de-
 -bitam sit vobis omnibus, quod primum
 Arma Episcopi, concessi et hac nostra Carta
 confirmandi Waltero filio Allani
 dapifero meo, et heredibus suis in feodo
 et hereditate Donationem quam Rex
 David Annis moris ei dedit, scilicet
 Rensfrew et passeleth, et polloc
 et Talahec, et Kerkert et Le drop-
 et Le mntrene, et Eylisham et

SIR JAMES BALFOUR'S GARBLED TRANSCRIPT OF CHARTER
 OF STEWARDSHIP, ETC., BY KING MALCOLM IV. TO
 WALTER, SON OF ALAN, STEWARD OF SCOTLAND,
 ERRONEOUSLY DATED 1157.

BRITISH
MUSEUM

5 DEC 21

NATURAL
HISTORY.

L'ochmanche & Innerwith cum
 omnibus istarum terrarum pertinentiis
 Et similiter of hereditarie doli et hac
 mea carta confirmari Senescallium
 meam tenendum Sibi et heredibus suis
 de me et heredibus meis, Libere et
 in fodo et hereditate ita bone et ita
 plenarie sicut Rex David of Sen-
 scallum suam Molend et plenarie de doli
 et concessit et sic ipse cum Melius et
 plenarius ab eo tenet pro parte ego
 ipse eidem Victore in fodo et hereditate
 doli Et hac eadem carta confirmari
 pro Servitio quod ipse Regi David et
 mihi ipsi fecit, pro parte, quantum Rex.
 David in Mani sua tenet et Incheon
 Et Stonthum et halstonedene. Et Lo-
 gardrude, et Birchinsyde. Et preterea
 in vnoquoque berge mea, et in magnis do-
 mica litta mea per istam cartam meam
 vnum plenarium testium ad hospitium fili
 in su facienda et cum vnoquoque testio
 viginti acras terre Et nunc volo et
 precipio vti idem Vallens et heredes
 eius, in fodo et hereditate teneant
 de me et heredibus meis in capite
 omnia pronominate litem illa que ipse
 habuit de donacione Regis David qu-
 am illa quod ex monachatu donacione
 cum omnibus omnium pertinentiis et
 rothitudinibus, et per Rectas diuersas om-
 nium pronominate terrarum Libere
 et quibus honorifice et in pace, cum Socca
 et Socca cum Tol et Thom et in fangth-
 ceffe in villis in Scallings, in campis.
 in pratis in pascuis: in Moris, in Aynis
 in Molendinis, in piscariis in ferrestis in
 Bosco et plano, in vrb in Semitis, sicut
 aliquis ex Baronibus meis, Libere et
 quibus tenendum suum de me tenet
 faciendo mihi et heredibus meis
 de illo fodo Servitium quingz Milium
 cephens.

Ernesto Episcopo et Andra
 Herberto Episcopo de Glasgou.

Johane.



BRITISH
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NATURAL
HISTORY.

Johanne Abbate de Kelkew.
Willelmo Abbate de Melros
Waltero Cancellario
Willelmo & David fratribus Regis
Comite Gospatric
Comite Duncano
Richardo de Morweill
Gilberto de Wimpreswail
Roberto de Bruns
Radulpho de Sojls
Philipo de Colneith
Willelmo de Sumervilla.
Hugone Riddell
Davide Olifard
Valderno filio comitis Gospatric
Willelmo de Morweill
Baldwino de la Mar.
Liolfo filio Maceus & Apud arcem
de Roxburgh in festo. 8^{to}. Johannis
Baptiste Amis Regni Restri. 5^{to}.

SIR JAMES BALFOUR'S TRANSCRIPT (concluded).

BRITISH
MUSEUM

5 DEC 21

NATURAL
HISTORY.

The copie of ane Charter Gebyng
malcolme the thriding king of Scotland
on to David the first

M. Rex Scott. epis. abbas. comitibz. baronibz. Justiciis. Vicecomitibz. Propositis.
Securis & bawelensibz totius terre sue. tam junis q̄ p̄sentibz sat. Norw̄ sit not omnibz.
¶ p̄q̄ arma suscep. gressi & hac mea carta confirmari. Waltero filio Alani Rappo
meo & herediis suis i feudo & hereditate donatione q̄ Rex H̄t. auij meus ei dedit.
Scite Henricu. & passeleru & pilloc & Talabret & herkeru. & le Pres & le stuerne.
¶ Infirmi ei hereditarie dedit et hac mea carta confirmari. Senechalie mea tenenda sibi
et herediis suis de me et herediis meis libaliter i feudo & hereditate. Ita bene & in
plena. sic Rex H̄t. ei Senechaliam sua meli⁹ & plenari⁹ dedit & gressit & sic ipse
ei meli⁹ & plenari⁹ ab eo tenuit. Preterea ego ipse ei⁹ Waltero i feudo & heredi
eius dedit & hac ead carta confirmari q̄ seruicio q̄ ipse Regi H̄t. & in ipsi fecit Porthee
¶ In regardeswude. & Birchenside. & Horca i unq̄ barro meo. q̄ i unq̄ dūca dista mea
castro. & decas terre. Quare uolo q̄ p̄cepto ut idem Walter⁹ & heredi⁹ ei⁹ unq̄
feudo & hereditate teneant de me & de herediis meis in capite omnia p̄nata. tam illa
q̄ ipse t̄t ex donatione Regis H̄t. q̄ illa q̄ ex mea t̄t donatione. cum omibz corn
p̄tinentiis & rectitudinibz. Et rectus. dimissis omnium p̄uocac̄. trar t̄te & gete.
uit. In Scalnis. In campis. In p̄ris. In pascuis. In moris. In aquis. In molendinis.
¶ In piscariis. In forestis. In Tristris. In bosio. In planis. In uis. In seminis. Sic alijs
meis de illo feudo. seruiciu quinq̄ milia. T. p̄m. ip̄o S̄i Andr. heribz ip̄o
Abbe de Neutobille. Wille. Capet. Wille. & H̄t. s̄rib. Reg. Comite Gosfr. Comite
Bunecano. Ric de Morcuitt. Gillet de Anstruitt. Robt de Brus. Rand. & Sot.
¶ Philipp de coluitt. Wille de Sumilla. h̄m. Ridel. H̄t. clisard. Wille. sit Com.
Gosfr. Wille de Morcuitt. Ratt. & Lanare. Wille sit ei. H̄t. sit. Wille. sit. Wille. sit. Wille. sit.
¶ Capet. Gillet sit. Rubez. Rot de Anstruitt. Wille. & Comestibz. land. Ridel. J.

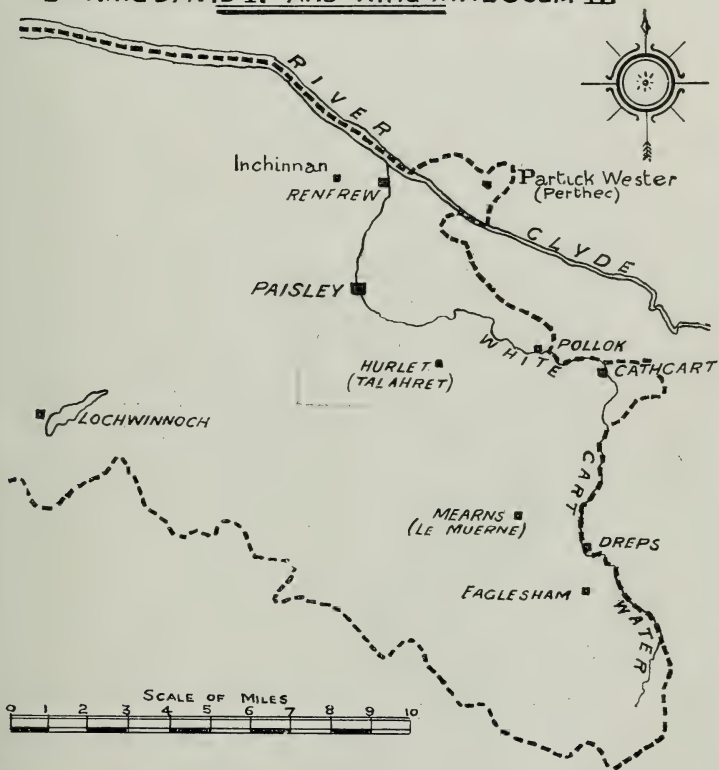
From transcript by Sir John Skene.

BRITISH
MUSEUM

5 DEC 21

NATURAL
HISTORY

LANDS IN RENFREWSHIRE
GRANTED TO STEWARD OF SCOTLAND
BY KING DAVID I. AND KING MALCOLM IV.



NOTE:—

DOTTED LINE SHEWS BOUNDARY OF RENFREWSHIRE

NAMES IN CAPITALS INDICATE LANDS GRANTED BY DAVID I.

NAMES NOT IN CAPITALS INDICATE LANDS GRANTED BY MALCOLM IV



The case on precedent thus seems perfectly clear as regards the Stewardship charter, which carries with it equally that of Birkenside. The two are beautifully confirmative the one of the other. It is, however, the happy discovery of Sir John Skene's transcript that has swept the last doubt away. While it furnishes the lore of Scottish records with one more most fortunate instance of an archivist's knowledge of the old charters and charter-chests, it has even higher value in its fine vindication of the soundness and care of his method in charter criticism, at the same time affording a striking proof of his remarkable generosity towards a fellow-worker in the interest of Border research. The thanks of Berwickshire were also in a particular sense due to the Lord Lieutenant of the county, the late Lord Binning, C.B., M.V.O., for his cordial permission to reproduce the Skene transcript here, and thus enrich these county transactions with a constitutional document of high historical note. These pleasing and grateful acknowledgments may fitly close with an anticipation of the gratification many will derive from seeing Berwickshire, by the medium of the Birkenside charter, play so vital a part not only in defence of its own immediate muniments, but also on behalf of a more-than-national historic Scottish institution.

same change of style took place in the case of the hereditary stewards of the household; thus, in the king's charter to Roger Bigod making him Earl of Norfolk and restoring to him his hereditary office, the word used is *senescalcia*" (*Ibid.*, p. 72). The terms of this latter grant, dated 25th November 1189, may be quoted for comparison with that of the Scottish stewardship:—

"Sciatis etiam nos reddidisse ei senescalciam suam et heredibus suis ita libere et quiete integre et honorifice habendam sicut Rogerus Bigot avus suus et comes Hugo pater suus melius et liberius vel integrius illam habuerunt tempore domini regis Henrici avi patris nostri vel tempore patris nostri" (*Ibid.*, p. 87).

Generally see *Ibid.*, pp. 37-43, 56-71.

ERRATA.

As the author was at the time abroad, the proofs of the article on the Hagg Wood Cairns in the *Transactions* for 1914, p. 282, were sent to the press without revision. In addition to numerous less important errors in punctuation and spelling, there occur the following mistakes. It is thought desirable to correct these in the present volume, which contains an account of the Club's visit to the site:—

PAGE

- 283—7th line from foot, before “ mound ” *insert* “ the.”
Last line, *for* “ position,” *read* “ portion.”
- 285—8th line from foot, *for* “ both,” *read* “ but.”
3rd line from foot, *for* “ or,” *read* “ of.”
- 288—8th line, *for* “ one-eight,” *read* “ one and an eighth.”
- 290—1st line, *for* “ segmented,” *read* “ segmental.”
5th line, *after* “ seven eighths ” *insert* “ inches.”
- 292—2nd line from foot, *for* “ which,” *read* “ whin.”
- 293—12th line from foot, *for* “ nearly,” *read* “ neatly.”
- 294—2nd line, *for* “ point,” *read* “ part.”
6th line from foot, *for* “ biscusfoids,” *read* “ bicuspid,”
and *for* “ dentim,” *read* “ dentine.”

Compiled by A. E. SWINTON, M.A., Swinton House.

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Note—The column which appeared in the 1918 table without the station's name referred to Cowdenknives. A Stevenson thermometer screen has been installed at Swinton House, so that the figures for temperature are not strictly comparable with those given in previous years, which were taken on an open stand.

Note—The column which appeared in the 1918 table without the station's name referred to Cowdenknives. A Stevenson thermometer screen has been installed at Swinton House, so that the figures for temperature are not strictly comparable with those given in previous years, which were taken on an open stand.

ACCOUNT OF RAINFALL IN BERWICKSHIRE DURING 1919.

By JAMES HEWAT CRAW, F.S.A. SCOT., of West Foulden.

Locality.	Height above sea-level.	200'	150'	250'	420'	356'	500'	200'	100'	94'	150'	450'	500'	360'	900'	1250'
January	.	2.07	..	3.30	4.76	3.68	3.64	3.41	3.17 ₁	3.29	3.04	3.48	4.07	3.41	4.37	5.67
February	.	1.50	..	2.26	2.63	2.85	2.86	2.01	1.63	1.97	1.95	2.29	3.04	2.01	2.75	3.66
March	.	1.08	..	1.75	1.70	1.97	2.79	1.80	2.30	2.29	2.20	2.02	2.78	1.56	3.45	4.09
April	.	.37	..	1.29	2.16	1.45	1.47	1.24	1.42	1.26	1.12	1.36	1.45	1.57	3.49	4.60
May	.	.07	.57	.65	.45	1.16	1.01	.69	.75	.95	.94	1.06	1.53	1.13	.85	1.07
June	.	.09	1.33	.90	.86	1.60	1.28	1.04	.94	.98	1.48	1.22	1.54	.81	1.60	2.07
July	.	.00	.62	.51	1.14	.90	.71	.36	.30	.35	.51	.48	.62	.73	.69	1.05
August	.	1.52	2.47	2.28	2.67	2.62	2.49	2.36	2.10	2.45	2.31	2.35	2.55	2.60	2.20	2.54
September	.	1.20	1.59	1.41	3.53	1.34	1.38	1.20	1.16	1.27	1.37	1.43	1.53	1.65	2.03	2.28
October	.	1.55	2.86	1.78	1.26	2.29	3.24	2.57	1.93	2.78	2.80	2.89	3.32	2.58	4.39	5.45
November	.	2.73	5.89	5.01	4.34	5.72	7.01	5.22	5.36	4.92	4.52	4.53	6.27	4.46	6.71	7.77
December	.	3.67	4.18	3.50	2.48	3.92	3.77	3.20	3.40	3.42	3.44	3.54	4.24	4.52	4.51	5.40
Total	.	15.85	(19.51)	24.64	27.98	29.50	31.65	25.10	24.46	25.93	25.68	26.65	32.94	27.03	37.04	45.65

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING
1ST OCTOBER 1919.

INCOME.

Subscriptions :—

242 Members paid	£62	0	6
Arrears	1	15	0
9 Entrance Fees	4	10	0
	<hr/>		
		£68	5 6
Transactions sold by Treasurer		4	2 2
Interest on Bank Deposit		8	1 5
	<hr/>		
Total Income for Year		£80	9 1
Balance in hand 17th Sept. 1918		254	0 7
	<hr/>		
		£334	9 8
	<hr/>		

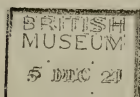
EXPENDITURE.

Printing, etc. :—

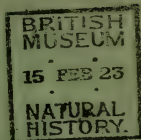
Neill & Co., Printing vol. xxiii, Part 3	£43	13	3
Authors' Copies	2	11	2
General Printing	6	11	9
Postages, etc.	3	7	0
	<hr/>		
		£56	3 2
G. C. Grieve, Stationery		2	2 0

Sundries :—

Rent of Room at Berwick Museum	£3	10	0
Berwick Salmon Coy.'s Account	1	13	8
Clerical Assistant	5	0	0
Secretary's expenses, etc., postages	5	9	8
Editing Secretary's postages	1	10	0
Treasurer's postages	1	13	8
Cheque Book	0	2	0
	<hr/>		
		18	19 0
	<hr/>		
Total Expenditure for Year		£77	4 2
Balance in hand 1st October 1919		257	5 6
	<hr/>		
		£334	9 8
	<hr/>		



Naturalists' Club.
Vol. 24. Pt. 2. 1920.



HISTORY OF THE BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB.

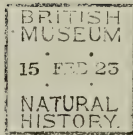
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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB

*Address delivered to the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club
at Berwick, 6th October 1920. By JAMES HEWAT
CRAW, Esq., F.S.A.(Scot.), of West Foulden.*

EARLY TYPES OF BURIAL IN
BERWICKSHIRE.

IN the early years of our Club's history it was the custom for the President at the annual business meeting to give an account of the work of the Club during the previous year. Later this duty was undertaken by the Secretary, and the President was expected to deal with matters of interest in one of the various subjects to which the Club devotes its attention. An analysis of the subjects dealt with in this way shows that in addition to thirteen occasions on which the treatment may be described as "General," History has formed the subject on eleven occasions; Botany, seven times; Ornithology, thrice; Geology, twice; Biography, once; Biology, once; Campanology, once; and Archæology, once. Thus, in bringing before you to-day some notes of "Early Types of Burial in Berwickshire," I have chosen a subject which has been dealt with in a Presidential Address on only one previous occasion, when Mr James Curle described the excavation of the Roman Camp at Newstead.

The standard authority on matters of archæological interest in the County is the Royal Commission's *Report and Inventory of Monuments and Constructions in the*

County of Berwick, issued in 1915. Only a few of the most important burial sites, however, are included in that Inventory. Much of general archæological interest may also be derived from the following sources :—

1. *The History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club.*
2. *The Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.*
3. Sir John Sinclair's *Statistical Account of Scotland*, 1792.
4. *The New Statistical Account—Berwickshire*, 1841.
5. *Early Fortifications in Scotland*—David Christison, M.D., 1898.
6. *A History of Coldingham Priory*—A. A. Carr, 1836.
7. *History of Channelkirk*—Rev. A. Allan, 1900.

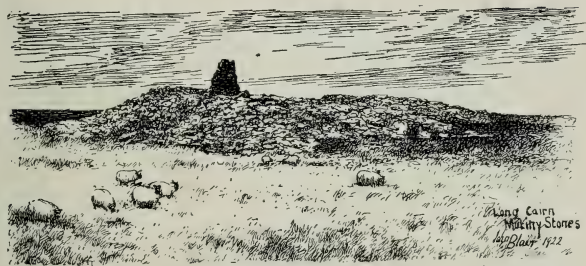
A more exhaustive bibliography is contained in the Inventory.

In addition to the 6-inch Ordnance Survey Map, the following early maps of the County may be mentioned as containing much useful information :—

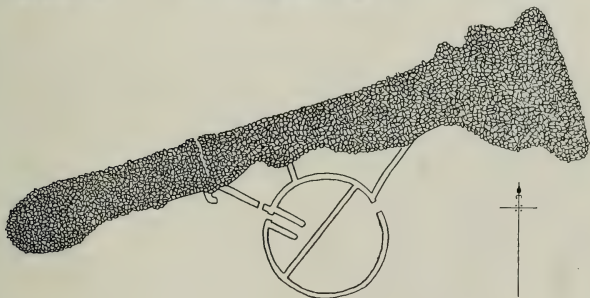
1. Timothy Pont's Map, from Blaeu's Atlas, 1654, containing the names of many places now extinct.
2. Armstrong's Map of Berwickshire, 1771. The first good map of the County published, with much accurate information regarding forts and cairns not shown on any other map.
3. Blackadder's Map, 1797.
4. Berwickshire, in Thomson's Atlas, 1821.
5. Sharp, Greenwood and Fowler's Map, 1825.

I. STONE AGE BURIALS.

Long Cairns.—The Neolithic period is considered to have extended down to about 1800 B.C.; its typical burial-place is the long cairn. These cairns in Scotland are chiefly found in the west and north; variously oriented, they measure up to 250 feet in length, being low at one end, wide and some 10 feet in height at the



Long Cairn
Mutiny Stones
Longformacus



Scale.

100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 100 200 FEET

LONG CAIRN, MUTINY STONES, LONGFORMACUS.

View from the north-east. Plan and south elevation.



other. Beneath the higher end is the burial-chamber, frequently subdivided, entered by a passage, and roofed with stones which converge by projection to form a beehive roof. The interment may be either by incineration or by inhumation; pottery and stone implements are frequently found in the burial-chamber. The only Berwickshire example is the Mutiny Stones (Inventory, No. 249), about 1200 yards north-north-west of Byre-cleugh in Longformacus parish. This cairn is much longer than those in the north of Scotland, being 278 feet in length; at the west end it is 26 feet wide, and increases to 76 at the east end; in height it increases from 3 feet at the west end to $11\frac{1}{2}$ at the east; the first Statistical Account gives its height 18 feet. The name seems to be a corruption of the older form "Mitten o' Stanes" given in Armstrong's Map, 1771, and has of course its traditional Satanic origin. A parallel to the name is found in the "Auld wife's apron fu' o' stanes" near Kirknewton in the Cheviots. A section was cut across the cairn near the middle by Lady John Scott, without result: the burials are more likely to lie beneath the east end. Situated in the solitude of the rolling hills, the only monument of its kind in the south-east of Scotland, this cairn is perhaps, from its position, its magnitude, and its antiquity, the most impressive of the ancient monuments of the County.

Megalithic Cists.—The megalithic cist is also regarded as a monument of the Stone Age. The only remains bearing a resemblance to this class are at Borrowstoun Rig (No. 228), a mile and a half north-east of Burncastle, Lauder. The position is in close proximity to a stone-circle; whether this denotes a survival of the type into the Bronze Age or at least into the transition period is uncertain. The cist lies about 200 feet south of the circle, and measures 9 feet by 6; four large upright stones and some smaller ones are still *in situ*; one measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 3 by $1\frac{1}{4}$, and is much marked by

natural cup-markings ; another measures $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet by $2\frac{1}{4}$ by 1 foot. The cist is surrounded by a stony area 36 feet by 30, evidently the remains of a cairn ; at the south end there are traces of a small enclosure or hut-circle 30 feet in diameter, probably of later date, the material of the cairn appearing to have been utilised for its construction.

II. BRONZE AGE BURIALS.

The Bronze Age may be regarded as extending from about 1800 to 500 B.C. Two methods of sepulture are found in burials of this period. In the earlier method the body was placed, sometimes after cremation, but more often unburnt and in a flexed position, in a short cist 3 to 4 feet in length. The cist was formed of slabs of stone set on edge, with one or more covering slabs, and was usually unpaved. Sometimes the cist was placed on the surface of the ground, sometimes it was partially or completely buried, over it was usually piled a circular heap of stones or earth called a cairn or barrow, varying in diameter from 10 to 100 feet or more. The boundary of this heap was often marked by a ring of stones, and sometimes an inner ring surrounded the cist ; in some cases this inner ring may have been the foundation of the hut-circle in which the deceased person lived. On the top of the burial pile was occasionally erected a monolith called a menhir, and sometimes a trench closely surrounded the mound. Another feature sometimes found is a circle of standing-stones enclosing the mound and erected a short distance from it. The site chosen was usually, but not invariably, on the top of a hill or dry knoll, or on the crest or southern shoulder of a ridge. Two large cairns were sometimes placed together on a prominent eminence ; several small cairns were often placed near hut-circles, being apparently the graves of the inhabitants ; these small cairns do not usually cover cists, and have probably been heaped over the body as it lay on the ground.

In the cist there were placed, along with the body, food contained in an urn of baked earthenware, weapons, and objects of utility, superstition, or ornament. Those of a perishable nature are sometimes found preserved in the form of charcoal, which is almost invariably found in burials of this period; the imperishable include articles of bronze, gold, bone or horn, and stone. Articles of bronze include daggers, spear-heads, swords, axes, knives, razors, awls, pins, rivets, rings, armlets and earrings; the presence of bronze may sometimes be detected by a characteristic green stain which is left behind after the bronze itself has completely disappeared. Gold is of very rare occurrence—in dagger mountings and rivets, rings, armlets, and earrings. Of bone and horn there are wrist-guards, hammers, pins, buttons and beads, also teeth which are sometimes perforated. Stone objects include flint arrow-points, knives, scrapers, saws, drills, flakes and nodules; jet buttons, beads and necklaces; perforated axes and hammers, whetstones, buttons, wrist-guards, nodules of iron ore and fragments of ochre. There are also perforated shells, quartz pebbles, and beads of amber or clay.

The urns belonging to this earlier period of the Bronze Age are of two types, the earlier being known as the Beaker or Drinking-cup, and the later as the Food Vessel.

Beaker urns are usually some 7 inches in height, and consist of a straight neck contracted downwards and a more or less globular body. The exterior is covered with ornamentation running predominantly in bands encircling the urn, varied by perpendicular and diagonal forms composed entirely of straight lines variously arranged as chevrons, herring-bones, cross-hatching or zigzags. The lines may be either simple incisions, dotted, or twisted-cord impressions. This type of urn seems to have originated on the Continent, and to have been introduced to Britain by the bronze-using race which displaced the Neolithic culture of the country.

The Beaker is most frequently found in the south and east, more rarely in the west, and not at all in Ireland.

The Food Vessel is lower and less graceful in proportions than the Beaker ; it is also of stronger, heavier construction. It measures usually about 5 or 6 inches in height, and is wider than the Beaker urn. It is encircled, a short distance below the lip, by one, more often by two or even more, mouldings, which much enhance the appearance of the urn, and are sometimes adorned with knobs, occasionally perforated. The exterior is decorated, especially the upper portion, and the ornamentation often extends to the inside of the lip. The Food Vessel is found in all parts of Britain, and also in Ireland ; no example has been found on the Continent.

We now come to the later method of sepulture of the Bronze Age. Cremation was practised not infrequently during the periods of the Beaker and Food Vessel urns, but it did not become habitual until the period of the third type or Cinerary urns. Instead of being placed in a cist the ashes were put in an urn, which was buried, with occasionally the protection of a few surrounding slabs ; sometimes the ashes were placed on a slab, over which the urn was inverted. For this method of sepulture a much larger type of urn was required ; the Cinerary urn is usually some 12 to 15 inches in height, and is of much coarser workmanship than the earlier types. The upper portion expands downwards to a prominent, and often overhanging, moulding, and is usually the part to which ornamentation is confined ; the lower portion contracts towards the base, and sometimes bears an additional moulding. Ornamentation is by means of a twisted cord, a pointed tool, or the finger-nail ; incrustation is also used as a means of decoration. Another type of urn found with cremated burials, and frequently in association with Cinerary urns, is the Incense-cup ; it varies much in form and decoration, and is small in size ; no example appears to have been

recorded from Berwickshire. Its use has not been completely explained, but the sides are usually perforated as if to assist combustion, hence the name.

In addition to the contents of the cist there are sometimes found at a short distance from it small cup-shaped cavities containing charcoal and the bones, or even complete skeletons, of animals such as the goat or pig. Evidence is also found of the slaughter and burial of slaves or wives, and cannibalism appears at times to have also been a feature of the burial ceremony.

It is evident that during the Bronze Age, extending over some thirteen centuries, the number of cist or urn interments in Berwickshire must have been very large, even if the common people were buried without the protection of a cist or the dignity of a mound. Vast numbers of cairns and cists must have been removed during the intervening centuries without the survival of any record, especially in the cultivated parts of the County. The cairns were cleared away as obstacles to cultivation, the material being used for building dikes or making roads, and the urns themselves seldom escaped the fate of being used as targets by the workmen. Notwithstanding this destruction many cairns still remain on the higher ground in the County, and occasionally even on ground long under cultivation a cist is unearthed that had previously lain an inch or two below the reach of the plough. In these accidental discoveries it is to be regretted that much valuable information is lost by the excavation being carried out before anyone conversant with such matters comes to the spot. All the soil in a cist should be carefully sifted ; the situation, orientation, dimensions and construction should be noted as well as the nature and position of all objects found. Particulars of such features as cup-marks, paving, clay luting, the presence of charcoal, quartz pebbles, and sand, the green stain peculiar to bronze, and fragments of iron ore, ochre, and unworked flint,

are apt to pass unnoted unless looked for carefully. As an example of how these features may escape observation, I may say that although charcoal is almost invariably present, it is only reported as found in 16 out of 180 cists found in Berwickshire.

Such records as have been preserved are for the most part very incomplete and inaccurate, such references as "several cists found," "many cairns destroyed," being of frequent occurrence. In compiling a list which will appear in the Club's *Proceedings*, I have fixed the number at the lowest the words used seemed to justify : thus "several" I have counted as "three" ; "many" or "a large number" I have interpreted variously according to the context. By this method I can record for the County not less than 465 burial sites of the Bronze Age, Lauder parish heading the list with 115, followed by Cockburnspath 84, and Coldingham 73. The number of cairns on record is 341, 68 of these being over 20 feet in diameter. Of cairns still in existence, mostly unexcavated, there are 216, 36 of these being over 20 feet. The majority of Berwickshire cairns appear to be composed of earth mixed with stones. It is unusual to find any trace of an adjacent excavation from which the material has been derived. Pure earth seems to have been used at the Piersknow Plantation above Greenlaw, where a fine barrow measures 57 feet in diameter by 7 feet in height ; also at Edington, where the tumulus is partially surrounded by a low earthen mound ; as the mound leaves the barrow, however, and runs northward following a small burn, its original connection with the barrow is somewhat doubtful. The large cairns of pure stones at Twinlaw Cairns (Westruther) and Hogs Law (Lauder) are formed, like the Long Cairn at the Mutiny Stones, of weathered stones gathered from the surface of the adjacent moor ; the two large cairns on Dirrington Great Law and the cairn on Dirrington Little Law, on the other hand, are composed of

smaller quarried stones with sharp unweathered edges ; the material for the east cairn on the Great Law is derived from a quarry lying a few yards off, while part at least of the stones forming the west cairn have been taken from a trench which partially surrounds the cairn. It is not improbable that the cairns of quarried stones may be of later date than those of surface stones, and belong to a period in the Bronze Age when metal became of commoner use as tools : excavation might settle this interesting point.

These cairns on the great conical mass of Dirrington are for situation perhaps the most suggestive of our Bronze Age cairns. If Mr Ruskin could have stood beside them and looked southward over the extended Merse to the Cheviot range, and northward over the rolling Lammermoors to Says Law and Spartleton with their similar cairns, he might have modified his pronouncement that savage races are incapable of appreciating the beauties of Nature. The position chosen is evidence of a soul not inferior to that of later more civilised times, when, as Whittier expresses it,

“ The dreariest spot in all the land
To Death they set apart ;
With scanty grace from Nature’s hand,
And none from that of Art.”

It will be seen that the great majority of Berwickshire cairns are under 20 feet in diameter. Many of these occur in small groups, sometimes associated with hut-circles, the dwelling-places of the Bronze Age people over whose bodies the cairns were erected. The measurements of these cairns are often some 10 feet in diameter by 1 foot in height. Good examples of the association of cairns and hut-circles may be found at Cockburn Law, Hogs Law, and Gairmuir (Lauder) ; on Lauder Common there are no less than 52 of these small cairns and 2 of larger dimensions.

The number of cists recorded in the County is 180,

41 of which have been found beneath cairns or the remains of cairns. With regard to orientation, 15 cists have had their main axes east and west, and 21 north and south; 1 has pointed north-east and 2 north-west. In other districts cists more frequently lie east and west than north and south; the Berwickshire figures, however, are unduly influenced by the discovery of a group of 12 cists, all lying north and south, at Aycliffe House in 1873.

Of the 67 urns recorded, 9 have been of Beaker type, 13 Food Vessels, and 16 Cinerary urns. At Edington Mill an entire Food Vessel was found in the same cist as fragments of a Beaker urn, the latter being probably the remains of an earlier interment. A Beaker and Food Vessel are erroneously reported (*B.N.C.*, xii, 136, Pls. III and IV) as found in the same cist at Hoprig; both are undoubtedly Beaker urns.

In less than twenty cases do the records of excavations in any way approach completeness, and in less than half of these have the excavations been carried out by anyone possessing adequate knowledge of the subject. A short description may be given of four excavations of importance where features of outstanding interest have been recorded.

In 1863 Lady John Scott excavated the stony site of a former cairn called Clácharie, situated on a knoll about 300 yards north of Pyatshaw in Lauderdale. Within an oval wall, intermitted at three places, lay three cists at the south-east side; they were formed of whinstone slabs, and contained unburnt bones, some of which were human and others those of birds and animals. In one of the cists, which was surrounded by a circle of upright stones, was a Cinerary urn inverted on a flat stone. In three places there were deposits of ashes and bones, and in the wall at the north side was a cell or chimney containing burnt clay. The relics found were stated to be three or four stone axes (doubtful), a stone arrow or spear-head, two flint implements, and

several objects thought to be sling-stones. Another cist was found 50 feet to the south-east on a knoll, the crest of which had been paved. (*Soc. of Ant.*, v, 222.)

Ten years later, in 1873, while workmen were levelling the ground adjacent to Aycliffe House (now called Balabraes), almost $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-east of Ayton, no fewer than twelve cists were discovered, lying parallel to each other in two rows, eight lying in one row and four in the other. The rows lay east and west, obliquely to the slope of the bank above the Eye, the cists having their axes north and south, and being 4 to 6 feet apart; they were formed of slabs from the adjacent river banks, and had three or four stones on the top as covers. Most of the graves contained flexed skeletons, mostly placed with the head to the south. Only one of the cists contained an urn—a Food Vessel with three unpierced knobs. No other relics were noticed, a fact no doubt due to there being no one present with any knowledge of the subject while the excavations were being made. (*B.N.C.*, vii, 274, Plate V.)

In 1887 the work of the plough revealed a burial site on the top of the Middle Birny Hill, a knoll some 700 yards south-west of Hoprig farm steading, Cockburnspath. The area was afterwards fully examined, and the results have been carefully described with plates in vol. xii, p. 131, of the Club's *Proceedings*. On the top of the knoll, beneath the foundations of a cairn, was a well-like pit 4 feet 2 inches east and west by 3 feet north and south, and 2 feet 8 inches deep; charcoal and burnt bones were found in the soil in the interior. At the bottom was a large sandstone slab, which proved to be the cover of a cist 33 inches long by 14 to 21 inches wide and 13 inches deep; the cist was paved with a sandstone slab, and had a surrounding enclosure of boulders corresponding to the pit above. In the cist were two urns of Beaker type, entire, but no bones. A few feet to the east was found another cist of slabs,

unpaved, also lying east and west. It measured 45 inches by 29 to 32 inches, and was 24 inches deep ; there was no covering slab. Near the west end were human bones, and at the east end three flints and a nodule of red hematite iron ore showing distinct signs of scratching as if with flint for the production of fire. To the south-east of the first cist were found fragments of a Cinerary urn associated with burnt bones and charcoal ; it was outside the area showing traces of a cairn. Yet another interment, that which led to the discovery of the site, lay at the west side of the knoll. Here another Cinerary urn was found, having been placed inverted on three flat stones in a shallow excavation and surrounded with boulders. It covered a quantity of calcined bones, and is a remarkably fine specimen, measuring 19 inches in height by 16 inches in diameter at the mouth. The cist burials and the cairn undoubtedly belong to an earlier date than the Cinerary urns which had been deposited close to the edge of the cairn. All the relics are now in the custody of Mr Peter Cowe, Oldcastles.

In 1913 two cairns were excavated in The Hagg Wood, rather over a mile north-west of Foulden village. The upper and more important of these cairns lay on a knoll, and measured 40 feet in diameter by 3 feet in height. It consisted of earth and stones. Beneath it lay a ring of boulders $31\frac{1}{2}$ feet east and west by 28 feet north and south, with a crescentic portion cut off by an inner wall at the west side. An inner ring of boulders 16 feet 3 inches north and south by $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet east and west enclosed three cists and a grave-like cavity. Two of the cists lay side by side near the centre of the circle, with their long axes east and west ; both were unpaved, and the south cist had no covering slab. The north cist measured 3 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 1 inch, and was 1 foot 10 inches deep ; it contained a Food Vessel urn, charcoal, partially incinerated human bones, and four flint objects showing secondary working, two of them being

knives. The south cist, apparently of rather later date, being less deeply buried, measured 3 feet 9 inches by 1 foot 10 inches, and was 1 foot 8 inches deep. It also contained a Food Vessel urn, charcoal, and two fragments of flint. Traces of paving on the original surface of the ground were found near these cists. A third cist, that of a child, lay near the south side of the inner enclosure; it was not so deeply buried as the others, being, like the south cist, apparently secondary; it measured 2 feet 2 inches by 1 foot 1 inch. It was unfortunately rifled during the absence of the excavators; charcoal was found amongst the soil in the bottom. Two feet west of the south cist lay a grave without slabs, north and south, measuring 3 feet 2 inches by 1 foot 7 inches by 1 foot 6 inches deep; it contained a human femur, charcoal, and two portions of sandstone slabs. Outside the inner circle, to the west, was a cup-shaped pit 18 inches deep and 18 inches in diameter; it contained charcoal, among which was a hazel-nut with the kernel still entire. A fine axe-hammer was found on the original surface of the ground near the centre of the cairn. All the relics are now in the Society of Antiquaries Museum, Edinburgh. The excavation is described and illustrated in our *Proceedings*, vol. xxii, p. 282, and in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, 1913-14, p. 316. On one of the urns found on this site there may still be seen the impression of the maker's thumb. When wandering on a lonely moor one is sometimes arrested by the whistle of a distant train, coming as a link uniting us to the busy world so far removed; in the same way the barriers of time are set aside when one comes on traces such as this thumb-mark, and we experience the wonderful feeling so simply expressed by Wordsworth,

"That here, in old time, the hand of man hath been."

Turning now to an analysis of the features associated with Berwickshire cist burials, we find that in four

instances has a *Ring of Boulders* been found surrounding the cist: at Warlawbank in 1759, at Billie Mains in 1814, and in two cairns at The Hagg Wood in 1913. At the Winding Cairn (Coldingham, 1829), and at a cairn near St David's Cairn (Coldingham, 1829), the ring is described as a stone rampart.

The *Average Dimensions* of the cists discovered, excluding those which had obviously been made for children, are: length, 3 feet 7 inches; breadth, 2 feet 2 inches; depth, 1 foot 9 inches. The largest cist of which the dimensions are authentic is at the lower cairn in The Hagg Wood, where the length is 5 feet 4 inches. The smallest cist is that of a child at the upper cairn in The Hagg Wood, the length being 2 feet 2 inches.

Cists without Covers were found at Hoprig (1887) and Foulden Hagg (1913). As neither appeared to have been disturbed, the cists had probably been originally covered with wood. Wood has in other districts been used in the formation of cists, where stone slabs were unprocurable.

Clay Luting in the interstices of the stones comprising the cist was observed at Oldcambus in 1879.

Paved Cists are recorded six times, flag paving being found at Warlawbank (1759), The Hagg (1885), Hoprig (1887), and Edington Mill (1913). Small stones were used at Broomdykes (1912) and Harrietfield (1916). Paving outside the cist was found at Warlawbank, Hallyburton (1880), and two cairns at The Hagg (1913). A stone pit enclosing the cist was found at Hoprig (1887).

Cup-marking was found on the cover of a cist at Edington Hill (1858). This stone (Inventory, No. 43), which now forms the cover of a well about three-quarters of a mile north-west of Edington Hill, is of interest as the only instance of cup-marking as yet reported in the County. An oval hollow, measuring 5 inches by 3 and 1 inch deep, has been roughly cut out with an

implement having a cutting edge $\frac{1}{4}$ inch broad, the tool marks being very distinct. A narrow groove runs in a winding manner diagonally across the stone, passing through the cup-marking; it has been cut with the same tool, which must have been similar to one figured in the *British Museum Guide to the Antiquities of the Bronze Age* (p. 81, fig. 68D)—a bronze chisel 3 inches in length, with a cutting edge $\frac{1}{4}$ inch broad.

Sea Sand placed in the cist is reported from Old Pease (1883) and Townhead (1913). Clay filled several cists found in Coldingham churchyard (before 1885).

Objects of Flint occur twelve times, at Clacharie (1863), Coldstream (1864), Leetside (1870), Townhead (Cockburnspath, 1872), Edington Hill (1872), Hoprig (1887), Ayton Law (1902), Longcroft (1902), Harelaw Hill (1906), The Hagg (three sites, 1913), and Harrietfield (1916).

Bronze has not been authenticated as found in any Berwickshire cist. An object found in a cist at Edrington about 1870 may from the description have been a bronze dagger. Objects called "weapons" were found at Brotherfield in 1870; their character is uncertain.

Beads and Buttons.—A jet necklace was found in a cist at West Morriston in 1846. Portions of several necklaces were presented to the Antiquarian Museum with the Spottiswoode Collection, one being labelled as found in a cist on the Priest's Crown. Objects, apparently buttons or beads, came from a cist at Polworth Mill about 1910, and button-like objects are said to have been found in one of the cists at Twinlaw Cairns (before 1863).

Iron Ore is reported from cists at Hoprig in 1887, and again in 1919.

Yellow Ochreous Stone was present in a cist at Broomdykes (1912) and at Chapelhill (1913). In the latter case the shape of the stone was suggestive of much rubbing on the human body or some other object.

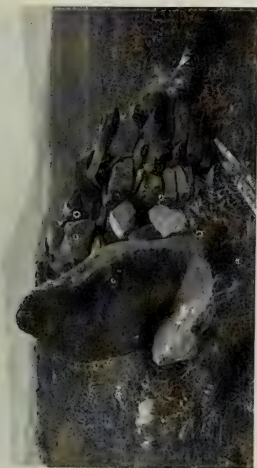
Animals' Bones.—Human bones mixed with those of

birds and animals were found in a cist at Clacharie in 1863. The skull of an animal thought to resemble a goat (possibly a Turbary sheep) occurred in a cist at Polworth Mill about 1910.

A *Cup-shaped Pit* found at The Hagg (1913) was probably intended for the deposit of an offering of burnt food.

As might be expected, these ancient monuments have not been without influence on the place-names of our County; in some cases the name has outlived the monument, and is the only surviving record. In addition to the "cairn" place-names, we have the "Piper's Knowes" and "Packman's Graves"—at least seven of them. In the County and elsewhere these have occasionally been found to contain cists: it is not improbable that our ancestors, puzzled to explain these curious remains, may have thought them to be the graves of wandering packmen, or the abodes of fairy pipers who played by moonlight on the grassy knolls above, and kept their food vessels and "elf-darts" in their peculiar subterranean dwellings. Whatever there may be in the theory, there is no doubt that these cairns and other early remains have had their influence on our poetry and folklore. It was within the ramparts of one of our Lammermoor hill-forts that Marmion had his moonlight encounter with his weird antagonist, it was within a stone-circle that Scott placed the dramatic meeting of Minna and the Pirate, and it was a cairn that Burns considered the most appropriate site for his hunters to find the "murdered bairn."

Standing-stones.—Another monument connected with burials of the Bronze Age is the standing-stone, found in all parts of Scotland and in many other lands. It was sometimes erected on a cairn, but in Berwickshire there is no trace of this construction, and in only one instance (the Pech Stane) have burials been found in the vicinity. Many standing-stones have doubtless been removed in



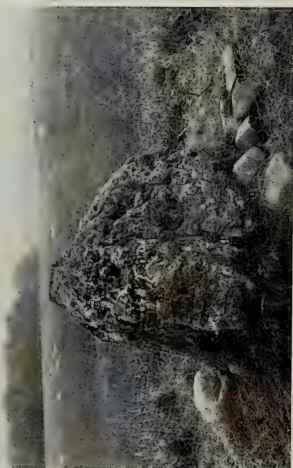
PURVSHAUGH.



THIRSTANE.



BROTHERSTONE HILL.



"THE PECH STANE," BILLY MAINS.

BERWICKSHIRE STANDING STONES.



the process of cultivation, only the more unwieldy or those in a remote situation being allowed to remain. The custom of erecting monoliths is one that has also been practised in recent times, and some evidence of antiquity is required before the erection can be attributed to prehistoric times. Stones recently erected include one on Dabshood, above Lauder, in 1867, to commemorate the marriage of Lady Mary Maitland; another near Foul Ford, east of Kettelshiel, erected by Lady John Scott in memory of the Niel tragedy; several more erected by her ladyship near Spottiswoode; and several of geological interest brought by Mr David Milne-Home to Paxton House and erected there. The following appear to be of early origin:—

1. *Brotherstone Hill*.—On the summit of Brotherstone Hill, on the boundary between Mertoun parish and the County of Roxburgh, stand two greenstone monoliths from which the hill and farm derive their names. The name occurs in the Chartulary of Dryburgh during the thirteenth century. The stones are placed 17 yards apart; the south stone measures 8 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 7 by 2 feet 11, and the north stone 5 feet 7 inches by 2 feet 10 by 2 feet 2. One of the stones fell in 1906, but was re-erected. Another large stone, called the Cow Stone, lies within the bounds of the County of Roxburgh some 350 yards to the north-east.

2. *Purveshaugh*.—This stone stands on a knoll 500 feet above sea-level and 500 yards north-west of Purveshaugh farm steading, in Earlston parish. It marks the site of a former farm steading, which took from it the name of Standingstone; it now stands in the line of a wall 30 yards south of the road from Earlston to West Morriston. It measures above ground 5 feet by 3 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 6, and is of greenstone.

3. *Thirlestane*.—Standing on a slope 150 yards east of Thirlestane farm steading is a greenstone boulder 4 feet by 3 feet by 15 inches. This would seem to be

identical with "Standandstayn" mentioned in a Confirmation by John Mautland of the lands of Snawdon about 1350. (*Liber de Dryburgh*, p. 231, No. 284.)

4. *The Pech Stane*.—This stone stands on the highest point of a ridge of moderate elevation some 700 yards south-west of Billie Mains steading and 300 yards south of the public road, in the parish of Buncle. It is of quartzite, deeply pitted in the process of weathering, and measures 4 feet in height by 4 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 6. An empty cist was found in 1897 some 20 to 30 yards west of the stone, and about 1814 a large cairn about 100 yards to the west was removed. This cairn was surrounded by a ring of large boulders, and a cist was found beneath. The stone is figured in Carr's *History of Coldingham Priory*, p. 9, and in Muirhead's *Birds of Berwickshire*, vol. i, p. 314. The stone has its place in our folklore as the haunt of the spirits of the adjacent Draden and Billy Burns :

"Grisly Drøden sat alane
By the cairn and Pech Stane;
Billy wi' a seg sae stout
Cries, "I'll turn grisly Drøden out!"
Drøden leuch, and stalk'd awa,
And vanished in a babbanqua'."

Henderson's *Rhymes*, p. 8.

Another stone stands on a knoll on the ridge to the south of the Lintlaw Burn. Its position is about 400 yards south by west of the Pech Stane; it is of greenstone, and measures 3 feet 3 inches in height by 3 feet 9 by 2 feet 3.

In addition to the stone at Thirlestane already mentioned, there are references in the *Liber de Dryburgh* to three more standing-stones:—

1. *Samsonshiels* (p. 126, No. 178), between Lauder and Pilmuir, apparently near the Harry Burn, which is said to be the old "Bradestrothirburne." The "Standandstane" of No. 183 (p. 129) is probably the same. A stone cross (No. 176, p. 123) is also mentioned in the same vicinity, but it is scarcely likely that a cross would

be designated as merely a standing-stone in a monastic charter.

2. *Bemersyde* (p. 274, No. xi), on the boundary between "Bymersyde" and "Ridpeth." The stones marked on the 6-inch Ordnance Map on Bemerside Hill and to the north of Bemersyde are of modern erection.

3. *Butchercote* (p. 218, No. xiii).—"Our plew of land of the Bouchecoitis . . . bondand betuex blaikburne and the standand stane."

The name Standalone has probably been applied to a solitary house rather than to a monolith. At Bilsdean, near Cockburnspath, however, it was given to an isolated natural column of rock, now destroyed; it may likewise have been given to standing-stones. Stand-the-lane, in Coldstream parish, is mentioned in *Reports on Various Parishes in Scotland* in 1627 (p. 14). Standalone is the name of a wood to the west of Lauder. In Armstrong's Map, 1771, the same name occurs three times: to the west of Paxton, to the south of Macksmill (ash trees still mark the spot), and to the north of Mellerstane.

Stone-circles, found in practically all parts of the country, have been proved by excavation to be connected with burials of the Bronze Age. Though still popularly known as Druidical Circles, there is no proof that they have been used for purposes of a religious nature.

The only remaining stone-circle in Berwickshire is at Borrowstoun Rig, Lauder (Inventory, No. 226, fig. 113). This circle is situated on the west side of a wire fence almost a mile north-east of the summit of Dabshood. It measures about 150 feet by 140, the stones composing it being about thirty-two in number and of a small size, the highest rising about 2 feet above the ground, which at the east side is of rather a marshy nature. Within the circle, at its west-north-west side, and 7 feet from its edge, lies a single stone measuring 3 feet by 2. About 200 yards south-east of this

circle some forty or fifty upright boulders are placed irregularly over an area measuring 200 yards by 150 yards, the largest stones measuring some 2 feet in height. The association of these stones with the earlier remains in the vicinity might suggest an origin similar to that of the stone-rows found in Caithness and Sutherland associated with cairns and other monuments of the dead. No regularity of construction, however, is here traceable, and the fact that several of the stones are found on the mounds of two rectangular enclosures of modern type would throw doubt on the antiquity of the group.

Channelkirk.—A stone-circle, demolished for dyke material about 1864, is said to have stood near Kirktonhill Fort, Channelkirk. (*B.N.C.*, vi, 11.)

At the edge of Dogden Moss, about three-quarters of a mile south-west of Bedshiel, and not far from the west end of the Bedshiel Kaims, lie three large boulders on the moor. The position is on a low spur of ground; there are no other large boulders on the adjacent moor, and a short distance to the west are three cairns and two small circular enclosures. The ground shows traces of cultivation, which may account for more boulders having been removed; but the evidence is not sufficient to permit of this being pronounced a stone-circle.

III. EARLY IRON AGE BURIALS.

The earliest Iron Age burials of which we have any examples in the County appear to belong to Christian times. The belief in man's survival of bodily death, however, seems to have existed in this country long before the introduction of Christianity. In the Bronze Age, and even in the Stone Age, the deposit of food and articles of daily utility along with the body was certainly for the use of the departed. The ancient Greeks "killed" the articles they buried, *i.e.* they burnt or broke them in order that they might accompany the owner to the land of spirits. In the same way the almost invariable

occurrence of charcoal and the frequent finding of broken flint implements or weapons in Bronze Age interments in this country would point to a belief not only in the future life of the spirit of man, but in the survival of the spirit or idea of purely material objects. With the introduction of Christianity the practice of cremation was discontinued. It was not without a struggle, however, that the old practices were changed, history showing that the Church had frequently to forbid the burning of the dead and the deposit of grave-goods with the body ; the presence of charcoal in our local sites of this period would seem to be evidence of this survival of pagan customs. Burial at this period was in cemeteries, large numbers of bodies being sometimes discovered buried in rows in the manner characteristic of the age. The body was deposited at full length, with the head to the west, in a grave lined with stone slabs and covered over with the same ; charcoal and relics were not as a rule interred with the body. It is curious that this rule, instituted by the Church, should not have been observed in the case of the clergy, who were buried with the symbols of their office. The same exception was made in the case of kings. That there should have survived to our own age the practice of burying with the body a man's most cherished earthly possessions, his pocket-knife, his pipe, and his flask, might well appear to us too fantastic and absurd to be possible, yet these identical articles were frequently interred in Sweden in recent times.

Westruther Mains.—In 1864 Lady John Scott excavated two low gravelly knolls on Hartlaw some 250 yards east-north-east of the Manse of Westruther. The south knoll showed an incomplete circular ring of slabs set on end, 24 yards in diameter, containing several irregular oval enclosures about 6 feet in diameter ; also in the centre a round, stone-lined pit, 2 feet deep, containing charcoal ; charcoal was also found in small holes

formed by stones set on edge. Two full-length unpaved graves lay at the south side, with the heads to the west. The north knoll contained fourteen graves, paved, with charcoal and bones, the heads being also to the west. The graves measured from 3 feet 10 inches to 6 feet 8 inches; two well-like pits lay at the south side, also portions of a curved wall; two similar pits lay at the north-east side, 2 feet deep and 15 inches in diameter; they contained charred wood. No relics and no burnt bones were found. (*Soc. of Ant.*, vi, 55.)

Addinstone.—About 1867, on the farm of Addinstone, Lauder, on a knoll between the Leader and the Longcroft Burn, twenty graves were opened, and several more were destroyed. Although traces of burning were found, the character of the burials seems to have been early Christian, the graves being mostly full-length, with the heads to the west. Some of the graves were paved with flags. (*Soc. of Ant.*, ix, 223.)

Kirktonhill.—Some years previous to 1900 a grave or graves containing bones were found near a knoll to the south of Kirktonhill Fort, Channelkirk. The burials were thought to be early Christian. (Allan's *Hist. of Channelkirk*, p. 650.)

Millerton.—In 1914, when an addition was being built at Millerton Hospital, near Ayton, a full-length stone-lined grave was found while excavating for foundations. The site is at the top of a bank some 40 yards from the Horn Burn. The grave lay east and west, being formed of stone slabs, five at each side, one at each end, and four on the top. It measured 5 feet 1 inch by 11 to 13 inches, and was 1 foot deep; it contained a skeleton, thought to be that of a young woman. The grave was reconstructed a few yards west of its original position. (Unrecorded.)

With these early Christian graves we complete the list of constructions to be dealt with in this paper. The study of these and other early remains and the search

for fuller information and for unrecorded examples I can recommend to the members of the Club as an occupation full of interest and as a charming and delightful hobby. The quest takes one into all parts of the County, especially into the most beautiful parts, where the Lammermoors descend to the Merse, where the Leader and its tributaries flow to join the Tweed, or where the uplands overlook the sea. The most glorious views in Berwickshire are to be had from heights crowned by the forts or cairns of bygone ages : Earlstoun Black Hill—perhaps the finest view-point in all the County—Clints Hill, Tollis Hill, Addinstone and Longcroft, Boon Hill, The Knock, Twinlaw Cairns, the Dirringtons, Raecleughhead, Cockburn Law, Preston Cleugh and Buncle Edge, Warlawbank, Habchester, and Ewieside, from these one commands not only the whole of Berwickshire but a large part of the Borders and also far beyond the Forth. The work accomplished in this search is not of an ephemeral nature, but remains to endow with an added interest many localities throughout the County, and to add to the sum of our knowledge of the past ; many remains may, like others in the past, become entirely obliterated ; the record of these becomes more valuable as time goes on. The study, too, is one which can be combined with observation in the various branches of natural science, including botany, geology, and ornithology ; it brings one into contact with observant and intelligent men in all classes and many occupations, including that hereditarily thoughtful race, our Lammermoor shepherds ; and it invigorates the body, stimulating both it and the mind for work in other spheres.

By wandering over these rolling hills, reading the thoughts of bygone times, one cannot but feel the arresting influence of these

“ Grey recumbent tombs of the dead in desert places,
Standing-stones on the vacant wine-red moor,
Hills of sheep, and the howes of the silent vanished races,
And winds, austere and pure.”

BRONZE AGE BURIALS IN BERWICKSHIRE.

In the following list I have arranged under their respective parishes all the records of urns, cists, or cairns that I have been able to trace. The list must be far from complete. In order to put on record as much information on the subject as possible before it is irretrievably lost like so much in the past, I shall be grateful for information regarding additional finds or fuller details of those here recorded.

Abbreviations.

<i>c.</i>	..	About.
O.M. IV. S.W.	..	6-inch Ordnance Survey Map, Berwickshire, Sheet IV. S.W.
Armstrong	..	Armstrong's Map of Berwickshire, 1771.
Thom. Map	..	Map of Berwickshire, Thomson's Atlas, 1821.
Allan	..	History of Channelkirk, Rev. A. Allan.
B.N.C.	..	History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club.
B. News	..	The Berwickshire News.
Carr	..	A History of Coldingham Priory, A. A. Carr.
Henderson	..	Henderson's Rhymes of Berwickshire.
Inventory	..	The Royal Commission's Inventory of Monuments, Berwick.
New St. Acct.	..	The New Statistical Account—Berwickshire; 1841.
Stat. Acct.	..	Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Account of Scotland, 1792.
P.S.A.	..	Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
Thomson	..	Coldingham: Parish and Priory, A. Thomson.

Year.	Locality.	Urn.	Relics.	Particulars.	Reference.
..	<i>Abbey St Bathans Parish.</i> Blackerstone	..	..	2 cairns shown to the S. of the Duns-Cockburnspath road, 1000 to 1200 yards E. of Blackerstone, now untraceable.	Armstrong.
..	..	..	..	Cairn 21' \times 1½', 140 yards S. of the Blackdyke, and 45 yards W. of the Duns-Cockburnspath road.	Unrecorded.
..	Whare Burn	..	..	11 small cairns on the top of the left bank of the Whare Burn, c. 1200 yards S. of Whiteburn.	Unrecorded.
..	(Cairn Cleugh)	..	..	Name. On the Whare Burn, opposite Luckie Shiel.	..
<i>c.</i> 1870	<i>Ayton Parish.</i> Ayton Law	..	Bones.	Cist found on a knoll near S.W. corner of Sandyknowe Field, about 250 yards N.E. of East Reston Mill.	Unrecorded.
<i>c.</i> 1872	..	..	..	Cist found in Whithopes Field, about 700 yards W.N.W. of Ayton Law steading.	Unrecorded.
1873	Aycliffe House (now Bala- braes).	Food Vessel.	..	In the grounds of the house, on a steep bank sloping S. to the Eye Water. 12 cists (c. 4' \times 20" \times 15") in 2 rows oblique to slope of bank. Some heads to N., some to S., all probably interred at same time. Urn with three knobs. Slabs from river banks.	B.N.C., vii, 274 (figure).

Year.	Locality.	Urn.	Relics.	Particulars.	Reference.
	<i>Ayton Parish— contd.</i>				
1893	Ayton Law .	..	Bones.	Cist in Sandyknowe Field on same knoll as 1870 cist. $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3' \times 2'$.	B.N.C.,xiv,392.
1902	„ .	..	Bones, arrow- head, and ball of flint. Part of a stone axe (?)	Cist found near Ayton Law steading containing skeleton of a large man; "one of the arms had been almost separated from the shoulder by the stroke of a stone axe, and a fragment of the axe still remained in the bone." Also found a flint arrow-head and "a ball of flint about 3 inches in diameter, perfectly round, and highly polished."	B. News, 28th Oct. 1902 (account apparently unreliable).
c. 1908	Whiterig .	..	Bones.	Cist found on a ridge some 400 yards S. of Whiterig steading; not fully examined, bones replaced.	Unrecorded.
	<i>Buncle Parish.</i>				
c. 1790	Buncle Edge .	..	..	Cairns stood till end of 18th century.	Carr, p. 8.
c. 1814	Billie Mains .	..	Bones and ashes.	Cist found beneath a large circular cairn on rising ground 100 yards W. of the Pech Stane. The cairn was surrounded except at the S.E. (or S.W. ?) by large granite (or whinstone ?) boulders.	Carr, p. 9. Henderson, p. 8 (accounts vary).
c. 1879	Marygold .	..	Bones.	Cist found in field to S. of Prestoncleugh fort, near the wall about 40 yards S. of the N.W. corner of the field.	Unrecorded.
1897	Billie Mains .	..	..	Empty cist found 20 or 30 yards W. of the Pech Stane, 4 sand-stone slabs.	B.N.C.,xvi,340.
	<i>Channelkirk Parish.</i>				
bef. 1894	Hillhouse .	..	Food Vessel.	Fragment of urn reported from Hillhouse.	B.N.C., xv,165.
bef. 1897	Carfrae .	..	..	Cist found beneath road in front of stables.	Allan, p. 286.
1897	Churchyard .	..	Skull.	Cist 2 yards S.W. of S.W. corner of church, lying E. and W., 6' deep (originally near the surface). Possibly early Christian.	Allan p. 284.
bef. 1900	Nether Howden.	..	Charcoal.	Cist in Little Broomieside Field 5' or 6' long $\times 2' \times 2\frac{1}{2}'$.	Allan, p. 659.
..	Clints Hill .	..	..	Remains of cairn. A stony area of slight elevation on the summit of the hill, 43' in diameter, and hollowed in the centre.	Armstrong.

Year.	Locality.	Urn.	Relics.	Particulars.	Reference.
	<i>Channelkirk Parish—conid.</i>				
..	Warlaw Cairn	..	..	Remains of a cairn. Stony foundations still traceable, c. 90' in diameter, on a knoll 1119' above sea-level, 700 yards W.S.W. of Overhowden steading. Marked "Warlaw Camp" by Thomson, but shown as a cairn by Armstrong.	Inventory, No. 33. Thomson. Armstrong.
..	(Nine Cairn Edge.)	..	..	Name. On Kelphope West Hill. No remains.	..
..	(Piper's Grave)	..	..	Name. At head of Friar's Nose Burn, on County boundary.	O.M. VII. N.E.
	<i>Chirnside Parish.</i>				
c. 1750	Edington Hill.	..	..	2 cairns demolished, cist found in one of them, remains traceable forty years later.	Stat. Acct.
c. 1785	Billie Mire	2 or 3	Bones.	Cists found when excavating a gravel bank for a new road across the mire; urns retained by Mr Hall, Whitehall.	Stat. Acct. Carr, p. 10.
c. 1812	Edington Hill	..	..	Several cairns removed covering cists in Cairndaes Field.	B.N.C., vi, 351.
c. 1820	Edington	..	..	Cist found at edge of barrow lying beside a burn near the S.W. corner of Edington market-garden. The mound measures 43' x 27' x 3', and is partially surrounded by a low earthen rampart.	B.N.C., vii, 24. Inventory, No. 41.
1858	Edington Hill	..	..	Cist on top of knoll in Goat Knowe Field, 3' x 2', sandstone slabs, cover still preserved having cup and grooved marking, N. and S.	B.N.C., vi, 351. Inventory, No. 43.
c. 1860	Edington Mains.	..	..	Cist found near the Whitadder banks, axis N. and S.	B.N.C., vi, 351.
1872	Edington Hill	..	Bones, 1 flint.	Cist in Goat Knowe Field, 3' x 15' x 3', axis S.E., sandstone slabs.	B.N.C., vi, 352.
1906	Harelaw Hill	Beaker.	Bones, 1 flint.	Cairn said to be the largest in district removed before 1792; it was hollowed out in the centre. Cist found on site during excavations for reservoir, sandstone slabs, E. and W., 13" below surface, urn in N.E. corner, damaged; now with Mr Mitchell-Innes of Whitehall.	Stat. Acct. Carr, p. 7. B.N.C., xix, 340 (figure).

Year.	Locality.	Urn.	Relics.	Particulars.	Reference.
	<i>Chirnside Parish—contd.</i>				
1913	Edington Mill .	Beaker and Food Vessel.	Bones, charcoal.	Cist found during widening of road at top of Edington Mill brae. Sandstone slabs, E. and W., paved with slabs, 3' 8" × 2' 4" × 1' 6"; 18" below surface. Food Vessel entire, Beaker in fragments; both now in Society of Antiquaries Museum, Edinburgh.	P.S.A., 1913-1914, p. 330 (figure).
	<i>Cockburnspath Parish.</i>				
bef. 1775	Dean Castles fort.	..	..	Cairn demolished at S.W. corner of fort.	B.N.C., xi, 161.
c. 1800	Craw's Cairn .	1	..	The cairn disappeared in 1823; it lay c. 330 yards N.E. of Penmanshiel.	B.N.C., iii, 105. O.M. IV. N.E.
1825	Bankhouse .	1	..	Ploughed up under some small cairns; urn with Sir J. Stirling.	B.N.C., iii, 105.
1830	Penmanshiel Wood.	1	..	Urn found at foot of wood, in a line with Craw's Cairn, and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from it; urn with Dr Hardy.	B.N.C., iii, 105.
1831	Penmanshiel fort.	..	..	2 or 3 cists found in fort (Inventory, No. 53) when removed.	B.N.C., iii, 105.
1832	Near Penmanshiel forts.	..	..	6 or 7 cists, empty, under an earthen mound in a horse-shoe structure at a nearly equal distance between Craw's Cairn and the forts.	B.N.C., iii, 107. O.M. IV. N.E.
bef. 1834	Near Cockburnspath.	2 Cinerary.	..	Broken; in possession of Rev. A. Baird, Cockburnspath.	B.N.C., i, 54.
1838	Dunglass Burn fort.	..	Bones.	A great number of cists found when the fort was broken up.	New St. Acct., p. 303.
1844	Townhead .	Cinerary.	Ashes and bones.	Urn 12" × 12" found near traditional site of a small fort above Akieside; urn with Mr Hood.	B.N.C., iii, 105.
bef. 1850	Penmanshiel .	..	..	A large cairn near the Chesters and many smaller on adjacent moor removed.	B.N.C., iii, 105.
bef. 1870	Above Headchester.	Several.	..	Several urns found in cists beneath cairns removed for cultivation.	Unrecorded.
1872	Townhead .	..	Bones and arrow-point(?).	Cist of greywacke slate on Hogs Law, lying N. and S., head to N.; probably previously disturbed c. 1842.	B.N.C., vi, 210.
bef. 1874	Penmanshiel .	..	..	Cairns removed near the march with Harelawside. (2 are still traceable, 24' diameter, c. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E. of Penmanshiel.)	B.N.C., vii, 267.

Year.	Locality.	Urn.	Relics.	Particulars.	Reference.
	<i>Cockburnspath Parish—contd.</i>				
c. 1874	Penmanshiel .	..	..	Several cairns with no cists below, about 2 loads of stones in each, showing no excavation, recently removed. Larger cairns have a hollow centre, like hut-circles.	B.N.C., vii, 264.
1874	„	..	..	Several small cairns in a wood screening the Short Birks Field.	B.N.C., vii, 266.
bef. 1876	Redheugh .	..	..	Several cists in a field next the fort (Inventory, No. 50).	B.N.C., viii, 166.
bef. 1878	Hoprig .	..	..	Cist found above site of Cockburnspath Townhead farm.	B.N.C., viii, 406.
1879	Oldcambus .	..	..	On a headrig on top of brae above Old Pease road. Cist lying N.E. and S.W., empty, 41" × 28" × 22", interstices puddled with clay. Another cist lay a yard to the S., and a third, unexamined, was found later.	B.N.C., xi, 151.
bef. 1883	At head of Old Pease.	..	..	A group of cists, empty, containing sea-sand.	B.N.C., x, 465.
1884	Oldcambus Dean.	..	..	Empty cist near entrance to Dean, on a stony knoll in second field E. of that in which 1879 cist was found.	B.N.C., xi, 161.
1885	„	..	Bones.	2 cists near E. end of Dean on gravelly brow of Cox's Brae; one of the cists contained bones.	B.N.C., xi, 161.
1885	Redheugh .	..	„	Further E. from the last, a cist on the N. slope of a knoll.	B.N.C., xi, 161.
bef. 1887	Ecclaw and Hoprigshiels.	Several.	..	Urns, now destroyed, found.	B.N.C., xii, 137.
bef. 1887	Hoprig .	..	Bones.	Several cists on Clifton Hill Field.	B.N.C., xii, 131.
1887	Hoprig .	2 Beakers, 2 Cinerary.	Bones, charcoal, iron ore, 3 flints, 1 being a strike-a-light.	On middle Birny Hill, about 700 yards S.W. of Hoprig beneath foundations of a cairn, urn 19" × 16" protected by stones, found at W. side of knoll. On top of knoll a cist 33" × 18" × 13" within a stone-built pit, cist paved with a slab, E. and W. At E. side of knoll a cist 45" × 30" × 24" of sandstone and basaltic slabs, E. and W. (urns and relics now in possession of Mr Cowe, Oldcastles). At south side of knoll a Cinerary urn in fragments.	B.N.C., xii, 132 (plan of site, urns, and flints figured).

Year.	Locality.	Urn.	Relics.	Particulars.	Reference.
	<i>Cockburnspath Parish—contd.</i>				
1893	Redheugh .	..	Bones.	Cist found near Siccar Point, in the N.W. field of Redheugh, on the sea banks near E. end of Oldcambus Dean.	B.N.C., xiv, 393.
1910	Townhead .	..	..	In Old Pease Field near junction of road to Pease Burn with main road, 2 cists $2\frac{1}{2}' \times 2' \times 2'$.	Unrecorded.
1913	„ .	..	..	At same spot 2 oval cists with sandstone covers, but no side slabs, containing sand.	Unrecorded.
1913	Chapelhill .	..	Ochreous stone.	Cist $42'' \times 22'' \times 24''$ on bank above Tower Burn near S.E. corner of Mid Chesterfield and some 200 yards S.E. from the site of Chesterfield fort (Inventory, No. 63). The ochreous stone measured $8'' \times 4''$. Cist left intact.	Unrecorded.
1919	Townhead .	..	..	Cist $6' \times 2'$ covered with 6 or 8 slabs immediately to the N. of Old Townhead.	Unrecorded.
1919	Hoprig .	..	Bones, hematite.	7 cists, not carefully examined, on the S. shoulder of a ridge in Dean Dykes Field, about 200 yards N.E. of Kirklands.	Unrecorded.
..	Dodhill .	..	..	Cairn shown on summit in Armstrong's map.	Armstrong.
..	Andrew's Cairn	..	..	On the march between Oldcambus and Penmanshiel a low flat cairn, 30' in diameter, apparently excavated.	B.N.C., iii, 109. Inventory, No. 66.
..	Greenside Hill	..	..	2 cairns c. 500 yards S. of Headchester, about 100 yards apart. The W. cairn, apparently excavated, measures $45' \times 30' \times 1\frac{1}{2}'$.	O.M. IV. N.E. Inventory, No. 65.
..	Listruther Cairn.	..	..	The W. boundary of Coldingham Common, some 1200 yards N.N.E. of Penmanshiel. A low mound 24' in diameter by 1' high some 70 yards W. of the Lady's Folly, and close to the N. side of the wall at the edge of the moor.	Thomson, plan p. 51.
	<i>Coldingham Parish.</i>				
1759	Warlawbank .	..	..	Large cairn, 300 yards E. of fort, removed; circle of boulders 40' diameter, cist 3' below surface, $5' \times 2' \times 2'$, paved. Entrance to circle from E. paved.	Carr, p. 8. Scots Magazine, Sept. 1759.

Year.	Locality.	Urn.	Relics.	Particulars.	Reference.
	<i>Coldingham Parish—contd.</i>				
1810-11	Bell Hill, St Abbs.	1	..	Urn 4" high, 6" diameter, in a cist beneath a large cairn demolished on the summit of the hill; urn with Dr Johnston.	B.N.C., xiv, 397.
1829	Winding Cairn	..	Bones.	Close to the W. boundary of the parish, 1500 yards E. of Penmanshiel and above the Winding Burn. This was the largest of the cairns in the neighbourhood, measuring 96' in diameter and 9' or 10' in height. It was surrounded by a stone rampart. The stones have been removed from the centre of the cairn, leaving a ring 76' in diameter.	B.N.C., iii, 109. Inventory, No. 95. O.M. IV. N.E.
1829	St David's Cairn.	Urn in fragments.	...	Lay $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.S.E. of Pemnan-shiel, near the parish boundary. A cist was found in it in 1829 lying E. and W., but no bones. The stones were carted away; it measured 70' in diameter, and was 9' or 10' in height.	B.N.C., iii, 103. Carr, p. 10.
1829	Near St David's Cairn.	Fragments of urns.	..	2 large cairns in a hollow to the N. of St David's Cairn, and not far off, were removed in 1829; one was surrounded by stone rampart.	B.N.C., iii, 104. Carr, p. 10.
1852	„	...	..	Some 30 small cairns of 2 or 3 cart-loads were visible on the adjoining moor in 1852, but a large number more had been removed; some of the larger contained cists, but not the smaller cairns.	B.N.C., iii, 104.
c. 1868	Houndwood .	3 Cinerary.	Bones.	15' below the surface of a gravel knoll near the railway, where 2 or more had previously been found. 11 $\frac{3}{8}$ " diameter at mouth, depth 8" (bottom awanting). The fragments and bones are in Berwick Museum.	B.N.C., ix, 15.
bef. 1874	Brockholes .	..	..	Several cists have been found.	B.N.C., vii, 265.
bef. 1885	Churchyard .	..	Bones.	Cist, E. and W., 3' 8" x 20" x 20", filled with clay which had come from a distance. Several other cists found there previously, all with clay.	B.N.C., xi, 192.
1891	Brockholes .	Cinerary.	Ashes.	On the crest of a knoll on an endrig, while ploughing, urn destroyed, about 500 yards N.N.W. of Brockholes.	Unrecorded.

Year.	Locality.	Urn.	Relics.	Particulars.	Reference.
	<i>Coldingham Parish—contd.</i>				
bef. 1893	Earnsheugh .	Food Vessel.	..	In a cist, urn 4½" high × 5¼" across mouth.	P.S.A., 1893-4, p. 58 (figure).
bef. 1900	Coldingham .	..	..	Many cists have been found on Michael's Knowe, near Scouts-croft.	B.N.C., xviii, 28.
..	Longendless Cairn.	..	..	On the march between Coldingham and Cockburnspath parishes, 1500 yards W. of Moor House, 15' diameter × 15" high, on the Endless Knowe. Another cairn of similar dimensions lies on the moor about 200 yards S.S.E. and 55 yards west of the Howpark road.	Plan of Coldham Common, 1772.
..	Lumsdaine Hill	..	..	Cairn now obliterated.	Armstrong.
..	Dalks Law .	..	..	Cairn 55' in diameter, much destroyed, on the E. summit of the Law; it is mentioned in 1561. A knoll some 270 yards S.W. has also the appearance of having been occupied by a cairn.	Carr, p. 10.
..	Monks Cairn .	..	..	On Press; also mentioned in 1561.	Carr, p. 10.
..	(Cairncross) .	..	..	Name.	..
..	(Cairnbank) .	..	..	Name.	..
	<i>Coldstream Parish.</i>				
bef. 1841	Various .	..	..	Indefinite reference to "stone coffins" found at various places in the parish.	New St. Acct., p. 207.
bef. 1864	Coldstream .	Urn.	Flint.	Cist with urn and a flint weapon found at Coldstream.	B.N.C., v, 99.
..	Milne Graden .	..	..	Mention of 2 small tumuli on Kersfield Estate (now Milne Graden) on the top of the steep bank of the Tweed.	Stat. Acct.
	<i>Cranshaws Parish.</i>				
..	Mainslaughter Law.	..	..	Remains of a cairn 27' × 1' lie on the crest of the Law 30 yards N. of the Gifford road. This may be the barrow mentioned in New St. Acct.	New St. Acct., p. 100.
	<i>Duns Parish.</i>				
c. 1840	Chalkielaw .	Urn.	..	Cist found.	B.N.C., iii, 156.
c. 1840	Swallowdean .	..	..	"	" "
c. 1840	Dunslaw .	..	..	"	" "

Year.	Locality.	Urn.	Relics.	Particulars.	Reference.
	<i>Duns Parish</i> <i>—contd.</i>				
1853	Broomhill .	Food Vessel.	Bones.	Cist on Pipers Knowe, N. and S., sandstone, urn at N. end.	B.N.C., iii. 156.
1863	Grueldykes .	Beaker.	„	Cist on railway line, on a knoll $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Duns Station, $4' \times 1\frac{1}{2}' \times 20''$. No cairn. Skeleton of adult male, head to W., urn near left shoulder; urn sent to Antiquarian Museum, Edinburgh.	P.S.A., v, 240. B.N.C., v, 60.
1882	Manderston .	„	„	Cist on a knoll 150 yards S. of West lodge, E. and W., $40'' \times 27'' \times 16''$, sandstone slabs, not paved, urn at E. end. Cist left intact.	B.N.C., x, 304.
1890	Dunslaw .	..	..	In Little Duns Law Field, cist of sandstone slabs E. and W. empty.	Unrecorded.
1898	Chapel .	..	Bones.	Cist on N.W. extremity of Hay Knowe in Longhungry Field, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W. of Chapel farmhouse; contained bones, apparently of an adult male. It lay N. and S., $3' 6'' \times 2' 3'' \times 2'$ red sandstone slabs from adjacent stream.	B. News, 18th Jan. 1898.
1911	Cockburn Mill	Food Vessel.	..	Cist of sandstone slabs $3' \times 2' \times 2'$, unpaved; urn sent to Antiquarian Museum, Edinburgh.	P.S.A., 1911–1912, p. 244 (figure). Border Magazine, June 1911.
..	Cockburn Law	..	..	On the N. slope of the Law, along the ridge between the Whitadder and the Aller Burn, are scattered 27 small cairns, with 1 hut-circle; nearer the summit is another group of 7 cairns; 5 more lie to the E. of the summit close to a group of 8 hut-circles.	Unrecorded.
..	Knock Hill .	..	..	Some 500 yards N.N.E. of the N.W. corner of Young Jeannie's Wood is a mound $45' \times 21'$, oval in form, much destroyed.	Unrecorded.
..	Cairnhill .	..	..	A knoll 120 yards W. by N. of the farm steading shows a large number of stones in the soil, probably the remains of the cairn which gave the farm its name.	Unrecorded.
..	(Cairnbank) .	..	..	Name.	..
..	(Pyket Cairn).	..	..	„	..

Year.	Locality.	Urn.	Relics.	Particulars.	Reference.
..	<i>Eccles Parish.</i> Bartlehill .	..	..	Artificial mounds, probably cairns, mentioned on a ridge at Kingsrig.	B.N.C., x, 246.
1912	<i>Edrom Parish.</i> Broomdykes .	Beaker.	Bones, ochreous stone.	Cist 2' 7½" × 15" × 16" paved with small stones, 6" or 8" below surface, E. and W. On N. shoulder of ridge in Cabbies Field, 700 yards N. of stead-ing. Urn 7" high by 5½", in N.W. corner of cist (fragment of ochreous stone in cist not previously recorded).	P.S.A., 1912-1913, p. 172 (figure).
bef. 1908	<i>Fogo Parish.</i> Sisterpath .	..	..	Cist found on site of a cairn c. 1000 yards S.W. of stead-ing. This or another cist at the same spot was reopened in 1917 and found empty.	O.M. XXII. N.W.
c. 1860	<i>Foulden Parish.</i> Newton .	..	..	Cist near N. side of the Hill Field, c. 700 yards S.E. of stead-ing.	Unrecorded.
1885	Hagg .	..	Bones.	At roadside, 80 yards E.S.E. of Hagg Cottages, greenstone slabs with bottom slab and cover; 28" × 18" × 12"; axis N.W.	B.N.C., ix, 236.
1913	Hagg Wood .	2 Food Vessels.	Bones, axe-hammer, flints, charcoal, hazel-nut.	Cairn 40' × 3' excavated on knoll 520 yards N.W. of Hagg Cottages, double ring of boulders, triple at W. side, 2 large cists and 1 small one. Urns in 2 larger cists, bottoms unpaved; also a grave without slabs containing bones and charcoal, and a cup-shaped pit 18" × 18" with charcoal. Cists E. and W.	P.S.A., 1913-1914, p. 316 (figures). B.N.C., xxii, 283 (figures)
"	" .	Fragment of urn.	Flints, charcoal.	Cairn 24' × 2' excavated, at end of low spur 70 yards N. of Hagg Cottages; ring of boulders open to N.E., cist 5' 4" × 2' 9" × 1' 4". No cover. Cist of greenstone boulders, apparently previously opened. Cairn locally called the Soldier's Grave.	"
1913	New Mains .	..	Flints, charcoal.	Empty cavities of 2 cists found 6' apart, E. and W., on a knoll 160 yards S.E. of Hagg Cottages, on cultivated land.	"

Year.	Locality.	Urn.	Relics.	Particulars.	Reference.
	<i>Gordon Parish.</i>				
1836	Gordon . .	Cinerary.	..	Beneath the Cadger's Cairn of about 100 loads of stones on a knoll in N.W. corner of 8th field on left of road to Eden-side. Urn 16" × 10". A ring of gold wire, a fragment of silver, and an iron spear-head also found, being a later deposit in the cairn.	B.N.C., ix, 242. B.N.C., x, 115 (figure).
1885	Macks Mill .	Beaker.	..	On a sandy knoll 400 yards N. from Macks Mill, urn 10½" high and 5" in diameter.	P.S.A., 1885-6, p. 100 (figure). B.N.C., xi, 193 (figure).
..	" .	..	..	On a low knoll on the moor 600 yards S. of Macks Mill and 20 yards N. of the railway lies a group of 8 small cairns 12' to 18' in diameter and about a foot in height.	Unrecorded.
	<i>Greenlaw Parish.</i>				
bef. 1840	N.W. part of parish.	..	Bones.	Several cairns visible; one recently removed contained a skeleton, flexed.	New St. Acct., p. 43.
1880	Hallyburton .	Food Vessel.	Bones and charcoal.	A small cairn at Todwell House, excavated by Lady J. Scott. Stones laid regularly in a circle, the largest near the centre. Urn broken, 7½" high × 9" wide at mouth, rim bevelled and ornamented inside the lip; contained bones and charcoal, and stood on a flat stone 18" long; urn in Antiquarian Museum.	P.S.A., xv, 78.
1916	Lintmill . .	Food Vessel.	..	On a slight knoll 26 yards N.E. of Lintmill House and 35 yards from the steep slope to the right bank of Blackadder. Cist 9" below surface 42" × 29" × 21", sandstone slabs, axis N.N.W., unpaved. Urn broken, twisted-cord ornament and finger-nail impressions.	Unrecorded.
..	Piersknowe Plantation.	..	..	Cairn on top of hill ½ mile N.E. of Whiteside, earth, 57' in diameter and 7' in height.	Unrecorded.
..	Kyles Hill .	..	..	On the summit 933' above sea-level lies a cairn 21' × 1', hollow in the centre.	Unrecorded.
..	Blackcastle .	..	..	On the opposite bank of Blackadder from Blackcastle Rings, on the promontory formed by the sudden bend of the stream to the S., a low cairn 32' in diameter.	O.M. XXI. N.E.

Year.	Locality.	Urn.	Relics.	Particulars.	Reference.
..	<i>Greenlaw Parish—contd.</i> Dogden Moss .	..	..	3 mounds resembling cairns on a low spur at the edge of the Moss, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S.W. of the W. end of Bedshiel Kames, associated with 2 circular enclosures and some large boulders.	Unrecorded.
..	Hallyburton .	..	..	On a knoll some 1500 yards N. of Hallyburton and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S.W. of Hurdlaw a cairn 22' in diameter.	Unrecorded.
..	Bedshiel .	..	..	Some 250 yards N. of the Duns and Westruther road, and due S. of the summit of Dirrington Little Law, lies a cairn 25' \times 14' on a knoll. Another cairn 17' \times 1' lies some 200 yards to the N.N.E.	Unrecorded.
c. 1840	<i>Ladykirk Parish.</i> Fellowhills .	..	Bones.	Cist found on slope of hill near steading.	Unrecorded.
bef. 1792	<i>Langton Parish.</i> Gavinton .	Several (Cinerary ?).	..	Cairn removed on Crimson (or Cramestone) Hill, N. of Gavinton, urns of different sizes containing bones.	Stat. Acct.
bef. 1792	Middlefield .	..	..	Several cists found on Middlefield and Crease; one measured $3\frac{1}{2}' \times 2\frac{1}{2}' \times 2'$.	Stat. Acct.
c. 1830	Raeleughhead .	..	..	Several "stone coffins" (cists?) in a hollow near the top of a knoll in the Covert Park, a short distance S.E. of Raeleughhead.	B.N.C., xiv, 220.
..	Raeleughhead Hill.	..	..	Cairn 15' diameter, 150 yards N. of N.W. corner of Raeleughhead fort and 36' E. of a broken wire fence.	Inventory, No. 203.
..	..	..	..	Remains of a cairn on the summit close to the S. of Raeleughhead Hill fort.	Unrecorded.
1863	<i>Lauder Parish.</i> Clacharie, Blythe.	Cinerary.	1 flint knife, 2 flints, 3 or 4 stone axes? stone arrow? ashes, bones.	Beneath remains of a cairn, within an oval wall with three cross passages, 3 cists at S.E. side, $1\frac{1}{2}'$ below surface, of whinstone slabs. A cell at N. side of cairn with burnt clay and a red burnt brick $2\frac{1}{4}" \times 1\frac{1}{4}" \times 1\frac{1}{4}"$. Identity of some of the relics is doubtful; now in Antiquarian Museum.	P.S.A., v, 222 (figures).

Year.	Locality.	Urn.	Relics.	Particulars.	Reference.
	<i>Lauder Parish</i> <i>—contd.</i>				
1878	Blythe . .	Food Vessel ?.	..	Cist found on march between Blythe and Byrecleugh; the urn is probably one of the Food Vessels now in the Spottiswoode collection at the Antiquarian Museum.	Unrecorded.
1902	Longcroft .	Cinerary Food Vessel.	1 flint, bones, ashes.	On a terraced knoll on left bank of burn opposite Longcroft. Cinerary urn inverted on a stone with bones and ashes. Food Vessel urn in a cist of greenstone slabs, E. and W. 3' x 2' x 1' 6", urn at W. end; urns now with Mr Dickinson, Longcroft.	P.S.A., 1902-3, p. 32 (figure).
..	Lauder Com- mon.	..	..	48 cairns, 12' to 15' in diameter, the largest 18', lie near the Harefold Wood, mostly between it and the Stow road. The eastmost is about 300 yards N.N.E. of the wood, and the westmost about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W. of the wood; 3 lie N. of the Stow road; they also extend along the ridge as far as a point 650 yards S.W. of the wood. A larger cairn 30' by 2' lies on the Tipet Knowes beneath a modern pile of stones 300 yards N. by W. of the point where the Girthgate crosses the Stow road; it is marked on O.M. XIX. S.E. A small cairn lies 300 yards N. of this cairn, and another almost 300 yards N.W. of it. A cairn 21' in diameter lies on the ridge 700 yards W. of the Fir Stell and about 100 yards N.N.W. of an old stell containing 3 hut-circles; 2 small cairns lie together 100 yards S.S.W. of the stell.	Inventory, No. 229 (6 or 8 mentioned).
..	Muircleugh .	..	..	At the edge of a bog about 370 yards W. of Muircleugh stead- ing lies a small cairn 6' across; 14' to the N. are 2 upright boulders 2' in height and 6' apart, 1 having a large natural cup-mark; a stony mound curves round to the S.E. for 15 yards.	Unrecorded.
..	Hogs Law .	..	..	Cairn on summit 43' diameter, 4' high; another c. 1000 yards N. by E. 32' x 2'.	O.M. XIV. ³ N.W.

Year.	Locality.	Urn.	Relics.	Particulars.	Reference.
	<i>Lauder Parish</i> <i>—contd.</i>				
..	Hogs Burn .	..	..	On the right bank of the burn to the N.W. of Bermuda lie 12 small cairns associated with hut-circles, and extending over about 500 yards along the top of the steep bank descending to the burn.	Unrecorded.
..	Borrowstoun Rig.	..	..	26 yards N. of the stone circle, on the top of a dry knoll, lies a cairn 40' in diameter and 2' high; the N. and W. parts of it were excavated by Lady John Scott in 1872 without result; remains might more probably be found at the E. or S.E. side. A stony area 24' across, probably the base of another cairn, lies between this cairn and the stone circle, 12' from the latter. 3 small cairns lie near the wire fence from 20 to 60 yards S. of the megalithic cist, associated with traces of hut-circles, and 3 more lie near the upright stones some 200 yards S.E. of the stone circle. Another lies some 200 yards N.E. of the upright stones. Yet another cairn, 21' diameter and 2' high, lies some 500 yards N.N.W. of the stone circle, on the N. slope of the hill; 40 yards N.W. of this cairn stands an upright stone 1½' high.	P.S.A., ix, 472. Inventory, No. 227.
..	Titling Cairn .	..	..	On crest of ridge 1½ miles N. of Blytherig, 33' × 1', hollow in centre.	O.M. VIII. S.W.
..	Broadshawrig.	..	..	1 cairn associated with hut-circles on right bank of Wester Burn, near junction of Edgarhope Syke 700 yards N.W. of Broadshawrig; cairn not mentioned in Inventory.	Inventory, No. 231.
..	Gairmuir .	..	..	10 small cairns with hut-circles and irregular stony foundations of dykes on crest of ridge at S. side of the Craig Syke and about 1½ miles N. of Blythe.	Inventory, No. 232.
..	Wheelburn Law.	..	..	12 or more small cairns above the 1000' line on the S. slope of the Law, 1¼ miles N.W. of Blythe stading.	Unrecorded.

Year.	Locality.	Urn.	Relics.	Particulars.	Reference.
	<i>Lauder Parish</i> — <i>contd.</i>				
..	Easter Grain .	..	..	Some 900 yards N.W. from the last mentioned, on the right bank of a small burn joining the Easter Grain on its left bank, lies a cairn 8' × 1' on a little knoll; an oval hollow 12' × 9' × 18" lies 13 yards W. of it.	Unrecorded.
..	Harefaulds .	..	..	A cairn 12' × 15' lies 160 yards E. of the fort, with a hut-circle near it.	Inventory, No. 230.
..	" .	..	..	Some 7 small cairns, <i>c.</i> 18' × 15', lie close to the N. side of Herrit's Dyke, and about half-way between Harefaulds and the point where Herrit's Dyke leaves the moor.	Unrecorded.
..	(Packman Knowe.)	..	..	A prominent natural knoll 500 yards N.N.E. of Addinstone fort. Name.	O.M. XIII. N.E.
	<i>Ledgerwood Parish.</i>				
1846	West Morriston.	..	Jet necklace.	Drawing of jet necklace found in cist exhibited to Ber. Nat. Club.	B.N.C., ix, 49.
bef. 1883	" .	..	..	Several cists found near the line of the Black Dyke.	B.N.C., x, 309.
	<i>Longformacus Parish.</i>				
..	Dirrington Great Law.	..	..	2 large cairns, 30 yards apart, on summit, with a smaller cairn about half-way between them. E. cairn 67' × 5' 9", with a quarry to S.W. of it. W. cairn 62' × 5½', with remains of an incomplete trench round it. Mid cairn 28' × 2' 3".	Armstrong.
..	Dirrington Little Law.	..	..	Cairn on summit 71' × 7'. Made of small quarried stones partly derived from a hollow immediately to the S. of the cairn; this hollow has been further quarried, and the S. side of the cairn itself damaged to obtain material for the boundary wall between Longformacus and Greenlaw parishes; the wall passes over the cairn.	Armstrong.

Year.	Locality.	Urn.	Relics.	Particulars.	Reference.
..	<i>Longformacus Parish—contd.</i> Rawburn	..	..	Dunside Cairn, on the ridge about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S.S.E. of Byre-cleugh, called "a large cairn" in 1794 by Stobie. The stones have been used to build a small stell to the S.W. of the highest point of the ridge. Beneath the stell are the foundations of the cairn, 35' in diameter.	Armstrong. Stobie's Plan of Byre-cleugh. Thom. Map.
..	Whinrig	..	..	Tup Knowe Cairn, now obliterated.	O.M. IX. S.W. Armstrong.
..	Wrinklaw	..	..	Wrinklaw Cairn on the summit of the Law, traces still visible.	Armstrong.
..	(Cairnyside Haugh.)	..	..	Name. On the Whitadder near Fellecleugh.	1817 Cess Roll.
bef. 1791	<i>Mertoun Parish.</i> Bass Hill	..	Axe, bones.	The Bass Hill is a conical, gravelly knoll at the N. end of Dryburgh Suspension Bridge; it measures c. 200' E. and W. by 120', and is 20' in height. On the summit is what appears to be an artificial barrow 40' in diameter and c. 8½' high, but the original character is uncertain owing to the summit being crowned by a modern temple to the memory of the poet Thomson. "Numerous interments of human bodies" were found, "all of them regularly placed, and many of them in Gaelic sarcophagi of four pieces of thin stone." In 1812 was found on the Bass a "stone hatchet" among ashes. The site was probably a Bronze Age burial site.	Annals and Antiquities of Dryburgh, by Sir David Erskine, pp. 55, 170. O.M. XXX. S.E.
1895	Dalcove Mains	..	Bones.	Cist with bones found in making reservoir c. 320 yards N.N.E. of Dalcove Mains.	O.M. XXXI. S.W.
bef. 1792	<i>Mordington Parish.</i> Habchester	Several.	..	Several urns found near Habchester (possibly in Ayton parish).	Stat. Acct.
c. 1870	Edrington Mains.	..	Bones, bronze dagger?	Cist found containing an object which from the description may have been a bronze dagger.	Unrecorded.

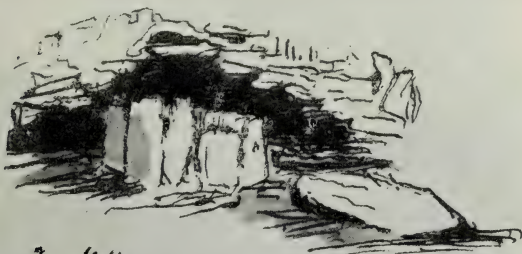
Year.	Locality.	Urn.	Relics.	Particulars.	Reference.
	<i>Mordington Parish—contd.</i>				
..	Lamberton Moor.	..	..	2 cairns on the summit within the racecourse, 35 yards apart. S. cairn 28' × 11½'. N. cairn 24' × 1'.	Unrecorded.
..	(Catcairn Bushes.)	..	..	Name. A rock near Lamberton Shiells.	O.M. XII. S.W.
	<i>Nenthorn Parish.</i>				
1916	Harrietfield	1	"Spear or arrow-head," bones.	Cist in Mill Field some 400 yards E. of steading on top of a knoll 20 yards from the road and 10 from a hedge, 2' below the surface, paved with small stones.	Unrecorded.
	<i>Polworth Parish.</i>				
1910	Polworth Mill	1 (broken).	Beads ?, bones, goat ? skull.	Cist with no cover, on S. slope of a knoll in House Field, to S. of farmhouse. Objects resembling beads or buttons were found, and part of a skull with a horn, thought to be that of a goat, in the cist.	Unrecorded.
	<i>Swinton Parish.</i>				
..	(Swinton Hill)	..	..	Allan's Cairn, name of a field S.W. of Swinton Hill steading.	..
	<i>Westruther Parish.</i>				
c. 1835	Near West-ruther.	..	Bones.	Several cists found.	New St. Acct., p. 73.
bef. 1863	Twinlaw Cairns	..	But-tons ?	On summit, 2 large cairns, 54 paces apart and 5' to 6' in elevation; W. cairn 60' diameter, E. cairn 70'. Excavated by Lady John Scott; a stone cist, previously disturbed, was found in each, drawings of these being made by Lady John Scott. "Some rusty button-like metal objects" were also found.	B.N.C., vi, 116. Inventory, No. 290.
bef. 1870	Brotherfield	1	Bronze weapons ?	Near Pyatshaw School; spot now marked by an upright stone; cist found beneath a cairn, "some curious bronze weapons."	B.N.C., vi, 117.
bef. 1875	Spottiswoode	Cinerary ?	..	Large cairn removed in N. part of Craig Plantation many years before 1875; in that year an urn was found near the centre of the spot, surrounded by 4 large stones. Urn sent with others to the Antiquarian Museum, Edinburgh.	MS. note by Lady John Scott.

Year.	Locality.	Urn.	Relics.	Particulars.	Reference.
	<i>Westruther Parish—contd.</i>				
c. 1885	Westruther Mains.	..	..	On a knoll c. 200 yards E.S.E. of Westruther Manse several empty cists were discovered while digging for sand.*	Unrecorded.
1889	Howlets' Ha'.	Cinerary.	..	On a knoll on Howlets' Ha' farm c. 330 yards W.N.W. of Broomiebank. Urn c. 14" across and 12" high (2" or 3" additional were broken off the base). Excavated by Lady John Scott. Urn now in Antiquarian Museum.	Unrecorded.
bef. 1900	Flass . .	Food Vessel.	..	In a cist close behind Flass farmhouse. Urn given to Lady John Scott; now probably in Antiquarian Museum.	Unrecorded.
bef. 1900	Unknown .	2 Cinerary.	..	2 Cinerary urns with lost labels; presented with the Spottiswoode collection to the Antiquarian Museum.	..
..	Eastside . .	..	..	4 small cairns on rough land at S. side of a small burn half a mile E. of Eastside.	Unrecorded.
..	Harelaw . .	..	..	6 small cairns 9' to 12' diameter, c. 1200 yards S.W. of Harelaw, within 50 yards of the main road and along a line 220 yards in length.	Unrecorded.
..	(Cammerlaws)	..	..	Name said to have been originally Cairnlaws.	..
	<i>Whitsome Parish.</i>				
1831	Leetside . .	..	Bones.	Cist and bones found immediately to S. of Doons Law.	O.M. XVII. S.W.
c. 1838	.. . .	Several Food Vessels?	..	Several cists found on Leethead and Frenchlaw, 4½' long, sandstone slabs. N. and S. "triangular urns" at W. side of cists.	New St. Acct., p. 171.
1870	.. . .	..	Skeleton, flint.	Same site as 1831 cist. Cist 3½' × 2' × 2'. 6 freestone slabs, brachycephalic skull. Flint scraper or knife.	B.N.C., vi, 349, 414.
..	.. . .	..	..	Doons Law. An oval, stony mound N.W. and S.E., 83' × 64' × 4', enclosed by a wall and planted with trees.	Inventory, No. 295. O.M. XVII. S.W.

* These may have been Early Christian burials similar to those found by Lady John Scott in 1864 near the same spot.

PARISH LIST OF BRONZE AGE BURIALS.

Parish.	Total number of Burial Sites.	Total number of Cairns.	Cairns over 20 feet in diameter.	Cairns remaining.	Cairns remaining over 20 feet.	Total number of Cists found.	Cists beneath Cairns or remains of Cairns.	Cists lying E. and W.	Cists lying N. and S.	Cists lying N.E. and S.W.	Cists lying N.W. and S.E.	Urns found.	Cists containing Bones.	Cists containing Charcoal.
Abbey St Bathans .	14	14	3	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ayton .	6	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	12	..	..	1	16	..
Buncle .	c. 6	c. 4	c. 4	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Channelkirk .	6	2	2	1	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1
Chirnside .	c. 12	c. 7	c. 7	1	1	c. 12	c. 7	2	2	..	1	c. 5	c. 5	1
Cockburnspath	c. 84	c. 40	c. 11	4	4	c. 56	c. 13	2	1	1	..	c. 16	c. 18	c. 3
Coldingham .	c. 73	c. 62	c. 8	3	1	c. 18	c. 9	1	..	..	..	9	3	1
Coldstream .	c. 6	2	..	..	..	c. 4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Cranshaws .	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Duns .	49	40	1	40	1	9	..	1	2	..	..	5	4	..
Eccles .	c. 3	c. 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edrom .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Fogo .	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foulden .	5	2	2	2	2	8	4	6	..	..	1	3	2	6
Gordon .	10	9	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Greenlaw .	c. 14	c. 13	5	9	5	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	2
Ladykirk .	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Langton .	c. 9	3	1	2	..	c. 6	..	..	..	..	..	c. 3	c. 3	..
Lauder .	115	113	9	112	8	7	3	1	..	..	..	4	..	1
Ledgerwood .	c. 3	..	..	..	..	c. 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Longformacus	7	7	7	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mertoun .	2	1	1	1	1	c. 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	c. 7	..
Mordington .	6	2	2	2	2	c. 4	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..
Nenthorn .	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Polworth .	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Westruther .	c. 24	14	3	12	2	c. 10	3	..	..	..	..	6	c. 3	..
Whitsome .	c. 6	1	1	1	1	c. 5	..	..	c. 3	..	..	c. 3	5	..
Total .	c. 465	c. 341	c. 69	216	36	c. 180	c. 41	c. 15	c. 21	1	2	c. 67	c. 77	c. 16



Two ft $\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter
The upright stones 3 ft long
1 sunk to the full. -

Papa & I, opened the Twinlaw Cairn
& found a Cist (which had been
undiscovered before) in each



The flat stone A. was on the top of
the other flat stone. -

CISTS DISCOVERED BENEATH THE CAIRNS ON TWINLAW CAIRNS.

From a drawing by Lady John Scott.



Report of Meeting at Raecleughhead and Langton.

THE first meeting of the year was held at Duns on Wednesday, 19th May, for Raecleughhead and Langton. The party assembled at the railway station at 9.30 a.m., where conveyances were in waiting, a number of private motor cars preceding them to the summit of Hardens Hill. Among those present during the day were the following :—Mr James Hewat Craw, President ; Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D., Secretary ; Mrs Aitchison, Lochton ; Miss Brown, Longformacus ; Miss Cameron, Trinity ; Misses Clark, Abbey Park ; Mrs Erskine, Melrose, and party ; Mr John Ferguson, Duns ; Dr R. Shirra Gibb, Boon, and party ; Captain G. J. Gibson, Netherbyres ; Miss Greet, Birchhill, and party ; Mr Neil Grey, Milfield ; Mrs Hogg, Berwick ; Miss Hope, Sunwick ; Mr Robert Kyle, Alnwick ; Mr James Laidlaw, Jedburgh ; Mr Lesslie Newbigin, Alnwick ; Mr William Oliver, Jedburgh ; Mr James A. Somervail, Hoselaw ; and Mrs Swan, Ewart-Newtown ; and several guests.

The company proceeded through Duns and by the Longformacus road which passes over Hardens Hill, reaching a height of 1030 feet above sea-level ere it opens out on the moorland above Langtonlees. At a point little short of the summit they alighted and had their attention drawn to a line of trench on the south side of the road, which forms part of a "black dyke" traceable through the plantation on the north side and running out on to the moor. A similar structure of comparatively modern formation lies to the east, and traverses the course of the stream which falls into Hardens reservoir. Though the weather was favourable for a view—the sands south of Berwick being gilded with a streak of sunshine—a strong wind from the north-west prevailed, rendering the examination of the exposed hill-forts in the vicinity a matter of no small difficulty. Calling to his aid an intimate knowledge of these positions, the President supplied a brief account of their main features as follows :—*Raecleughhead Hill fort.* This fort is situated on the summit of Raecleughhead Hill, about 650 yards N.N.W. of Raecleughhead steading, and some 400 yards south of the Longformacus road. The elevation is 967 feet above sea-level. The fort is circular in form, measuring 204 feet by 198 feet. An

unusual feature is the presence of a wide trench within the main rampart, which is a pure earthwork. Another trench lies outside the rampart, the defences being strongest to the east and north-east, the more vulnerable part of the fort. An isolated mound in the trench outside the entrance at the east side is instanced by Dr Christison * as an exceptionally placed traverse to defend the entrance. It would appear to be part of the rampart of an older fort, and is traceable at other points on the outer slope of the present rampart, which seems to have been thrown up to strengthen the original fort, and consists of earth derived from the inner trench. *Raeleughhead fort.* The lower fort is situated on a promontory about 800 feet above sea-level, and 300 yards north-west of Raeleughhead steading. It overlooks the deep Guile Howe, a side valley of which forms its defence to the north. Triangular in shape, the fort measures 310 feet by 117 feet, and is defended by two ramparts drawn across the base of the promontory. Dr Christison considered the ramparts to be of stone, but they appear to be earthworks. The outer one passes down the face of the steep slope to the north, apparently to afford a flanking defence against an enemy advancing up the narrow gully from the Guile Howe. A similar feature may be observed in the fort on Earlston Black Hill.

To avoid longer exposure to the severity of the weather the party betook themselves to the course of the Langton Burn, and gained shelter under the abounding forest timber which adorns its banks. Among objects which charmed the eye was a wonderful display of Primroses and Forget-me-nots (*Myosotis sylvatica*), commingled and producing in the sunlight an opalescent effect at once novel and enchanting. It was ascertained that Nature had been aided in this scheme of colour by the systematic diffusion of seed from the ripened pods through the simple agency of a walking-stick, a pastime of successive proprietors. In the same vicinity the Bloody-veined Dock (*Rumex nemorosus*, var. *sanguineus* L.) was well established. A botanical section found much to interest them, reporting among their gatherings Alternate-leaved Golden Saxifrage (*Chrysosplenium alternifolium*), Mountain Speedwell (*Veronica montana*), Yellow Flag (*Iris Pseudacorus*), Lesser Common Sedge (*Carex paludosa*), and Beech-fern (*Polypodium Phegopteris*). On the

* *Early Fortifications in Scotland*, p. 219.

extensive sward which surrounds Langton House an assortment of Conifers attracted attention, Mr John H. Laurie, Butterwell, the local agent, being assiduous in his endeavour to interest and entertain the members. Time permitted of some measurements being taken, among which were the following :—*Picea Menziesii*, 88 feet in height and 11 feet 8 inches in girth at $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet from ground; *Abies Veitchii*, 8 feet 4 inches in girth; *Sequoia Wellingtonia* (under forest conditions), 70 feet in height, and 4 feet 1 inch in girth; the same (under ordinary conditions), 13 feet 8 inches in girth; *Abies pectinata* (one of a conspicuous clump), 11 feet 3 inches in girth; and *Abietia Douglasii*, var. *pendula*, 7 feet 6 inches in girth. A very handsome Wellingtonia planted by Mr Gladstone near the principal gate in 1876 now measures 13 feet 10 inches in girth at $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the ground. These are but samples of many notable trees which adorn the grounds, and in their respective stations are doing well.

Having visited the gardens and a fine example of the Spanish Chestnut (*Castanea vesca*), girthing 20 feet 10 inches at 4 feet from the ground, the party were received by the proprietor, Major the Hon. T. Morgan-Grenville-Gavin, and his lady, and were shown many beautiful objects, including portraits,* which enrich the staterooms and corridors. An unlooked-for pleasure also was in store, as before leaving members were regaled with tea and light refreshments, and assured of the gratification which their visit had given their host and hostess.

From Langton they drove back to Duns and dined in the White Swan Hotel. The Secretary reported the receipt of nominations in favour of the following :—Mr Joseph Archer, Alnwick; Mr Arthur Fawcus, S. Charlton; Mr Walter Burnett, Rock Hall; Lady Usher of Norton and Wells; Mr William Younger, Ravenswood, Melrose; Mr James Tweedie, Berwick; Mr Arthur R. M'Dougal, Blythe, Lauder; Mr Robert Kinghorn, Foulden Moorpark; and Mr Charles Strachan Petrie, Duns. The former custom of exhibiting articles of archæological and scientific importance was revived by the President, who handed round two ancient silver pieces for inspection. The one, found at Oxenrig about ten years ago, was a half-groat of David II

* For a full description of the interior and treasures of Langton House, attention is directed to Mr John Ferguson's admirable account in vol. xiv, pp. 219–227 of the History.

in a fine state of preservation, an example of which is in the Museum at Berwick; and the other, a Crossraguel penny-piece, similar to two discovered in Berwick, and described in the Club's History (vol. ix, p. 7), was found in the garden of Foulden House. In 1919 no fewer than fifty-one of these were turned over during excavations at Crossraguel Abbey, Ayrshire; and the issue, long a mystery of Scottish coinage, is now believed to have been struck by the Abbey mint towards the end of the fifteenth century.

Report of Meeting at Bilsmoor Park.

THE second meeting of the year was held on Thursday, 17th June, at Alnwick, as being the most convenient rendezvous for the remote and romantic deer enclosure known as Bilsmoor Park. To cover the distance motors were requisitioned, and drawn up at the railway station at 10 a.m. Among those taking part in the excursion were the following:—Mr James Hewat Craw, President; Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken and Mr J. C. Hodgson, Secretaries; Mr Adam Anderson, Sanson Seal; Mr John Balmбра, Alnwick; Mr George G. Butler, Ewart Park, and Miss Butler; Mr John Cairns, Alnwick; Mrs Craw, West Foulden; William J. Dixon, Spittal; Mrs Erskine, Melrose, and party; Mr J. Lindsay Hilson, Jedburgh, and party; Miss Hope, Sunwick; Mr Robert Kyle, Alnwick; Rev. Philip S. Lockton, Melrose; Mr Howard Pease, Otterburn Tower, and Mrs Pease; Mr Charles E. Purvis, Alnwick; Miss Robson Scott, Jedburgh; Mr T. B. Short, Berwick; Mr James A. Somervail, Hoselaw; Mr Nicholas I. Wright, Morpeth; and Mrs Wyllie, Galashiels, and Miss Wyllie.

Had the train service from Morpeth been less limited it would have proved more convenient to organise the meeting from that centre, and thus avoid the hill country lying between this *ultima thule* of Northumberland, as one member termed it, and the coast; but after mature reflection it was decided to fix the rendezvous at Alnwick. Leaving the railway station punctually, the party drove in a south-westerly direction through the partially cultivated land formerly known as Aydon Forest, and made good progress till they crossed the Wooler road near Wandy House. In the bright sunshine that prevailed they obtained a delightful

view of the country between Edlingham and the Cheviots, the intervening fields and copses revealing a wealth of verdure in keeping with the length of the day and the altitude of the sun. From this point, however, the road by Cragside, precipitous at any time, became at intervals scarcely passable, having been cut up by continuous timber haulage during the war, and though in measure repaired, it presented such a loose and broken surface that the motors laboured, and pedestrian exercise had to be resorted to. In consequence, the time allowed to cover the distance was miscalculated, and the members on arriving at Bilsmoor Park learned to their discomfiture that it would be impossible to overtake the route mapped out for the excursion. This was all the more matter of regret seeing the day proved specially suitable for a ramble on the hills, and the services of a competent local guide were at their disposal.

The favour to visit the deer park was granted by Mrs Orde of Nunnykirk, wife of the lately deceased proprietor, into whose family's possession it had fallen by inheritance toward the close of the eighteenth century from Mr William Orde of Nunnykirk. Enclosed with a stone wall for the protection of deer, it has in recent years been rented as a grazing by the tenant of Dunns farm on the west side of the public road. Making use of what time remained to them the members engaged in a hurried survey of the low-lying ground, in the course of which they were fortunate enough to catch a glimpse of at least one member of the herd, and to identify a few of the birds that must find a favourable breeding-place among the Alders, Oaks, Thorns, and Mountain Ashes that clothe the landscape. Among these may be mentioned—Blackcock (*Tetrao tetrix*), Great Tit (*Parus major*), and Long-tailed Tit (*Acredula caudata*). A specimen of the Common Adder was also stirred into activity. The locality lent itself to the obtaining of various plants associated with highland pastures, but not to the discovery of rarities. Of those gathered, the following may be named:—*Linum catharticum*, *Helosciadium denudatum*, *Valeriana dioica*, *Crepis paludosa*, *Hieracium pilosella*, *Menyanthes trifoliata*, *Lysimachia nemorum*, *Pedicularis palustris*, *P. sylvatica*, var. *alba*, *Stachys Betonica*, *Scutellaria galericulata*, *Ajuga reptans*, *Orchis latifolia*, *Luzula pilosa*, *L. multiflora*, *L. congesta*, *Carex stellulata*, *C. remota*, *C. disticha*, *C. vulgaris*, *C. pallescens*, *C. sylvatica*, *C. binervis*, *Polypodium*

Phegopteris, *P. Dryopteris*, *Lastræa Oreopteris*, *L. dilatata*, and *Equisetum sylvaticum*.

With a feeling of regret that a locality seemingly rich in attraction should have to be left unexplored the party resumed their seats, and began the journey homeward, following the road traversed earlier in the day as far as Rothbury, where, recalling the inconvenience of the forenoon, they diverged, selecting the less hilly road through Long Framlington and Newton on the Moor, and reaching Alnwick at 4.30, where they dined in the White Swan Hotel. Nominations were intimated in favour of Miss Rosamund Mary Leather, S. Berrington, Ancroft; and Mrs Helen Gifford Wyllie and Miss Catherine Scott Wyllie, Whitelee, Galashiels.

Report of Meeting at Earlston for Addinston and Longcroft.

THE third meeting was held at Earlston on Thursday, 22nd July, for hill-forts in Lauderdale. The party assembled at the railway station at 10.10 a.m., where motor cars from Melrose awaited the arrival of the train from Berwick. Among those present were:—Mr James Hewat Craw, President; Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken and Mr J. C. Hodgson, Secretaries; Mrs Aitchison, Lochton, and party; Mr John Blackadder and party; Misses Clark, Coldingham; Mrs Craw, West Foulden; Messrs Robert and William Dickinson, Longcroft; Mrs Erskine, Melrose, and party; Dr R. Shirra Gibb, Boon, and party; Lieut.-Colonel Hamilton, Farnham; Dr Henry Hay, Edinburgh, and party; Colonel Charles Hope, Cowdenknowes; Miss Hope, Sunwick; Mrs Logan, Birkhill; Rev. William M'Conachie, Lauder, and Mrs M'Conachie; Mr G. E. M'Kerrow, Addinston; and Mr Jas. A. Somervail, Hoselaw. The day was somewhat threatening, but in spite of occasional showers did not greatly interfere with the pleasure of the visitors, who had the satisfaction of accomplishing their purpose according to time-table and without suffering serious inconvenience from exposure to the weather.

The drive along the left bank of the Leader Water afforded a view of Carolside, a possession of the Lauder family as late as 1795, and Whitslaid Tower, an ancient keep more recently altered into a gabled house with windows in the south wall, of which in the person of Alan de Lawedre, tenant, they were seised

by a charter of Robert II, confirmed in 1371. Along the entire route there was ample evidence of up-to-date farming, wild white clover being a notable feature in most of the pastures. In due course the royal burgh of Lauder was entered, and attention drawn in passing to the quaint Tolbooth, occupying a prominent and solitary position in the main street, and its parish church, built in 1763, which, while cruciform in design, has each arm of the cross of equal length. West of the town the road crossed the river in the vicinity of Burncastle, and led by Cleekhimin to Addinston farm, above which is situated the first of the hill-forts to be visited during the excursion. By an easy ascent the camp was reached, from which an extensive view of the Lammermoors and the prominent peaks of the Selkirk and Dumfries hills on the southern horizon was obtained. Of the camp itself, which is clearly defined though overgrown with herbage, the President gave the following description :—This fine earthwork, with its trench 15 feet 9 inches deep, is situated 1000 feet above sea-level, being some 550 yards north by east of Addinston steading. It measures about 285 feet by 168 feet, and consists of two massive ramparts with trenches beyond, and the remains of a mound on the counterscarp of the other trench. In the interior are to be found a circular enclosure 42 feet in diameter, possibly of later date, and the faint traces of four hut-circles. Curious crescentic hollows have been drawn across each of the two entrances, a feature not found in any other Berwickshire fort. On the inner slope of the outer rampart, at the south side, is a terrace or platform, evidently designed to facilitate the defence of the fort. In shape it forms an irregular oval, and, seen from a higher level, it presents the appearance of a Highland bonnet derelict upon the summit. Descending the farther side of the hill the company were welcomed by their esteemed member Mr Robert Dickinson, for many years tenant of Longcroft, and conducted to a knoll overlooking the Whalplaw Burn, on which he had discovered an ancient place of burial, lying due east and west, and containing a well-preserved food vessel, which was afterwards on view. It was lined with stone slabs, and had a heavy stone cover, measuring 5 feet 3 inches long and 2 feet 10 inches broad and 1 foot thick. At the bottom there was a deposit of soil. From this point the party wended their way along a hill track, from which at a convenient point they diverged

to gain the hill top on which the fort is situated. Entering it from the east they noted a special feature in the well, dug between the ramparts, which to the present day furnishes a supply of spring water at most seasons of the year, and in spite of a sharp shower gave audience to the President as he described the main features of the enclosure as follows :—On a conspicuous position on the shoulder of the promontory above Longcroft stading, and at an elevation of 1150 feet above sea-level, this fine stone fort remains intact, measuring 275 feet by 225 feet. Four stone ramparts encircle it, the outmost having a trench beyond it. At the south side two of the ramparts converge to form a single rampart with a groove on the top. The interior is covered with the remains of irregularly-shaped enclosures, among which at least three hut-circles may be traced. The spring lying between the ramparts on the north side is a feature rarely found in early forts. Original entrances are at the north-east and south-west sides, being drawn in a slightly slanting manner through the defences. Tracks, much hollowed out, approach the fort from the south. Along one of these, “because of the present rain, and because of the cold,” the members were not loath to beat a retreat to the farmhouse, where they were entertained with the hospitality inborn in hillmen, and spent a profitable hour in examining a collection of rare antiquities which their host took manifest delight in describing. On the motion of the President, Mr Dickinson and other members of his family were cordially thanked for the interest evinced by them in their visit and for the acceptable refreshment they had provided.

At 2.30 p.m. the return journey was begun, and by dint of good driving Earlston was reached in time to permit of dinner being obtained before entraining. The Secretary reported that a plant of *Vicia Orobus* had been discovered on the main road half-way between Grantshouse and Penmanshiel tunnel, which probably was the station at first indicated by the late Captain Norman, R.N., though he had been unable to identify it again. Mr Craw also reported *Rubus chamæmorus* from the northern slope of Scenes Law near the county boundary. Nominations were intimated in favour of the following :—Miss Elizabeth C. Wilson and Miss Catherine C. Miller, Wellnage, Duns ; Rev. D. S. Leslie, Hutton, Berwick ; Mr David Rodger, Muircleugh, Lauder ; and Mr Robert S. A. Eckford, Blainslie School, Lauder.

Report of Meeting at Morpeth for Bolam.

THE fourth meeting of the year was held at Morpeth on Wednesday, 25th August, for Bolam and district. In spite of the favourable character of the weather there was an unusually small muster at the railway station, where members were accommodated in a capacious motor car. Among those present in the course of the day were the following :—Mr J. Hewat Craw, President; Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken and Mr J. C. Hodgson, Secretaries; Mrs Erskine, Melrose, and party; Mr Neil Grey, Milfield; Miss Hope, Sunwick; Rev. A. C. Illingworth, Corsenside, and party; Rev. P. S. Lockton, Melrose; Mr Lesslie Newbigin, Alnwick, and Mrs Newbigin; and Dr J. A. Voelcker, London.

The route lay through the picturesque village of Whalton, whose inhabitants seem to have imbibed the spirit of their late respected pastor, Rev. Canon Walker, a former President of the Club and noted horticulturist, as the plots in front of their dwellings were gay with climbing roses and well-flowered herbaceous plants. A somewhat zigzag road brought the party to Belsay, where they joined the Newcastle and Otterburn highway, a mile or more along which found them facing the craggy knoll on which stands the township of Harnham. Traversing a meadow, at an earlier period impassable, and forming a natural defence of the pele tower which crowned the hill, they climbed the grassy slope and reached the manor house, whose present occupants readily granted permission to examine the various rooms and relics. From the battlemented roof some idea of the strength of the position could be gained, as looking over the parapet they discovered the precipitous nature of the sandstone cliff beneath, which rendered an assault from the north impracticable. Having returned thanks for the favour granted them, they betook themselves to the garden, situated on a ledge of rock on the south side, in which is still on view the sepulchre that received the remains of Madam Babington, who, during the latter half of the seventeenth century, and under peculiar circumstances, was laid to rest there in place of in the parish churchyard. In explanation, Mr J. C. Hodgson read the following account of Harnham and its hall :—

Harnham was a member of the northern portion of a barony

created by Henry I, and conferred by him on Walter de Bolbec, a member of a family which took its name and came from Bolbec in the Département of Seine-Inférieure.* With Bolam it was granted by the lords of the fee, before the year 1162, to a member of the Yorkshire family of Burun, who thereupon assumed the territorial designation of Bolam.† Walter fitz Gilbert de Bolam, who died in 1206, left two daughters, named Alice and Alina, who were respectively married to two brothers, James and John de Cauz, holding their father's lands in coparcenry. James and Alice de Cauz had an only daughter and heiress, who became the wife of Thomas Bekering, whose descendant and representative Sir John de Bekering, on the 25th April 1363, granted the manor of Harnham and all his other property in Northumberland to Sir John de Strivelyn and Jacoba his wife on lease for a term of years. This grant was subsequently secured by a mortgage. In default of payment the mortgage fell in to Jacoba, who married, secondly, Robert de Clifford. With him she settled the Bekering property, in the year 1386, on themselves and on their heirs. In the month of November 1415 Robert de Clifford, who had survived Jacoba, conveyed the property to certain feoffees, of whom Robert Swinburn the younger was one, to hold in trust.‡ The name of this Robert Swinburn, though only a trustee, is inserted as owner of Harnham-hall in a list of fortalices drawn up in or about the year 1415.§ From Robert de Clifford's feoffees Harnham seems to have been acquired by the Greys of Heton on the Till, who continued to hold it until after the year 1568.||

It has not been ascertained how or when Harnham passed out of the hands of the Greys. They were followed by the Horsleys,¶ from whom it was acquired before the year 1628 by a family bearing the unusual name of Wrinkles, Wrinkle, or, perhaps more correctly, Winkle. The first of the family, so far as is known, was Griffin Winkle, whose name appears in a list of jurors in 1628.** During the political troubles of the next

* *New Hist. of Northumberland*, vol. vi, p. 221.

† *Ibid.*, vol. x, pp. 306, 307.

‡ *Ibid.*, vol. x, p. 340.

§ Bates, *Border Holds*, p. 16.

|| Hodgson, *Northumberland*, part ii, vol. i, p. 345.

¶ Welford, *Royalist Compositions*, p. 383.

** *Arch. Æl.*, 1st series, vol. ii, p. 320.

thirty years his descendants seem to have sat on a fence. On the one hand, in a settlement, made 29th September 1645, on the marriage of Griffin's grandson, Thomas Winkle, Robert Babington and William Middleton, both belonging to Puritan families, were made the trustees. On the other hand, the name of Thomas Winkle was inserted 18th November 1652 in the third Act for Sale of Sequestered Estates. Thomas Winkle was dead before the 20th July 1653, and the importunity of his widow, supported by the influence of her trustees, secured the discharge of the sequestration on the 23rd March 1654.* This relief must have been attained at some charges, and in the years 1665 and 1666 Thomas Winkle, described as of Ford, eldest son of the delinquent, conveyed the property to Cuthbert Ogle and Andrew Cowburne, who acted on behalf of Major Philip Babington and Catherine his wife. After the death of his wife Major Babington sold the property in 1677 to Thomas Dawson of Newcastle, ropemaker, whose son of the same name, in 1712, sold it to Robert Leighton, ancestor of the present owner.†

By those who have visited some of the ancient hill cities of Umbria, such as Perugia, built on the top of its hill and on the slope, to compare small things with great, Harnham will be regarded with quickened interest. To quote the words of the historian John Wallis, writing in or shortly before the year 1769: "It stands on an eminence, and has been a place of great strength and security; a range of perpendicular rocks of ragstone on one side and a morass on the other; the entrance by a narrow declivity to the north, which in the memory of some persons now living had an iron gate. The manour house is on the south-west corner of the precipice built on to an old tower."‡

Once a fortified manor house, Harnham-hall stands on the crown of the hill, the north-west and a part of the south sides of which are defended by an abrupt freestone rock, the other part on the south by a sharp glacis. Formerly a broad natural ditch fed by a spring at the head of it swept round the north, west, and south sides.§ The house contains some interesting structural features, with good moulding and plaster work of the middle of

* Welford, *Royalist Compositions*, pp. 383-384.

† Hodgson, *Northumberland*, part ii, vol. i, pp. 345-349.

‡ Wallis, *Northumberland*, vol. ii, p. 538.

§ Cf. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, part ii, vol. i, p. 346.

the sixteenth century. On an escutcheon in one of the upper rooms are the arms of Babington with those of many of their connections. In the west window of the west chamber there used to be two panes of glass—which were removed for greater safety—on which were cut or scratched “Phill. Babington Sept. 15. 1668” “K. Babington Sept. 17 1668” “How vaine is the help of man K. Babington *Omnia Vanitas* Jun. 9. 1670.”

Catherine Babington was a daughter of Sir Arthur Haselrig of Noseley, a Commonwealth general. She married (as his second wife) George Fenwick of Brinkburn, a colonel in the army of the Commonwealth, sometime Governor of Berwick, who died 15th March 1656/7. She married, secondly, before the 6th August 1662, Major Philip Babington, but had no issue by either husband. Dying on the 28th August 1670, soon after she wrote on the fragile glass that All is Vanity, she was laid in a rock tomb in the garden “in hopes of future bliss,” with the following inscription cut on the stone, “Here lieth the body of Madam Babington who was laid in this sepulchre the 9th September 1670.”

There is something very touching in these isolated burial-places which are scattered up and down the country, no less than fifteen instances in the county of Northumberland being known to the writer. Although tradition has it that Mrs Babington was denied burial at Bolam church by the then vicar, it is apprehended that the latter is wronged by the allegation. He was probably within his legal rights in refusing interment within the church, but he could not prevent or withhold the common law right of a parishioner to burial in the parish churchyard.

Another strong character or individualist found shelter at Harnham in the person of William Veitch, whose memoirs were published in 1825. William Veitch was born in 1640 at Roberton in Clydesdale, being son of John Veitch, minister of that parish, by Elizabeth Johnston his wife, whose maiden name was in future years often used by her son as an *alias*. Becoming a minister, and having to flee from Scotland, Veitch preached in various parts of England before he settled in Northumberland. About the year 1671 he brought his wife and two sons in creels from Edinburgh to Fallowlees, in the parish of Rothbury (where a son was born to him 19th July 1672), whence he removed to Harnham, where two children were born to him in the years

1674 and 1676 respectively. At Harnham his “. . . auditory increased daily. The very report made several persons come to see the novelty and satisfy their curiosity; of some of whom, it can be said, they went not as they came; for the profanation of the Sabbath by baking their bread, starching their clothes, mucking their byres, etc., was wonderfully reformed by his preaching on Sabbath sanctification.” *

After four years' sojourn, the property having been sold by Major Babington to Thomas Dawson “. . . who, upon reasons best known to himself, refused to continue this minister his tenant, and thereby that meeting was dissolved; yet he was a dissenter, and his riches melted away afterwards,” † Veitch removed to Stanton-hall, in the parish of Long Horsley. Returning to Scotland, and “his daughters having married into genteel and wealthy families, and his sons having been provided for,” Veitch died in the year 1722.‡

A pleasant walk across the meadows in an easterly direction brought the company to the secluded mansion of Shortflatt, the owner of which offered them a cordial greeting, and personally conducted them through the ancient portion of the building, which consists of a tower of great age, whose strong walls have been pierced to admit of windows to what are now in use as staterooms. The low chamber still retains the vaulted ceiling of early times, and a secret stairway in the thickness of the masonry. To the tower a modern addition has been made, constructed of sandstone in keeping with the older portion. Of its history Mr Hodgson supplied the following notice:—

On the 3rd April 1305 Robert de Rymes obtained a licence from King Edward I to crenellate—that is, to place battlements upon—his house (*mansum*) of Shortflat. §

The Reymes, or Raymes, were a Suffolk family of knightly rank. Hugh de Reymes, the first of the family to settle in Northumberland, acquired a moiety of the barony of Bolam before 1296 from Hugh de Gosebek.|| It was his son Robert, who

* *Memoirs of Mr William Veitch and George Brysson*, edited by Thomas M'Crie, D.D., p. 61.

† *Ibid.*, p. 66.

‡ *Ibid.*, pp. 215, 219.

§ Bates, *Border Holds*, p. 8.

|| Cf. pedigree of Raymes of Aydon and Shortflat, *New Hist. of Northumberland*, vol. x, p. 348.

by the grant was jointly enfeoffed with him, who had licence to crenellate. The fortalice (*fortalicium*) of Shortflat belonging to Robert Ramese occurs in a list of fortalices and towers drawn up in 1415.* The property remained in the family for many generations, one Robert succeeding another, so that a royal notation has to be adopted in order to distinguish them. In 1611 Henry Raymes, grandson of Robert Raymes IX, sold Shortflat with Bolam † and other property to Sir William Selby, of the Newcastle and Winlaton family, who, dying in the month of March 1649, was buried at Ryton on the 3rd April. ‡

From the Selbys Shortflat was acquired, in some unascertained way, by William Fenwick § of Bywell, who in 1663 was rated for the same. || It was sold *circa* 1690 by his eldest son, Sir Robert Fenwick, for the payment of his father's debts, to Thomas Hayton of London. By the Haytons the property was dismembered and broken up into three parts; and from them the tower, mansion house, and estate of Shortflat were acquired, directly or indirectly, by John Dent of Byker, ancestor of the present owner. ¶

From Shortflat the members drove to Bolam, which at one time could boast of its castle and church and two hundred slated houses, enclosing a village green, with the right of holding a market and fair granted by Edward I in 1305, but to-day has so changed its aspect that only the Hall and the sanctuary arrest the attention of the visitor. Though bent on examining the latter, the party were permitted by the present tenants of Bolam to approach it on foot through the Hall grounds, from a point on which a fine prospect opened out to the north, including Shaftoe Crag in the foreground and Simonside in the extreme distance. Passing a sandstone quarry and the vicarage they reached the church, and were received by Rev. R. E. Thomas, M.A., who drew attention to its chief architectural features. Erected in Anglian times, and dedicated to St Andrew, it retains evidence of its early origin in the tower, with its characteristic openings and course of herring-

* Bates, *Border Holds*, p. 16.

† *New Hist. of Northumberland*, vol. x, pp. 348, 349.

‡ Surtees, *Durham*, vol. ii, p. 274.

§ The name of William Fenwick of Shortflat occurs in a list of papists and delinquents drawn up in 1655. Welford, *Royalist Compositions*, p. 87.

|| Book of Rates of 1663. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, part iii, vol. i, p. 294.

¶ Hodgson, *Northumberland*, part ii, vol. i, p. 367.

bone masonry, the north side of the nave, and a fragment of the chancel. Restored and altered subsequently, it exhibits in different parts of its structure the various styles of English architecture. The chancel arch, with its beak-head ornament and cushioned capitals, is Norman, while the enriched doorway entering into the south aisle, and the arcade of clustered columns and round arches dividing this aisle from the nave, exemplify work of the Transitional period. The Decorated style is also illustrated in the double light of the north side of the chancel. It would seem that in the Early English period the original Norman apse had been removed and replaced by a lengthened chancel in conformity with the prevailing fashion. The south aisle extends along the whole length of the nave and also along part of the chancel, and at its east end is marked by two sculptured tomb slabs, with a portion of a monumental effigy of a knight, supposed to be that of Sir Walter de Bolam. Recent improvements have been effected, so that an earlier description of the pews, "some are painted, others covered with green baize, some square, some long, some whole and some decaying," does scant justice to a building ancient and orderly, and set in the midst of a trim and tasteful churchyard.

A forty-five minutes' run by the route followed in the forenoon brought the party to Morpeth, where a sociable meal was enjoyed before gaining the railway station.

Report of Meeting at Jedburgh.

THE fifth meeting of the year was held at Jedburgh on Wednesday, 22nd September, in ideal weather. There was a large gathering of members and guests, among whom the following were noted :—Mr James Hewat Craw, President ; Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D., and Mr J. C. Hodgson, Secretaries ; Mrs Aitchison, Lochton ; Miss Boyd, Faldonside, and Miss D. Boyd Wilson ; Mr J. S. Boyd, Jedburgh ; Rev. John Burleigh, Ednam ; Mr G. G. Butler, Ewart Park, and Miss Butler ; Miss Cameron, Trinity, Duns ; Mr Reginald Collie, Stoneshiel, and party ; Mrs Craw, West Foulden, and party ; Mr James Curle, F.S.A., Priorwood, Melrose ; Sir George B. Douglas, Bart., Springwood Park ; Mrs Erskine, The Priory, Melrose ; Mr John Ferguson, F.S.A.(Scot.), Duns, and party ; Mr N. Grey, Milfield ;

Mr J. Lindsay Hilson, Jedburgh ; Mr Oliver Hilson, Ancrum ; Miss Hope, Sunwick ; Mr Robert Kyle, Alnwick ; Mr James Laidlaw, Jedburgh, and party ; Rev. P. S. Lockton, Melrose, and Mrs Lockton ; Mr W. W. Mabon, Jedburgh ; Mr W. J. Marshall, Berwick ; Rev. John MacLaren, Jedburgh ; Lieut.-Colonel T. G. M'Laren, Melrose ; Mr William Oliver, Provost of Jedburgh ; Sir Charles A. Parsons, Ray, Kirkwhelpington, and Lady Parsons ; Mr Howard Pease, Otterburn Tower, and Mrs Pease ; Rev. John Ritchie, Gordon ; Rev. A. P. Sym, Lilliesleaf, and Mrs Sym ; Mr James Veitch, Inchbonny, and Miss Veitch ; Mr David Veitch, Duns, and Mrs Veitch ; and Mr Robert Waldie, Jedburgh.

On their approach to the town from the railway station the party were met by several local members, accompanied by Mr Robert Waldie, an enthusiastic antiquarian, who undertook to conduct them and describe some of the more interesting buildings and closes. In carrying out a lengthy but instructive programme he led them at the outset to Cornelius close, believed to be the site of the lodgings provided for the monks of Kelso and their beasts of burden, and indicated that their brethren of Melrose had like "chamber and stabling" on the north side of the main street. The house in which Prince Charlie stayed overnight when passing through the burgh in 1745 was also visited, as well as the sites of the Nether and Upper Kirk Styles in Castlegate, of which in 1775 there were four leading to the churchyard. Wordsworth's lodging, where he and his sister met Sir Walter Scott in 1803, also attracted attention, being situated a few doors above the entrance to the Abbey grounds.

On payment for admission of the small sum levied by H.M. Office of Works the members were led through the extensive ruins of the Abbey under the competent guidance of the custodian, who proved herself obliging and well informed. Recalling the establishment of a Priory of Canons Regular from Beauvais by David I in 1118, and its elevation to the dignity of an Abbey in 1147, she referred to its dedication to the Virgin, and its ample endowment by the King and the nobles of the district, as well as to the havoc wrought upon it during the reign of Edward I, when the monks were compelled to seek refuge in other houses of their Order, and in the course of the fifteenth century, when it was frequently pillaged and had to undergo

extensive repairs. In spite of such devastation, however, the fabric of the Abbey Church remains in a wonderful state of completeness, though the monastic buildings on the south side—some of whose foundations have recently been excavated—were entirely demolished. Time permitted of notice being taken only of the distinguishing features of the former. The west wall is noteworthy for the flat buttresses of Norman character, which extend to the roof, terminating in octagonal turrets, and flank the central window deeply moulded, but without enrichment. The same design was adopted in Kelso Abbey. The west doorway is a noble specimen of pure Norman workmanship, whose ingoing is deeply recessed, and comprises five nook shafts on either side in addition to the door jamb. In the arch there are five orders and intermediate mouldings, the ornaments of which consist of the chevron, both solid and undercut. The doorpiece is surmounted by three small gablets, the centre one of which contains a trefoiled arch. In this connection reference may be made to the south doorway leading from the cloister into the nave, which if more elaborate is of late Norman design. The nave, 129 feet in length, is divided into nine bays, each of which comprises a main arch on clustered piers, a triforium with one rounded arch containing two pointed arches, and a clerestory forming a continuous arcade, all of which are practically entire. The choir, on the other hand, has been greatly damaged, and its east end completely destroyed. What remains of the choir consists of the two bays next the crossing, the lower portions of which are in the Norman style. Their main piers are carried up so that their arches include the triforium, an arrangement of which there is an earlier example in the eastern bay of the nave of Romsey. This feature is unique in Scotland. Owing to elaborate scaffolding necessitated by the repairs being executed on the great central tower, which inclines to the north at a considerable angle, a clear view of the interior from end to end was impossible ; but it was manifest from the clearance of débris from the floor and the substitution of a sward of grass, that the Committee on Ancient Monuments, to whose custody the building has been entrusted, are engaged in work of the greatest public service. By the courtesy of the Marchioness of Lothian access was obtained to the north transept, which is roofed, and now forms the burial-ground of that noble house.

While enjoying the quiet of the garden which fringes the ancient cloister garth the members were treated to a dissertation by Mr Waldie on the locality of the old Latin school associated with the Abbey. It appeared that the prevailing opinion located it in the Lady Chapel; but from a resolution of the Town Council in 1625 "to agree with craftsmen to big ane loft in the school," and the apparent unsuitability of the said chapel for such an addition, he was convinced that its original site had been in the Chapter House. From minutes of the heritors it was learned that the school was discontinued in a vault of the Abbey about the year 1747, the position of which vault may be ascertained from a plan prepared in 1760. A new school was erected in Abbey Place during the rectorship of the father of Sir David Brewster. The old Grammar School adjoining Kelso Abbey occupied much the same relative position as the one at Jedburgh. Before the party scattered for lunch Mr John Ferguson, F.S.A.(Scot.), read a scholarly paper bearing on the history and character of the Abbey, for which he received the cordial thanks of a number assembled within the Lady Chapel.*

The Club dined in the Royal Hotel at 1.30 p.m., having as their guest Mr Robert Waldie, who added to their debt of obligation by producing a packet of minute books, Burgess tickets, plans, etc., which were distributed for inspection. His fund of information seeming well-nigh inexhaustible, the company gladly availed themselves of his leadership in a further perambulation of the town. In the course of a pleasant saunter the house was indicated in which Burns lodged during his Border tour in May 1787, upon which occasion "he was waited on by the magistrates and presented with the freedom of the burgh." Among other buildings of historic interest were Ladfield's House, which may have been one of the six towers of the town; Brewster's House, in which Sir David Brewster first saw the light in 1781; Canongate Bridge, incorrectly regarded as built for the purpose of conveying stones for the construction of the Abbey, inasmuch as arched ribs supporting it may more credibly be assigned to the end of the fifteenth century or the beginning of the sixteenth century; Queen Mary's House, in which on

* For fuller details of the Abbey members are referred to *The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland* (MacGibbon and Ross), from which much of the above description has been derived.—EDITOR.

the occasion of her holding an assize from 9th October to 9th November 1566 she resided, and after an exposed journey in the saddle to Hermitage Castle lay sick unto death ; and Darnley's House, the property of Lord Home, in which the luckless lord took up his abode during his visit to the Queen. At the Cross, devised by the Town Council in 1623, the site of which is still marked by a circle of stones in the centre of the main thoroughfare, the excursion terminated, but not before an explanation had been offered of the local place-name, "tongue of the Canon-gate." In 1550 it consisted of the Tolbooth, or Prætorium, as it is named in the Latin deeds, which stood at the top of the row next the market-place, with three tenements below it. The lowest of these belonged to *Dominus* James Coldwin, and had been found after a search of the old Book of Sasines to be the common *oyne*, the old Scots word for oven, which, in their guide's opinion, confirmed a tradition that the bakehouse in the Tongue maintained by the town was at the service of the inhabitants for firing their bread.

By the kind invitation of Mr James Laidlaw, Allars House, whose practical help in the arrangement of the meeting is gratefully acknowledged, the members were entertained to tea in the Abbey Hotel at 4 o'clock. The opportunity was taken advantage of by the President to thank their host for his hospitality, and Mr Waldie for his diligence and courtesy in bringing so many interesting features of the burgh under their notice, and enabling them to realise its importance alike as a strategic position on the Border and a seat of ecclesiastical activity and learning.

Nominations were intimated in favour of the following :—Mr John M. D. Simpson, Broomiebrae, Earlston ; Mr John C. Jamieson, 35 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh ; Lieut.-Colonel Thomas G. McLaren, Fordel, Melrose ; Mr T. Colledge Halliburton, Jedburgh ; Mr William Fortune, Ayton ; Mr Robert C. Cowe and Mr Robert P. Cowe, Butterdean, Grantshouse ; Mr Robert Waldie, Jedburgh ; Mr William W. Mabon, Jedburgh ; Mr Nichol A. Swan, West Blanterne, Edrom ; Mr Thomas A. Swan, Whitsome Laws, Chirnside ; Mr John Allan, 10 Holly Park, Finchley, London ; and Rev. Oswald B. Milligan, B.D., M.C., Jedburgh ; also as Associate Member, Mr George Taylor, Chapelhill, Cockburnspath.

Report of Meeting at Berwick-on-Tweed.

THE annual business meeting of the year 1920 was held in the Corn Exchange on Wednesday, 6th October, when there were present :—Mr J. Hewat Craw, President ; Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D., and Mr J. C. Hodgson, Secretaries ; Mrs Aitchison, Lochton, and Miss C. Stuart ; Professor R. C. Bosanquet, Rock Moor ; Mr John Caverhill, Edinburgh ; Mrs Craw, West Foulden ; Mr R. H. Dodds, Berwick, and Mrs Dodds ; Mr John Ferguson, Duns ; Mr Neil Grey, Milfield ; Mr J. Lindsay Hilson, Jedburgh ; Mrs Hogg, Berwick ; Miss Hope, Sunwick ; Mr W. J. Marshall, Berwick ; Rev. John Miller, M.A., Berwick ; Dr James M'Whir, Norham ; Mr T. B. Short, Berwick ; Mr Jas. A. Somervail, Hoselaw ; and Mr E. Willoby, Berwick.

Apologies were intimated from Sir Archibald Buchan-Hepburn, Bart. ; Mr Howard Pease ; Mr James Laidlaw ; Captain J. C. Collingwood ; Dr R. Shirra Gibb ; Mr Henry Rutherford ; and Mr W. J. Bolam.

The President delivered his Annual Address, choosing for his subject " Early Types of Burial in Berwickshire," which he illustrated by a series of charts and photographs of camps and urns. At its close he nominated as his successor the Rt. Hon. Viscount Grey, who in his letter of acceptance of office expressed regret that his infirmity would not permit of his taking part in field meetings, but engaged to address the Club at their next annual business meeting. Intimation of his appointment was cordially received. On the motion of Professor Bosanquet, the President was thanked for his diligence during his year of office and for the admirable address he had delivered.

The Secretary reported that the following members had been removed by death :—Mr J. L. Campbell Swinton, Kimmerghame ; Mr C. L. Stirling Cookson, Renton House ; the Right Rev. Monsignor Culley, Coupland Castle ; Mr Patrick Thorpe Dickson, Creagmhor, Aberfoyle ; the Hon. Mrs Maxwell Scott of Abbotsford ; Mr Andrew Riddle, Yeaveering, Kirk Newton ; Miss E. B. Simpson, Bonardub, Coldingham ; and Mr Ralph S. Storey, Beanley, Alnwick. Also, that notice of resignation had been received from :—Mrs Edith Anderson, the Thirlings, Wooler ; Rev. W. E. W. Carr, Elsdon Tower, Otterburn ; Mr W. R. Heatley, Gosforth ; and Rev. Richard W. de la Hey, Berwick.

The Secretary read a summary of the meetings held at Rae-cleughhead, Duns ; Bilsmoor Park ; Lauderdale ; Harnham and Bolam ; and Jedburgh, in the course of the year, and intimated the due nomination of thirty ordinary members and one Associate, who accordingly were elected. Their names are as follows :—Mr Joseph Archer, Alnmouth Road, Alnwick ; Mr Arthur Fawcus, South Charlton, by Alnwick ; Mr Walter Burnett, Rock Hall, by Alnwick ; Lady Usher of Norton and Wells, Hawick ; Mr William Younger of Ravenswood, Melrose ; Mr James Tweedie, Longstone View, Berwick ; Mr Arthur R. M'Dougal, Blythe, Lauder ; Mr Robert Kinghorn, Foulden Moorpark, by Berwick ; Mr Charles Strachan Petrie, Solicitor, Duns ; Mrs Helen Gifford Wyllie, Whitelee, near Galashiels ; Miss Catherine Scott Wyllie, Whitelee, near Galashiels ; Miss Rosamund Mary Leather, South Berrington, Ancroft, by Berwick ; the Rev. David Smith Leslie, Hutton, Berwick ; Miss Elizabeth C. Wilson, Wellnage, Duns ; Miss Catherine C. Miller, Wellnage, Duns ; Mr David Rodger, Muircleugh, Lauder ; Mr Robert J. A. Eckford, Blainslie Schoolhouse, Lauder ; Mr John M. D. Simpson, Broomiebrae, Earlston ; Mr John C. Jamieson, 35 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh ; Lieut.-Colonel Thomas G. M'Laren, Fordel, Melrose ; Mr T. Colledge Halliburton, Brae Villa, Jedburgh ; Mr William Fortune, Ayton, Berwickshire ; Mr Robert C. Cowe of Butterdean, Grantshouse ; Mr Robert P. Cowe, Butterdean, Grantshouse ; Mr Robert Waldie, Glencairn, Jedburgh ; Mr William W. Mabon, Crown Lane House, Jedburgh ; Mr Nichol A. Swan, West Blanerne, Edrom ; Mr Thomas A. Swan, Whitsome Laws, Chirnside ; Mr John Allan, 10 Holly Park, Finchley, London ; the Rev. Oswald B. Milligan, B.D., M.C., Jedburgh ; and Mr George Taylor, Chapelhill, Cockburnspath (Associate).

In the unavoidable absence of the Treasurer his annual statement of accounts, showing a credit balance of £132, 10s. 6d., was submitted, and gave rise to a discussion regarding the rate of subscription for 1921. On consideration of the greatly increased cost of printing it was agreed to raise the subscription to 10s., a sum subject to revision at the next business meeting. After the names of members removed by death and resignation were deducted the roll of membership stood at 240, to which had to be added the above number as soon as they had taken up

their membership. The Treasurer was instructed that in the case of those elected who, in the course of six months after due intimation, failed to comply with it, he should withhold their names from the list of those receiving notification of the meetings.

The representative to the meeting of the British Association at Cardiff, Mr J. B. Short, reported that owing to a business engagement he had been unable to attend it. He was re-appointed for another year.

Notice of retirement on the part of the Secretaries having been received, an opportunity was afforded them to explain the reasons which had led them to their much regretted decision. Alluding briefly to the doleful subject, Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken urged that after seventeen years of service he might claim relief from responsibility, and that the infusion of fresh blood would be to the advantage of the Club, with which plea Mr J. C. Hodgson associated himself. After a very kind reference to their voluntary services, it was agreed that the consideration of the vacancies thus created should be entrusted to a Committee with powers, comprising the retiring President, the existing staff, and Messrs Bosanquet, Ferguson, and Short. On the motion of Professor Bosanquet their services were gratefully acknowledged, general regret being expressed that they had found it necessary to withdraw from their respective posts. Owing to the sudden dilution of his personal staff the Treasurer, Mr W. J. Bolam, also gave notice of his resignation. The Secretary testified to his faithful and efficient discharge of the duties of his office, and moved that an expression of the Club's sense of indebtedness should be conveyed to him, which was unanimously agreed to. This vacancy also was referred to the above Committee for consideration and adjustment.

The following places were suggested for meetings in 1921 :— Middleton Hall, Belford, for St Cuthbert's cave and hill-forts (by request); Fenham Flats and Beal Sands; Chathill, for Falloden and district; Cockburn Law; Holy Island; and Dryburgh. A recommendation was made that in the interests of economy the number of field meetings should be reduced to four.

There was exhibited by Mr John Caverhill a dried rabbit skin, bearing a curious resemblance to a rabbit seated on its haunches, and displaying along its edges a remarkable representation of

natural fur. It had been forwarded from Australia by Mr Joseph Mack, Berry Bank, Victoria, and was stated to be one of thirty skins similarly affected which had been obtained within a radius of thirty miles.

The members dined thereafter in the Avenue Hotel, where the customary toasts were duly pledged.

NOTES ON JEDBURGH ABBEY.

BY JOHN FERGUSON, F.S.A. SCOT.

[Read at Jedburgh, 22nd September 1920.]

OF the group of Abbeys which add so much historical and artistic interest to the Scottish Border, Jedburgh, if we may believe Wyntoun, was the oldest. In his rude rhyme he says :

“ A thousand and a hundryd zhere
And awchtene to rekyn clere,
Jedworth and Kelso Abbayes twa
Or Davy was Kyng he foundyt ya.”

According to this statement Jedburgh and Kelso were founded in the same year, 1118, but it must be borne in mind that the original site of the latter Abbey was at Selkirk, and that it was not until 1128 that the monks removed to the spot, at the confluence of the Teviot and the Tweed, which became their ultimate seat. Jedburgh, therefore, may claim to be older than Kelso by some ten years, Melrose being eighteen years, and Dryburgh thirty-two years later. We cannot, however, place too much reliance on the unsupported statement of Wyntoun, who wrote his Original Chronicle about the beginning of the fifteenth century, and can hardly be accused of being too critical in the use of the material at his disposal. Unfortunately the chartulary of the Abbey has perished, and no copy of the foundation charter is known to exist, although Sir James Dalrymple, who wrote in the seventeenth century, says he had seen a transcript of it. The earliest date on which contemporary mention is made of the monastery is the year 1139. In that year Daniel, Prior of Geddeuird, is witness to a charter granted by King David in favour of the monks of Coldingham. Among recent

antiquarian authorities, Skene and Sir Archibald Dunbar accept the date given by Wyntoun ; Sir Archibald Lawrie, on the other hand, rejects it, and thinks the foundation was "as late as about 1138."

Like the neighbouring establishments of Kelso, Melrose, and (probably) Dryburgh, Jedburgh owed its origin to David I. He was then Prince of Cumbria and Earl of Huntingdon, and did not ascend the throne of Scotland until the year 1124. Founded as a priory for Augustinian monks brought from the Abbey of St Quentin at Beauvais in France, Jedburgh was afterwards, about the middle of the century, raised to the dignity of an Abbey. We learn from the Chronicle of Melrose that the name of the first Abbot was Osbert, and that he died in 1174. David appears to have dispensed his favours to the various orders of monks with something like impartiality ; and his policy in establishing so many centres of humanising and civilising influence on the borders of his kingdom evinces not merely his personal piety, but even more his foresight as a statesman. In the case of Jedburgh the site he selected was one hallowed, it would seem, by an earlier religious foundation. According to Symeon of Durham, Egred, who was Bishop of Lindisfarne between 830 and 845, bestowed on that see the two Geddewrdes ; and it would appear that a church was built at both. We find a reference to the church at Geddewrde in Symeon's narrative in connection with an event which took place about 1093, and it has been conjectured, with some show of probability, that the beautiful fragment of a Saxon cross, which we are presently to see, was taken from Bishop Egred's church. It had been built in as a lintel of an opening in the south aisle of the choir of the Abbey Church.

The Abbey was dedicated to St Mary the Virgin, and among the altarages it contained were three, dedicated to the Virgin, St Ninian, and St Mungo respectively. It had as dependencies the priories of Restennet and Canonby, with their churches, and also held the churches of Eckford, Hounam, Oxnam, Crailing, Longnewton, Plenderleith, Nisbet, Spittal, Hopekirk (now Hobkirk), and Dalmeny. The nave of the Abbey was the parish church of Jedburgh. At Kelso we find the same arrangement. The spelling of the name appears to have presented unusual difficulties to the medieval scribe, upwards of eighty

different forms of the word occurring in charters and records. The oldest form, "Geddewrde," bears a close phonetic resemblance to the modern "Jethart," Jedburgh being a mere corruption, which, however, there is now no hope of getting rid of.

The history of the Abbey has little to distinguish it from that of the other Border monasteries, whose calamities it almost invariably shared in the continual wars between the two countries which marked those turbulent centuries. An old chronicler, however, has preserved for us a weirdly picturesque legend, based, probably, on early tradition, on which subsequent annalists have enlarged. He tells us that during the festivities which took place at the marriage of Alexander III to his second wife Jolanda, daughter of the Count of Dreux, which was celebrated at Jedburgh in 1285, a procession of revellers passing up the banqueting hall between the guests seated on either side was accompanied or followed by a mysterious figure or phantom, which like a shadow seemed rather to glide than walk, and which suddenly vanished before the eyes of the alarmed beholders. In that superstitious age the appearance of such a spectre could not but be regarded as ominous of calamity, and the omen was believed to have received its fulfilment when, in the succeeding year, the king was killed by falling from his horse near Kinghorn. A few years later Scotland was struggling for its independent existence with its powerful Southern neighbour, and many a dark day had to be passed through before Bannockburn. Well might the nameless singer of the time, whose artless but pathetic lines Wyntoun has enshrined in the pages of his Chronicle, say :

"Qwhen Alexander our Kyng was dede
That Scotland led in lauche and le,
Away was sons of alle and brede
Wyne and wax, gamyne and gle.
Our gold was chayngeit into leyd.
Crist borne in virgynite
Succour ay Scotland and remede
That stad is in perplexite."

I may say, however, in passing, that the agony of the War of Independence did for Scotland what the efforts of her kings for hundreds of years before had failed to do—it welded the various inhabitant races of the country into a nation, with

common interests and common ties of loyalty to the memories and traditions of a proud past.

During the War of Independence the Abbey suffered so severely at the hands of the English that for a time it was uninhabitable, and the monks had to be distributed among other monasteries until it could be repaired. Thrice at least, subsequently—in 1410, 1416, and 1464—it suffered damage during invasion, to what extent we have no record to tell us. But the crowning calamity befell it in 1523. On the night of the 22nd September of that year the Earl of Surrey, who had marched from Berwick, encamped before Jedburgh at the head of a well equipped army of 6000 men, and next day he stormed the town. Outnumbered as they were by at least four to one, the townsmen resisted to the last, amid the flames and smoke of their burning dwellings, the Abbey holding out till after nightfall, when it too fell into the hands of the enemy, who despoiled it of its treasures and then set it on fire. The desperate nature of the resistance offered to the invaders on this occasion may be judged from the report sent by Surrey to Cardinal Wolsey a few days afterwards, in which he says: "I assure your Grace I found the Scotts at this tyme the boldest men and the hottest that ever I sawe any nacion. . . . If they might assemble 40,000 as good men as I now sawe 1500 or 2000, it wold be an herd encountre to mete them." Honour, I say, to the brave burghers of Jedburgh of that day. Perhaps their ideas of justice were peculiar, like those of their superior, Lord Home, at the beginning of the following century, but they were good men of their hands, and wherever the slogan "A Jeddart! A Jeddart! Jeddart's here!" was heard, we may be sure that our "auld enemies" were not having it all their own way. Twenty-one years after the storming of the town by Surrey the Abbey was again pillaged and burned by an English force under Sir Ralph Eure, who expiated his crime at Ancrum Moor; and in the succeeding year, 1545, the Earl of Hertford completed the work of destruction, leaving the magnificent church very much in the condition in which we now see it. At the Reformation, fifteen years afterwards, the monastery was suppressed and its revenues were annexed to the Crown. The west portion of the ruined nave was afterwards roofed over at the triforium level and used as the parish church until 1875, when a new church was erected by the Marquis of

Lothian on a fresh site, and the unsightly incumbrance which had so long deformed the splendid nave was removed. The monastic buildings, which lay between the church and the river Jed, have left few traces.

Such is a brief outline of the history of the Abbey. We must now look at the ruins of the noble and stately church, thankful that so much has been spared to us, and that it has, at long last, received the careful and reverent treatment which was its due. Like all, or nearly all, important churches of the period it was cruciform, and consisted of a nave of nine bays, still wonderfully entire, with aisles, almost wholly in a ruinous state; a south transept, also ruined, and indeed almost obliterated; a north transept, well preserved for the most part; a choir of two bays with aisles, one of which, on the south side, is still entire; and an aisleless presbytery, most of which has been destroyed. In dimensions it has been narrower and shorter than Melrose, but loftier and more symmetrical in plan, and when entire must, decoration apart, have been the more imposing church of the two. Kelso is only a fragment, and we do not possess the materials for comparison; but Dryburgh has been about 30 feet shorter, though a little wider. The choir, as high as the base of the clerestory, the north-east pier of the crossing, part of the transepts, the west front and part of the south aisle of the nave, are Norman. The nave itself, the clerestory of the choir, and the presbytery are Transition work of the period when the Norman style was passing into First-pointed; the extremity of the north transept and the surviving choir aisle or chapel are Second-pointed, probably of the fifteenth century; and the remaining piers of the crossing are reconstructions of the same period. The name of John Hall, who was Abbot from 1478 to 1482, appears on the south-east pier of the crossing and on one of the bosses in the chapel of the choir; and a shield on the south-west pier bears the arms and initials of Thomas Cranston, who succeeded Hall as Abbot in 1482. The tower itself is late, as is also the beautiful rose window in the gable of the west front, which is almost identical in design with the well-known refectory window at Dryburgh. A clue to the date of the completion of the tower is supplied by the appearance, near the north-west corner at the top, of the arms and initials of Robert Blackadder, who in 1484 became Bishop, and afterwards

Archbishop, of Glasgow, and who built the transeptal addition to Edrom Church, in Berwickshire, and the exquisite little crypt of the south transept of Glasgow Cathedral, where his arms also occur.

The Norman work of the choir is extremely grand, and presents a feature which, so far as I can ascertain, does not occur elsewhere in this country except at Oxford Cathedral and at Romsey Abbey. It will be seen that massive cylindrical piers are carried up to the spring of the triforium arch, and that the triforium itself rests on a lower arch supported by corbels projecting from the piers. The effect is striking, and one wonders why the expedient was not more generally adopted. The Norman west front of the Abbey, especially its superb doorway, is of quite exceptional beauty, even in its state of decay. What it must have been like when the carvings left the hands of the sculptor we can only imagine with a sigh. The doorway leading into the south aisle of the nave is also Norman, and, in originality and refinement of treatment, equal, if not superior, to its more important neighbour. Sir Gilbert Scott pronounces both to be "gems of refined Norman of the highest class and most artistic finish." The nave is, I think, almost unrivalled in the beauty of its proportions, and the dignity, combined with simplicity, of its design. Everything is perfect—the lower arches harmonising so satisfactorily with the round-headed arches, with their pointed subdivisions, of the triforium above, and the long uninterrupted line of the clerestory, with its graceful lancets, surmounting all. To have added surface decoration to this peerless piece of work would indeed have been

"To gild refined gold, to paint the lily."

The charming corbel table at the summit of the exterior of the nave wall should not escape notice.

The later Second-pointed work of the Abbey is good and interesting, but not remarkably distinguished; and indeed it may be said that but for the two doorways we have seen and admired, Jedburgh Abbey is more a triumph of the architect or builder's art than of the sculptor's. But if it lacks some of the features which mark the remains of its sister foundations; if it has not the towering majesty of Kelso, the sumptuous adornment of Melrose, or the tender secluded charm of Dryburgh, it has a

robust dignity, and at the same time an elegance, all its own, and the fine Transition nave is unsurpassed in Scotland. The operations on the fabric which were undertaken by H.M. Board of Works, and are now nearly completed, and which we gratefully acknowledge to-day, have rendered secure, we trust, for many years, what the ravages of war and time have left to us—a witness to the aspirations, devotion, and artistic taste and skill of generations long passed away, and an inspiration, let us hope, to many generations of Borderers to come.

JOURNAL OF A SOLDIER IN THE EARL OF EGLINTON'S TROOP OF HORSE, ANNO 1689.

FROM *Transactions of the Glasgow Archæological Society*, series i, vol. i (1857–67), page 45 :—

I was one of a party of six hors, that was sent into the Mers to ses for deficiency of ses yt the gentell men of yt contrey was ouing, and was in yt contrey six weiks but for the most pairt in the toune of donts [Duns]; and yr was on day being about the last of deer 89 that Robert ferguson and ane of ballhevens troupe caled John Witherspone and I, went from donts down the water of whitlar, and be the toune of Chirnysid, and fouldone, and be the boullrod [Boundary road], till we cam to Berik in Ingland; and within a day returned to donts where the rest of the party was; and within feu days we went out to
 was in a little toun all
 up said lintone, from thence we went to Kelso toune, and was a night yr, and from thence to Liteltenis hous at menthorn,* where we wer all night, and receved our ryding mony; and then returned to donts to alexr. Lorns wher we quartered; the gentell men yt was deficient of yr ses in yt contrey was Sir Alexr. Portious, Fieldine, Car, Hardeker, Ledikirk, the laird of Swintone who wer a qualaty. The 6 day of Januar 1690 we returned back be Locker-mekers, and by danskin and cam yt night to Heding toune.

THE SWEET-WILLIAM.

Edinburgh, March 17. We hear that several ingenious florests are raising in the greenhouses that beautiful flower called the "Sweet William" with a view to have it worn the 15th of next month being the birth-day of the Duke of Cumberland.—*Newcastle Journal*, 21st March 1747.

The Sweet-william (*Dianthus barbatus*) occurs as early as 1578 in Tusser's *Husbandry*.

* Probably Nenthorn.

AN OLD ROXBURGH CHARTER.

BY THE VERY REV. DAVID PAUL, D.D., LL.D.

IN the *Liber S. Marie de Dryburgh—Registrum Cartarum Abbacie Premonstratensis de Dryburgh*—published by the Bannatyne Club, Edinburgh, 1847, the last four charters, Nos. 313–316, have reference to the conveyance to the Abbey of certain properties in the old Royal Burgh of Roxburgh. They are of the same period, and one of them is dated 1338. Besides being specimens of the legal forms of conveyance of the time, they have a local interest as containing the names of a number of persons who either dwelt in Roxburgh in those days, or were men of note in the district. Moreover, they furnish a few particulars with regard to the internal arrangement of a burgh which at one time ranked among the few important towns of Scotland, but which vanished four hundred years ago so completely that not a vestige of it remains, apart from two or three mutilated tombstones dug up on the site of the old Church of St James, one of which is dated 1371.

The first charter—No. 313 in the Chartulary—is granted by Thomas de Vigurus, burgess of Roxburgh, giving and confirming to Sir William de Feltoun, Sheriff of Roxburgh, one burgage in the town of Roxburgh, lying on the north side of King Street between the land which Hugo called Chepman held in fee on the east, and the land which Roger, son of Huthred the Baker, formerly held in fee on the west, along with a yearly rent of ten shillings from the land of the forementioned Roger, in return for a certain sum of money which the said William paid in full to the said Thomas in his necessity. The charter is attested by the following witnesses:—Lord Thomas de Soltre, Abbot of Melrose; Lord John, Abbot of Jedburgh (Jeddewod); Sir Robert de Maneris, Constable of the Castle of Norham, and Sir Robert Coleville, Knights; Alan de Myndrum, Alderman of Roxburgh; Bridinus called Candelane, Bailie of the same;

William Macone; William de Bosevile; Roger, son of the deceased Huthred the Baker; Waldevus Darling; Thomas de Rydell; Henry the Butcher; Thomas Smale; Adam, son of Hugh; John the Clerk (Clericus); John Gylruth, burgess of Roxburgh; Richard de Routhurfurd, of that ilk; Roger de Aultoun, and others. The seals of Thomas de Vigurus and of the community of the burgh of Roxburgh were appended.

In the next charter—No. 314—William de Feltoun gives, grants, and confirms to God and the Church of St Mary of Dryburgh the burgage mentioned in the previous charter which he bought from Thomas called Vigurus, along with the twelve * shillings yearly aforesaid. Names of witnesses not included in the previous charter are Sir Adam de Haliburtoun; Andreas Homyl, Bailie of Roxburgh; John Burnard, Dominus de Farnyg-doune; and Robert de Wodford of that ilk. It appears that, in the interval between the two deeds, William Bosewil has succeeded Alan de Myndrum as Alderman. The seals of the Abbots of Melrose and Jedburgh, along with those of William Bosewil and Andrew Homyl, Alderman and Bailie respectively, were appended, but are now missing. I have the original charter in my possession, and find that the copy of it in the Chartulary shows some slight verbal inaccuracies on the part of the scribe, mainly in the spelling of the proper names.

Charter No. 315 is an absolute renunciation on the part of Roger, son and heir of Huthred the Baker, in favour of William de Feltoun of the whole right and claim which he had or could in any way lawfully have in one burgage situated on the north side of the Kingistrete of Roxburgh, between the burgage of the late John Flechyr on the east, and that of Emma, Kenilis' wife, on the west, a burgage which the foresaid Huthred, his father, received in fee from Agnes called Maunsell and her heirs forever. It is dated 1338. The list of witnesses contains no new names. Alanus de Mindrom appears now as Alderman, and Bridinus de Candelane and Thomas Vigurus as Bailies.

In charter No. 316, Willelmus de Feltoun, Sheriff of Roxburgh, gives, grants, and confirms to God and the Church of St Mary of Dryburgh those two burgages which he bought from Thomas

* This is an error on the part of the monk who copied the charter into the Chartulary. In the original charter in my possession the word is "ten," as in No. 313.

called Vigurus, son and heir of Agnes called Maunsell, lying together (*conjunctim*) on the north side of Kingstrete in the town of Roxburgh, between . . .

Here the Chartulary abruptly ends, and, as the editor remarks, there are no means of ascertaining how many charters are wanting. The beginning of the Chartulary is also mutilated in the same way.

The following additional charter, however, has been discovered, and is at present in my hands. It deals with the two burgages already referred to, and a copy of it probably appeared immediately after the final imperfect charter in the Chartulary. An exact transcript of it is here given, along with a translation. It does not appear to have been hitherto printed.

TEXT OF CHARTER.

Universis Christi fidelibus presens Scriptum visuris vel audituris Thomas dictus Vigurus Burgensis de Rokesburgh filius et heres quondam Agnetis dicte Maunsel Salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra me divine caritatis intuitu pro salute anime mee et Sponse mee et pro salute animarum patris mei et matris mee et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum concessisse et hac presenti Carta mea confirmasse deo et Ecclesie beate Marie de Dryburgh et Abbati et Canonicis ibidem deo servientibus et in perpetuum servituris illa duo Burgagia conjunctim jacentia in villa de Rokesburgh in vico de Kyngystreth ex parte boriali inter terram quam quondam Hugo dictus Chepman tenuit in feodo ex parte orientali et terram Emme de Lidiarvode ex parte occidentali cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, libertatibus, et aisiamentis ad dicta burgagia pertinentibus: Que quidem burgagia dominus Willelmus de Feltoun Miles tunc Vicecomes de Rokesburgh de me emit in perpetuum pro quadam summa pecunie mihi plenarie persoluta, et dictos viros Religiosos insaisivit in eisdem in perpetuam elemosinam: Tenenda et habenda dictis viris Religiosis et Successoribus suis libere quiete plenarie pacifice et honorifice Salvo servitio Domini nostri Regis si quod debetur de eisdem. Ego vero dictus Thomas heredes mei seu assignati dictis viris Religiosis et Successoribus suis dicta burgagia cum suis pertinentiis contra omnes homines et feminas Warantizabimus, acquietabimus, et defendemus in perpetuum: Sub pena contenta in Carta quam dictus dominus Willelmus de Feltoun habet de me quoad Warandiam terre predictae pro se heredibus suis seu Assignatis. Hiis testibus Alano de Mindrum tunc Aldrimanno de Rokesburgh, Bridino dicto Candelane tunc Ballivo ejusdem, Willelmo Macone, Willelmo Bosuile, Adamo fratre ejusdem, Ricardo de Kellow, Rogero quondam filio Huthredi pistoris, Johanne Gilrouth, Henrico Carnifice, Johanne de Home, Wallevo dicto Derlyng, et multis aliis. In cujus concessionis et confirmationis testimonium Sigillum meum presenti Scripto est appensum, una cum Sigillo comunitatis dicti burgi etiam eidem apponi procuravi.

TRANSLATION.

To the whole body of Christ's faithful people who shall see or hear the present writing Thomas called Vigurus burgess of Rokesburgh son and heir of the deceased Agnes called Maunsel, Eternal salvation in the Lord. Know

all of you that I, in view of the divine charity, for the safety of my soul and that of my wife, and for the safety of the souls of my father and my mother and of all my predecessors and successors, have granted and by this my present charter confirmed to God and the Church of the blessed Mary of Dryburgh and to the Abbot and Canons who therein serve God and shall serve him in perpetuity, those two Burgages lying adjacent in the town of Rokesburgh on the north side of Kyngystreth between the land which the deceased Hugo called Chepman held in fee on the east and the land of Emma de Lidiarwode on the west with all the pertinents, liberties and easements pertaining to the said Burgages: Which burgages Sir William de Feltoun, Knight, then Sheriff of Rokesburgh, bought of me in perpetuity for a certain sum of money paid to me in full, and has infetted in the same the said Religious Men as an alms-gift for ever: To be had and held by the said Religious Men and their Successors freely quietly fully peacefully and honorably without prejudice to any service to our Lord the King that may be due therefrom. Moreover I the said Thomas my heirs or assigns shall warrant acquit and defend the said two burgages with their pertinents to the said Religious Men and their successors against all men and women for ever: Under the penalty contained in the Charter which the said Sir William of Feltoun holds of me in respect of Warrandice of the foresaid land for himself his heirs or assigns. Before these witnesses: Alan de Mindrum, then Alderman of Roxburgh; Bridin called Candelane, then Bailie of the same; William Macone; William Bosuile; Adam his brother; Richard de Kellow; Roger, son of the deceased Huthred the baker; John Gilrouth; Henry the flesher; John de Home; Wallevus called Derlyng, and many others. In testimony of which grant and confirmation my Seal is appended to the present writing along with the Seal of the Community of the said burgh which I have also procured to be set to it.

It will be observed that in the charters of this series two burgages are dealt with. Both of them belonged to Thomas de Vigurus, and were sold by him to Sir William de Feltoun. They were situated adjacent to one another on the north side of King Street, and the boundaries are exactly given with reference to the properties on either side of them. The first two charters deal with one of the burgages which is conveyed by William de Feltoun to the church of St Mary of Dryburgh, and the third charter is an absolute resignation by Roger, son and heir of Huthred the baker, in favour of William de Feltoun, of his whole right and claim in another burgage lying adjacent to the other, which also William de Feltoun had bought from Thomas de Vigurus.

In the fourth charter (No. 316)—the mutilated charter with which the Chartulary ends—William de Feltoun grants to the Church of Dryburgh both burgages; and, finally, in the charter transcribed here, and now for the first time published, Thomas de Vigurus, from whom both burgages had been bought, confirms the grant.

We have no means of ascertaining the value of the property thus conveyed to the Church of Dryburgh, but the fact that it was gifted by a man in the high position of the Sheriff (Vicecomes) of Roxburgh, and that men of mark like the Abbots of Melrose and Jedburgh, and the Constable of Norham Castle, witnessed two of the charters, indicates that the gift was of some importance. Roxburgh was a leading burgh of Scotland in those days, and two burgages within it must have been valuable enough to prove an acceptable gift even to a great abbey like Dryburgh.

The interest of the charter, however, lies elsewhere. For one thing, in its antiquity, and in the troubled state of Scotland at the time when this quiet transaction was carried out. It was written *c.* 1338. David II, son of Robert Bruce, was king. The bitter struggle for independence was practically over. It was only twenty-four years since the battle of Bannockburn was fought, and ten years since, by the Treaty of Northampton, Edward III declared Scotland to be an independent nation. The following year (1329) the "good King Robert" died, having enjoyed the satisfaction of living till the long work of his life was crowned with success. Hostilities, however, did not come to an end. The Scots lost the battle of Halidon Hill, near Berwick, in 1333, and the town, castle, and county of Roxburgh were ceded to the King of England, and remained in his hands till 1342, when, through the prowess of Sir Alexander Ramsay, they were recovered, only, however, to fall into the hands of the English again after the disastrous battle of Nevill's Cross in 1346.

During those troubled years in the first half of the fourteenth century, when Scotland and England were in perpetual conflict, the Abbey of Dryburgh did not escape damage at the hands of the enemy. In 1322, sixteen years before this charter was granted, an English army retreating from Scotland is said to have destroyed it, though it cannot have been entirely demolished, as part of the existing ruins are of an older date. The energies of the monks must have been concentrated on the re-erection of their church and domestic buildings, and in gathering together what money they could find for that purpose. Even such a donation as the two burgages in Roxburgh would be of moment to them. Then, again, the war had altered the circumstances of Roxburgh also. After

the battle of Halidon Hill both town and castle passed, as already said, into the hands of the English, a reminder of which is found in the charter in the use of the English term, alderman, as the designation of its chief magistrate. It does not appear, however, that its internal affairs were interfered with, and it is interesting to notice that amid all the strife and confusion of the time, it was still in a position to carry through this piece of conveyancing with all the precise legal forms that would obtain in a time of peace. A state of warfare, with all its hardships and uncertainties, was then the normal condition of life, to which the people were habituated, and amid which they had to transact their ordinary business as best they could. This is noticeable in the chartularies of all the Border abbeys. There is very little reference to the deadly struggle with England; the charters are severely occupied with making "siccar" the properties that one by one fell into the hands of the monks.

Incidentally, however, one gains from the charters of this early period one or two scraps of information with regard to the Burgh of Roxburgh, all the more valuable from the absence of light from other quarters that might present us with the features of a more detailed picture.

It was situated on the "haugh" or low-lying level ground on which the ancient Fair of St James of Roxburgh is still held, at the junction of the Teviot and the Tweed. Though it enjoyed the protection of the strong castle, built on an eminence overlooking it, it was itself a walled town. There are several references in the Dryburgh Chartulary to the wall of the burgh. In the foundation charter granted by David I in 1150, mention is made of a toft lying "*extra portam occidentalem de Roges-bruche*." So, in a charter of King Malcolm, his grandson and successor, it is referred to as "*vicinum muro portæ occidentalis de Rogesburgh*." No trace of the wall remains. Inside the wall the houses of that age were not built of stone but of wood, or of wattle and daub, and it may be that the wall was not of stone either, though, in that case, it is difficult to see how it could have been of much use. It is clear that it is not the wall of the castle that is meant.

Frequent mention is made of the Church of St James, of which Andrew Maunsell was vicar in 1226, as appears from a mandate of Pope Honorius of that year. It was a well-known church

in the south-east of Scotland, and it was an established custom to stipulate that loans should be repaid there at the *nundinæ* or yearly fair of Roxburgh, held on the Saints' Day, 25th July (old style). There was another church in the burgh, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, standing opposite to the burgage of Huthred the Baker, in King Street. At right angles to King Street ran Market Street, and mention is made of another street called Senedgate. The relative positions of a number of the burgages of the burgh, with the names and occupations of their owners, can be made out, but these matters lie outside the scope of this paper.

In many of the deeds of the Dryburgh Chartulary much interest attaches to the lists of witnesses appended, while, in a considerable number of them, these are unfortunately omitted by the monastic copyists. In the four charters dealing with these Roxburgh burgages, the names of twenty-three witnesses are found, among which occur those of the Abbots of Melrose and Jedburgh, of several proprietors in the district, and of magistrates and citizens of the burgh. These have all been already set down.

With regard to Sir William de Feltoun, who appears conspicuously in these charters, it should be noted that he belonged to a distinguished Northumberland family, and was Sheriff of that county. When Roxburgh passed into the hands of the English in 1334, Edward III appointed Sir William to act as Sheriff of Roxburgh also.*

Of Thomas de Vigurus nothing seems to be known further than that he was a burgess of the burgh, but it is interesting to find that a piece of ground close to where the burgh stood, if not part of the site itself, is still, or was until recent times, called by the name of Vigurus Flat, or Vigrous Flat. The lands of Vigorushalch in the Sherifdom of Roxburgh are mentioned in Report XII of the Hist. MSS. Commission, part viii, p. 178, 16th September 1503.

The present village of Roxburgh, situated beside the Roxburgh railway station and containing the Parish Church, is the *Vetus Rokesburgh*—Auld Roxburgh—of the charters, lying

* A pedigree of Felton of Edlingham Castle, Northumberland, with some account of the family, may be found in the new *History of Northumberland*, vol. vii. p. 121.

Ihesus filius et heres quidam Agnetis dñe
 ee p salute aiaz pñs mei et gñs mee et omniū
 Abbi et Canonicos ibide deo Suentibz et in ppetuū
 in qua quida Hugo dñs Chepman tenuit in
 id dñā burgagie ptinentibz. Que quid bur-
 gie pfoluta. Et dñs Wyos Religios infan-
 et honorific. Saluo Sancio Qui nñr Regis
 suis dñā burgagiam cū suis ptinentiis cont-
 nētis de ffectuū hñ de me q ad Dagandiam
 Hynduo dñs Candelane tñc Halluo eide
 Wilrouth, Henrico Caprifice, Rothe de Home
 est appens. Vñd cū Sigillo comunitatis dñe

two miles farther up the Teviot than the Royal Burgh on a still more ancient site. The two places are not to be confounded, as is often done.

It only remains to draw attention to the beauty of the writing in the charter, here reproduced in facsimile. Seven centuries ago, writing was one of the fine arts. Several other beautiful specimens of a still earlier date appear in the Proceedings of the Club for 1898. With their quill pens and home-made ink, the old scribes wrote in a fashion which our best writers of to-day cannot surpass or, perhaps, equal.

WILLIAM WEBB, SOMETIME MASTER OF BERWICK SCHOOL.

WILLIAM WEBB was appointed to be Master of Berwick School in the year 1646. In a letter of introduction, dated 19th August of that year, he is described as “of small stature indeed, but of great worth . . . skilful both in the Latine, Greeke and Hebrue, very diligent and painfull about them.” He was a man of substance, and on the 1st July 1656 he and Ralph Salkeld took a conveyance of the manor of Swinhoe in Bamburghshire. Particulars of his life may be found in Mr John Scott’s *History of Berwick*, pp. 397–401. After twenty-seven years of labour in his profession he was buried at Berwick on the 2nd October 1673 as “William Webb, Lattin Master.” He was survived by his (second) wife and by two daughters, Elizabeth, wife of Robert Watson of Berwick, and Anne.

29 September 1673. Will of William Webb of Berwick, burgess. I give my lands in Bowsden to my wife to be sold, she paying £200 to my daughter Anne when 21. I give the rest of my lands in Northumberland and Durham to my wife Anne for her life, she paying £40 yearly to my son in law Robert Watson and my daughter Elizabeth his wife. After my wife’s death I give three parts of my land in Swinhoe and a moiety of the tithes of Ancroft to my daughter Anne. My brother Thomas Webb. My sister Sarah Harris, and her daughter Anne Harris. Executor Robert Watson. Supervisor my brother in law, R^d Windloe.—Raine, *Test. Dunelm.*

The younger daughter Anne apparently died unmarried, and Swinhoe came through Mrs Watson and her children to her descendant the Earl of Lisburn.

JOHN LAMB LUCKLEY. A FORGOTTEN ALNWICK BOTANIST.

By J. C. HODGSON, M.A.

ALTHOUGH not a member of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, John Lamb Luckley of Alnwick, a self-taught botanist, was known to and so much regarded by members of the Club of the last generation that a sketch to his memory, though belated, may not be out of place in the Proceedings.

John Lamb Luckley was born at Alnwick about the year 1822, being the son of George Luckley, stated to have been a gardener in the Castle gardens. This George Luckley was born at Dunston, and baptised 10th May 1793 at Embleton as son of Marshall Luckley of Dunston, who is stated to have been likewise a gardener. This George Luckley married Elizabeth, daughter of James Lamb of Bailiffgate, afterwards of Canongate, Alnwick, thatcher, and died 3rd April 1835. After his father's death John Lamb Luckley resided with his mother in a house in Bow Alley, and was educated at the Duke's School, where he is stated to have displayed an ear for music, though this taste was soon quenched by deafness. In the introduction to one of his poems he states that the verses were :

" . . . the production of a young man of Alnwick, a cabinet-maker by business, who is of very delicate constitution, and was left an orphan at an early age." He continued that he had "received but little school education, having been deprived of the sense of hearing when very young."

In another volume he states that :

" . . . in 1845 I was left with a relative, who did not like me to study science in my leisure hour when I was an apprentice. One day while I was at work he destroyed all my apparatus and chemicals."

His natural infirmity of deafness having increasingly thrown him on himself, he taught himself Latin and Greek, and became a contributor to the *Newcastle Journal* as well as to the Alnwick newspapers and magazines. For a short period he had a printing shop in Bailiffgate, where in his own press he printed some of his

own literary productions. In his latter years he lived alone in a room in Clayport, where he died in poverty. He was buried in the beautiful cemetery of Alnwick, where is the following monumental inscription :—

“ In memory of John Lamb Luckley, Alnwick, died March 1, 1899, aged 76. Scholar, poet, author, journalist, his genius was prized and the productions of his pen will remain lasting souvenirs of his studious life and literary abilities.”

His only sister, who is stated to have been the wife of a doctor in the south of England, left a daughter, who in 1899 was living at Blackheath. In the *Alnwick Gazette* of the 20th September 1919 there appeared the following advertisement :—

“ LUCKLEY.—The next of kin of John Lamb Luckley, who died some years ago at Alnwick. Apply F. H. Adam, Solicitor, 91 St Martin's Lane, London, W.C. 2.”

BIBLIOGRAPHY.*

The Pleasures of Sight and other Poems. By John Lamb Luckley, Alnwick. W. Davidson, 1847. 8vo. pp. 36. A second edition, pp. 48, with a Bewick tail-piece, followed in the same year.

Flowers of the Aln. Printed and published by J. L. Luckley, Bailiffgate, Alnwick, 1849. 12mo. pp. 28.

The Coblers' Club, *circa* 1851. Only two numbers issued.

Alnwick Punch. Printed and published by and for John Lamb Luckley at No. 5 Bailiffgate, Alnwick. Thirteen numbers were issued at irregular intervals over a period of five years, the first being dated 1st April 1851.

Guide to Rothbury and Upper Coquetdale (compiled by J. L. Luckley). Alnwick, Geo. Challoner, 1873. 12mo. pp. iv+60, also pp. 16 of advertisements.

The Alnwick Wasp. Alnwick (no name of printer), 1882. A single folio sheet. Ascribed to J. L. Luckley.

Botanical Rambles. A Flora of Alnwick in Four Parts. Alnwick Gazette Office, n.d. 8vo. Part I., pp. 32; Part II., pp. 32; Part III., pp. 28; Part IV., pp. 20.

Botanical Rambles. A Flora of Alnwick. Alnwick, Gazette Office [1893]. In twenty-eight chapters. 8vo. pp. 112.

* There are references in one of Luckley's books to others of his published works, viz.: "Wanderings in Northumberland," "Our Village Health Resorts," "Nooks and Corners of Northumberland," but it has not been ascertained whether they were published separately.

THE RIGHT REVEREND MONSIGNOR CULLEY.

On the 19th August 1920 death deprived the Club of the services of an honoured and popular member, Monsignor Matthew Culley of Coupland Castle.

He was descended from and represented Matthew Culley, who, with his brothers George and James, in the third quarter of the eighteenth century left the smiling pastures of Denton in Teesdale, and, like the patriarch of old, went out into a strange land in which their prescient eyes saw capabilities, and where they found scope to put into practice the schemes they had evolved when students under the celebrated sheep-breeder Robert Bakewell of Dishley.

The three brothers, who farmed and traded in partnership, became tenants of Fenton near Wooler, Wark-on-Tweed, East-field, in the parish of Ford, and of other farms, on which they produced the Border Leicester, their sheep becoming known near and afar as the Culley Breed. Matthew Culley, the eldest of the three, who was born at Denton, in the parish of Gainford, in the year 1732, prospered so greatly that in 1765 he was able to purchase the fine property of Akeld in Glendale, although he continued to reside at Wark. In 1783, on the death of his eldest brother, he inherited his property at Denton. He died at Wark 16th December 1804, and was succeeded by his eldest son, also named Matthew, who in 1830 became testamentary heir of his maternal uncle Thomas Bates of Coupland Castle. The second Matthew Culley died 19th April 1834, and was succeeded by his only son Matthew Tewart Culley, an honoured member and sometime President of the Club, who died in 1889.

The Rev. Matthew Culley, eldest son of Matthew Tewart Culley by his first wife, Harriet, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Knight, rector of Ford, was born 3rd September 1860. He was educated privately, and was with a tutor at Oxford, his name

being down for University College, Oxford, when in 1879 he submitted himself to the Latin Church, and was received at Clifton by the Rev. . . . Clarke. Consequently he did not go up to the University, and, having a vocation for the priesthood, he continued his studies at Wiesbaden, Munich, and at Oscott. He was ordained priest at Ushaw College, 30th May 1889, by Bishop Wilkinson, then Bishop of Cisamus *in partibus infidelium*, afterwards Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle.

Under the order of his bishop he undertook much laborious and self-denying mission work at Amble, Longhorsley, Tow Law, Esh, Thropton (1900–1903), and Whittingham (1903–1907). His health having given him some anxiety, he was relieved of mission work and retired to his own delightful home at Coupland, spending the winter months at or near Botzen in South Tyrol and in Rome.

Having become a member of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club on the 10th October 1883, he was appointed at the annual meeting, held 14th October 1909, to be President for the year 1910. Writing from Rome under date 3rd November 1909 Mr Culley said :—

“ . . . Let me thank you for your kind words—as to the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club. It will be a pleasure to me, in many ways, to preside for a year over an institution with which my family, on one side or another, has been so long connected, almost from its commencement. At the same time I cannot pretend to the qualities of leadership. . . . In any case the members will not have any disquisitions on Flodden or other long addresses inflicted on them. What you tell me of the intentions of the County History Committee interests me extremely. I am glad to think that they should contemplate turning their attention at last to the northern part of the county and to the unsurpassed story of the 'Eastern March.' Pray assure the Committee, if you think fit to do so, of the pleasure it will give me to supply information or show documents bearing on the district they may deal with, so far as lies in my power.”

Writing from Coupland Castle on 12th October 1913 he said :—

“ . . . I may say that already in the early stages of my little history of Kirknewton I realised it would not do for our Society of Antiquaries, not only for a certain theological bias, which seems to me inseparable to some extent from such a subject; but also because, writing chiefly for the benefit of those who might be interested in the church and parish, I have aimed rather at a readable, though historical, narrative, than in making it a purely archæological statement. . . .”

On the 14th January 1914 he wrote from Rome :—

" . . . I have been in the South Tyrol since the end of October till lately, and only came to Rome a few days ago. . . . I hear enough of the excavations since last year to make my mouth water, and as I hope to be here for five or six weeks, shall have much to tell you later on. I was interested to hear the result of the sale of the Grey lands at and near Wooler ; but it is all very sad in its way. I wondered what you thought of the proposed sale of Biddleston ! I confess I was quite upset and ill at the news ; the more so that, with careful nursing, I understand the estate could be brought round again. . . . I have got an article on the South Tyrol in the *Ushaw Magazine* for March, and have just completed a story about Holy Island—a Christmas tale—a new departure for me."

He continued in a letter, also from Rome, dated 8th February 1914 :—

" . . . I wonder whether you have heard of the discovery of the so-called Mundus of Romulus on the Palatine at Rome ? There has been some correspondence about it in *The Times*—one letter any way. I have been to view the spot twice. The discovery was only made last month. If Professor Boni is right about it, it carries us back to 752 (*circa*) before Christ. What of *our* antiquities, archæological and genealogical, after that ? "

From the study of such congenial subjects he was summoned after the outbreak of the war by his bishop, who appealed for clergy to fill the place of mission priests withdrawn for chaplaincy work. He promptly and willingly obeyed the call, and was sent to Port Clarence, on the Durham side of the Tees and opposite to Hartlepool, to take charge of the mission of St Thomas's. Arrangements were made in order to permit him to make periodical visits to Coupland to look after his own business affairs.

Writing from Port Clarence 13th March 1917 he said :—

" I am already taking steps to procure the information as to the incumbents of St Ninian's, Wooler. You have probably heard that that beautifully proportioned little church was designed by the elder Pugin. . . . I regret to be of so little use at present, but you see I am again hard at work in the ' Bishopric.' . . . Do offer me a visit here some time that suits you. It is a short run to Mainsforth, and General and Mrs Surtees want me to take you there for an afternoon. . . . You would enjoy the library and the heraldry. . . . "

Writing from Port Clarence on the 16th July 1917 he says :—

" . . . I look forward to reading your account of the two Rectors Marsh. Although it is nearly fifty years ago, I can remember the late Mr Knight of

Ford filling me with awe by relating how the ghost of one of his predecessors—Dr Marsh—might be seen on certain nights emerging from the chancel door of Ford Church into the churchyard! Which of the two Marshes it was I know not! if they were both D.D.'s."

In recognition of his work the Pope was pleased to make him in 1919 one of his domestic prelates, a status which in the Latin Church carries with it the title of Monsignor. He did not live long to enjoy this well-merited distinction, and being at home at Coupland on a short visit, died there on Thursday 19th August 1920, and four days later was laid with his fathers in the highland churchyard of Kirknewton.

Mr Culley was made a Justice of the Peace for Northumberland 9th April 1896.

Mr Culley's accession to learned societies was as follows:—

1883, October 10, Berwickshire Naturalists' Club. President, 1910.

1889, August 28, Newcastle Society of Antiquaries.

1902, June 5, Surtees Society. Vice-President, 1919.

1914, August 26, Northumberland County History Committee.

In demeanour and deportment Mr Culley had great dignity; his memory was exact and tenacious, his disposition benevolent and sociable. The following bibliography, which is as full as the material will allow, will indicate the range of his studies, and the use to which he put his naturally good abilities:—

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Notes on the Manors of Akeld and Coupland, *Hist. Berwick. Nat. Club*, vol. xi, pp. 403–420.

Two Northumbrian Missions (Long Horsley and Nether Witton), *Ushaw Magazine*, July 1897, pp. 168–184.

A Glimpse of New Mexico, *Ushaw Magazine*, July 1900, pp. 168–178; Dec., pp. 294–304.

Thropton, *Ushaw Magazine*, Dec. 1901, pp. 264–273.

Our Lady of Kevelaer, *Ushaw Magazine*, March 1902, pp. 46–55.

Cadwallader John Bates, *Ushaw Magazine*, July 1902, pp. 134–153.

Our Lady of the Pine Tree and the Gauden-Bild of Bewron, *Ushaw Magazine*, Dec. 1902, pp. 308–321.

Newhouse: a Sequel to the Life of Ven. John Bost, *Ushaw Magazine*, July 1903, pp. 180–204.

Coupland Castle, *Archæologia Albana*, 2nd series, vol. xxv, pp. 168-180.

Callaly and the Claverings, *Ushaw Magazine*, July 1905, pp. 127-151.

The Holy Stream of Fanghart, *Ushaw Magazine*, July 1906, pp. 207-217.

Letters of Cadwallader John Bates. Edited by the Rev. Matthew Culley of Coupland. Kendal, 1906, 8vo, pp. 192, with portrait.

Address delivered to the Berwickshire Naturalist Club at Berwick, 13th October 1910, *Hist. Berwick. Nat. Club*, vol. xxi, pp. 117-127.

Geological Letters and Notes preserved at Coupland, *Hist. Berwick. Nat. Club*, vol. xxi, pp. 276-288.

Akeld Tower, *Archæologia Albana*, 3rd series, vol. ix, pp. 37-43.

Old Epitaphs in Midrum Graveyard, *Hist. Berwick. Nat. Club*, vol. xxii, pp. 191-196.

A Border Parish (Kirknewton), *Ushaw Magazine*, July 1914, pp. 110-132; Dec., pp. 227-244.

A Christmas Eve Dream, *Ushaw Magazine*, March 1915, pp. 48-60.

The Coquetdale Rangers, *Proceedings of Newcastle Soc. of Antiq.*, 3rd series, vol. vii, pp. 98-100.

A Corner of the Bishopric, *Ushaw Magazine*, July 1919, pp. 77-91.

The Catholic Registers of the Domestic Chapel at Callaly Castle, 1796-1839, edited with F. M'Ininly for the Catholic Record Society, vol. vii, pp. 319-352.

J. C. HODGSON.

ROBERT RODDAM, SOMETIME POSTMASTER OF BERWICK.

WAS baptized 5th September 1653 as son of Robert Roddam, who was a free burgess of Berwick. He married 12th February 1679/80, at Berwick, Constance Willowby, widow, by whom he had a numerous issue. He was buried on the 14th March 1704/5 as "Robert Rodham Alderman postmaster."

5 March 1704/5. Will of Robert Roddam senior of Berwick, burgess. I give my dwelling house lately purchased of Mr Edward Orde to my eldest son Robert and his heirs for ever. I give my burgage purchased of Thomas Orde Esq. to my second son James Roddam and his heirs. My youngest son Benjamin. My eldest daughter Dorothy Scott and her husband John Scott. My youngest daughter Constance. He mentions the Post Office. Proved at Durham, 1705.—Raine, *Test. Dunelm.*

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED TYPOGRAPHY.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

BY J. LINDSAY HILSON.

Not dated.

An earnest Invitation to Sinners to turn to God in order to their eternal Salvation. Royal 32mo. xxxiv+340 pp. H. Richardson, Berwick-upon-Tweed. (H. R. Smail, Berwick-upon-Tweed.)

Baxter (Rev. R.). The Saints' Everlasting Rest; or a Treatise on the Blessed State of the Saints in their enjoyment of God in Heaven. 8vo. xxiv+582 pp. Printed and published by W. Lochhead, High Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

[The volume also contains a Life of the Author and an account of his trial before Judge Jeffreys; Fletcher's "Address to the True Penitent," and Allaine's "Alarm to Unconverted Sinners." The paging is continuous throughout, but each subject has a separate title-page. A portrait of Baxter is the frontispiece. The book was sold by T. Lochhead, Glasgow.]

Memoir of Grace Horsley Darling, the Heroine of the Farne Islands. 8vo. xviii+44 pp. *Warder* Office, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

[Contains portrait of Grace Darling, and facsimile of her writing and 3 other cuts.] (J. Allan, 10 Holly Park, Finchley, London.)

Sion's Songs. 12mo. vii+317 pp. H. Richardson, Berwick-upon-Tweed. (H. R. Smail, Berwick-upon-Tweed.)

1747.

Practical Exposition of the Acts of Apostles. 4to. W. Richardson, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

[Bears the book-plate of W. Richardson, Innkeeper, and the date 1787.] (H. R. Smail, Berwick-upon-Tweed.)

1781.

The Union Song-Book; or Vocal Miscellany, being a choice Collection of the most celebrated Scots and English Songs, Likewise Variety of Favourite Airs and Catches, to which is added Toasts, Sentiments and Hob-Nobs, etc. etc. Printed for and by W. Phorson, Berwick-upon-Tweed. 12mo. vi+359 pp. (D. Sime, Public Library, Edinburgh.)

1783.

Arthur (Rev. Edward). Sermons on Various Subjects. Printed for and by W. Phorson, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

[The author was minister at Etal, Baremoor, and last at Swalwell, near Newcastle.] (Cambridge University Library.)

1791.

The New History of the Trojan Wars, and Troy's Destruction, in four Books. 12mo. 157 pp. W. Phorson, Bridge Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed. (J. Allan, 10 Holly Park, Finchley, London.)

The Siege of Troy: a tragic Comedy. W. Phorson, Bridge Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed. (J. Allan, 10 Holly Park, Finchley, London.)

1794.

Armstrong (Rev. William). Sermons, chiefly for the poor and unlearned. 8vo. 83 pp. Paper Covers. W. Phorson, Berwick-upon-Tweed. (J. Hewat Craw, West Foulden.)

1796.

Armstrong (Rev. William). Twenty-four sermons on various important subjects. 8vo. 400 pp. W. Phorson, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

[The author was minister at Belford.] (J. Allan, 10 Holly Park, Finchley, London.)

1801.

An Enquiry whether the Monks of the true Church be applicable to Presbyterian Churches. 12mo. ii+142 pp. Lochhead & Gracie, Woolmarket, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

[The book purports to be a dialogue between a Presbyterian and a Catholic, much to the advantage of the latter. Possibly the author was a Papist, more probably an Episcopalian. The latter ends with a prayer attributed to John Thayer, a Protestant clergyman in Boston, United States, who became a convert to Popery. There is also a song at the end, and a list of texts of Scripture.]

Culpepper (—). The English Physician enlarged, with Three Hundred and Sixty Nine Medicines made of English Herbs, that were not in every Impression until this. 12mo. 372 pp. H. Richardson, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

[The author was a student in physic and astrology.] (H. R. Smail, Berwick-upon-Tweed.)

1802.

Brown (Rev. John). Sacred Thoughts, or a Brief View of the Figures and Explication of the Metaphors contained in Scripture. 8vo. ii+417 pp. H. Richardson, Berwick-upon-Tweed. (H. R. Smail, Berwick-upon-Tweed.)

Gilbert (Rev. Nicholas). The Catholic Doctrine of Baptism Proved from Scripture and Tradition, with an Examination of the various opinions

advanced on this important subject by Quakers, and Baptists, and Protestants of other Denominations, humbly proposed to the Consideration of all serious Christians. 12mo. vi+151 pp. W. & A. Richardson, Berwick-upon-Tweed. (H. R. Smail, Berwick-upon-Tweed.)

1803.

Milton (John). *Paradise Lost: A Poem in Twelve Books.* 12mo. 294 pp. H. Richardson, Berwick-upon-Tweed. (H. R. Smail, Berwick-upon-Tweed.)

1806.

Hervey (Rev. James), *Works of.* 12mo. 6 vols. H. Richardson, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

[The author was Rector of Weston Favall in Northamptonshire.] (H. R. Smail, Berwick-upon-Tweed.)

Watts (Rev. Isaac, D.D.). *Improvement of the Mind, or a Supplement to the Art of Logic.* 8vo. xi+414. In two Parts. H. Richardson, Berwick-upon-Tweed. (H. R. Smail, Berwick-upon-Tweed.)

1807.

Pope (Alexander), *Works of, with his last corrections and additions and improvements, together with his notes.* Royal 32mo. 8 vols. H. Richardson, Berwick-upon-Tweed. (H. R. Smail, Berwick-upon-Tweed.)

1808.

The New Whole Duty of Man, containing the Faith as well as Practice of a Christian made easy for the Practice of the Present Age. 12mo. H. Richardson, Berwick-upon-Tweed. (H. R. Smail, Berwick-upon-Tweed.)

1811.

Modern Geography and a Compendious General Gazetteer, with numerous maps and plates. 8vo. 3 vols. William Lochhead, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [Vol. 3 has a portrait of Captain Cook, but there are no maps or plates.]

1812.

Bunyan (John). *The Doctrine of the Law and Grace Unfolded.* Royal 32mo. xv+305 pp. 9th ed. H. Richardson, Church Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed. (H. R. Smail, Berwick-upon-Tweed.)

1813.

Beveridge (Rev. William, D.D.). *Private Thoughts upon Religion, Digested into Twelve Articles, with Practical Resolutions formed thereupon.* 12mo. xviii+186 pp. H. Richardson, Church Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

[Contains a Life of the author, who at one time was Lord Bishop of St Asaph.] (H. R. Smail, Berwick-upon-Tweed.)

1814.

Flavel (Rev. John). *A Saint Indeed, or the Great Work of a Christian opened and pressed.* Royal 32mo. xiv+192 pp. New Edition. H. Richardson, Church Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

[The author was minister of the Gospel at Dartmouth, Devon.] (H. R. Smail, Berwick-upon-Tweed.)

Owen (Rev. John, D.D.). *The Nature, Power, and Prevalency of In-dwelling Sin in Believers, together with the Ways of its Working and Means of Prevention opened, evinced, and applied, with a Resolution of sundry Cases of Conscience thereunto appertaining.* 8vo. viii+300 pp. H. Richardson, Berwick-upon-Tweed. (H. R. Smail, Berwick-upon-Tweed.)

Whiston (Rev. G.). *An Essay on the Manifold Temptations to which the Lives of Christians are Exposed, and the Remedies held out by the Gospel of Christ for their Encouragement and Support.* 8vo. xvi+196 pp. (Third Edition.) H. Richardson, Church Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

[The author was master of the Free School of Norham, in the County of Durham. On the page in front of the title-page the following appears: Advertisement—At the School of Norham, in the County of Durham, Young Gentlemen are boarded and correctly instructed by the Author and properly qualified Assistants in the English, Latin and Greek Languages; Writing, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, and the most useful of the Mathematics, on the following terms:—

Board and Education, £30 per annum.

Entrance . . . £1, 1s.]

(H. R. Smail, Berwick-upon-Tweed.)

1818.

Doddridge (Rev. Philip, D.D.). *Sermons on the Education of Children.* 12mo. xii+(15-122) pp. H. Richardson, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

[Dedication, Preface, and Advertisement occupy pages xii. The text starts with page 15, and goes on to page 122. Through some eccentricity of the printer, pages 13 and 14 are not included. Page 15 is really page 13.]

1819.

Brown (Rev. John). *The Self-interpreting Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments, to which are annexed an extensive introduction; marginal references and illustrations; an exact summary of the several books; a paraphrase on the more obscure or important parts; an analysis of the contents of each chapter; explanatory notes, evangelical reflections, etc.* 4to. Seventh Edition. 2 vols. Printed by and for W. Gracie, Berwick-upon-Tweed. (J. Hewat Craw, West Foulden.)

1822.

Jameson (Mark). *Loyal Stanzas.* 8vo. xxii+800 pp. William Loch-head, Berwick-upon-Tweed. Sold by J. Reid, J. Wilson, J. Rennison, booksellers.

[The verses were on the visit of the Royal Squadron, with George IV on board, to Berwick Roads, 13th August 1822, the pilot on the occasion being a man belonging to Spittal.] (J. Allan, 10 Holly Park, Finchley, London.)

Watsins (Herman). *The Economy of the Covenants between God and Man*, faithfully translated from the Latin by William Crookshank. 2 vols. Printed for R. Baynes. W. Gracie, Printer, Berwick-upon-Tweed. (Cambridge University Library.)

1833.

Lawson (Rev. George, D.D.). *Discourses on the History of David, and the Introduction of Christianity into Britain*. 8vo. ii+393 pp. D. Cameron, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

[The first 75 pages are occupied by a Memoir of Dr Lawson, by Belfrage.]

It has been a matter of some difficulty, when the description was vague, to positively identify the book as having been printed as well as published in Berwick. It has therefore been thought advisable to classify them apart.

1770.

Lesage (M.) *The Devil upon Two Sticks: A translation from the Diable Boiteux of the Author*. Second edition printed in 1773. 12mo. 174 pp. 2 vols. Printed for R. Taylor, Berwick-upon-Tweed. (H. R. Smail, Berwick-upon-Tweed.)

1783.

The Blackbird, containing one hundred and thirty songs, Scots and English: a new edition with additions. Sm. 8vo. 142 pp. Printed for William Phorson, Berwick-upon-Tweed, and B. Law, Ave Maria Lane, London.

1790.

Dyer (Rev. William). *Christ's Famous Titles and a Believer's Golden Chain handled in Divine Sermons*. 12mo. vi+292 pp. Printed for W. Phorson, Berwick-upon-Tweed. (H. R. Smail, Berwick-upon-Tweed.)

1804.

Flavell (Rev. John). *The Touchstone of Sincerity*. 12mo. 203 pp. Printed for John Rennison, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Thomson (James). *The Seasons: to which is prefixed a Life of the Author*. 12mo. 222 pp. Printed for John Rennison, Bookseller, Berwick-upon-Tweed. (H. R. Smail, Berwick-upon-Tweed.)

1811.

Boston (Rev. Thomas). *Marrow of Modern Divinity*. 20th edition. Berwick-upon-Tweed.

SOME LAUDERDALE BIRDS.

By the Rev. WILLIAM M'CONACHIE, M.A.

ONE of the rarest bird visitors to Lauderdale—a Great Northern Diver—was captured on the East Water, near Burncastle, by two young men after a long chase, 22nd November 1918. A few days later it was sent alive to Dr Eagle Clarke, Edinburgh Royal Museum, and through him found a home in the Scottish Zoological Gardens. It received every care, but unfortunately, after being there for two or three weeks, the Diver died, probably as the result of injuries previously received. Another uncommon bird—a fine male Raven—was found in a trap set for vermin on Seenes Law by Mr Campbell, keeper, 21st April 1920, and now forms part of a small collection of local birds. Two were seen at the time, and, for months later, one, and sometimes two Ravens haunted the western Lammermoors. The last recorded capture of a Raven in the parish of Lauder goes as far back as 1874, when one was found in a rabbit trap in Edgarhope Wood (“Some of the Birds of Lauderdale,” Mr. A. Kelly, volume vii of the *Proceedings*). Ravens have become very rare birds in the Lammermoor hills since their destruction in their old haunts among the cliffs of the Berwickshire coast. As a nesting species the Magpie disappeared from Lauderdale a good many weeks ago. One or two birds have been seen from time to time most years, but they never stay long. However, there is reason to believe that a pair of Magpies which frequented a lonely and little disturbed upland plantation of young spruce were able to nest last summer. Great Spotted Woodpeckers had their nesting-place during the past June in a hole of a dead birch tree close to Thirlestane Castle avenue. Three or four pairs of these birds nest in Upper Lauderdale every summer, and others in woods farther down the Leader. Several also frequent the neighbourhood of Spottiswoode, but it is to be feared that a wholesale destruction of timber will sadly reduce the resident numbers of this interesting bird. In 1920 Pied Flycatchers were not observed here, but the previous year a pair had their nest close to the Leader. They have been seen in former seasons about the same place. For several years at least another pair have nested in the grounds of Drygrange, and Pied Flycatchers have also been seen about Chapel. Two White Wagtails were noticed during the past autumn among a number of Pied birds in the neighbourhood of Lauder.

ELECTION OF NEW SECRETARY AND TREASURER OF THE CLUB.

At Berwick, on the 16th October 1920, the Committee of Selection appointed at the annual meeting (see p. 216, *supra*) was convened. Present: The Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, Messrs Bolam, Bosanquet, Craw, Ferguson, Hodgson, and Short. Mr John Ferguson of Duns being called to the chair, the following reference from the annual meeting was read: "It was agreed that the consideration of the vacancies thus created [by the resignation of the Organising Secretary, the Editing Secretary, and the Treasurer] should be entrusted to a Committee with powers, comprising the retiring President, the existing staff, and Messrs Bosanquet, Ferguson, and Short."

An invitation from the chair to Mr James Hewat Craw to accept the office of Organising Secretary was approved by all, the chairman's judgment that he would prove an efficient and acceptable officer of the Club meeting with unanimous concurrence.

With an expression of diffidence on accepting the post, but with the assurance that Mr Hodgson would continue in office as Editing Secretary *pro temp.*, Mr Craw acquiesced in the wishes of the Committee, and was thereupon appointed to be Organising Secretary of the Club. Mr Craw was authorised to take over from the retiring Secretary all papers, etc., belonging to the Club which were in his custody.

Several names having been submitted for the Treasurership, it was remitted to Messrs Craw and Short to negotiate with, and to appoint, whoever of them saw his way to undertake the duties of that responsible office. The member so appointed to be Treasurer was authorised to take over from the retiring Treasurer the cash balance, whether on deposit or on current account with the bankers, belonging to the Club, also the unissued reserves of the *History* and other books belonging to the Club. Mr R. H. Dodds of Berwick has consented to accept the office of Treasurer.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS IN BERWICKSHIRE FOR 1920.

Compiled by the Rev. A. E. SWINTON, M.A., Swinton House.

Month.	Temperature.		Days with Tem- perature at or below 32°.	Bright Sunshine.										
	Maximum.	Minimum.		Days		Hours.								
				with Sun.	with Sun.	with Sun.	with Sun.							
January February March April May June July August September October November December	Whitchester.	53	49	Cowdenknowes.	53	49	Marchmont.	18	42.4	21	58.7	21	40.7	18
	Marchmont.	53	50	West Foulden.	52	52	Swinton House.	18	78.4	21	89.0	28	78.6	24
	Duns Castle.	54	56	Swinton House.	52	27	Manderston.	23	93.3	22	89.2	22	76.3	23
	Marchmont.	53	55	Manderston.	26	24	Duns Castle.	17	115.7	20	93.3	22	89.5	20
	Cowdenknowes.	49	58	Duns Castle.	24	28	Marchmont.	19	198.7	27	171.2	26	179.4	28
	Whitchester.	58	54	Marchmont.	26	26	Cowdenknowes.	22	217.4	28	209.0	27	214.9	29
	Swinton House.	52	56	Swinton House.	27	29	Whitchester.	27	114.5	25	106.4	23	108.3	29
	Manderston.	53	55	Manderston.	23	25	West Foulden.	27	142.5	28	116.8	28	82.9	27
	Duns Castle.	54	61	Whitchester.	22	26	Swinton House.	12	119.3	28	115.3	24	89.2	26
	Marchmont.	53	56	Swinton House.	24	28	Manderston.	23	85.8	24	92.8	25	76.7	25
	Cowdenknowes.	49	58	Duns Castle.	24	29	Duns Castle.	17	55.7	17	61.7	19	56.3	20
	Whitchester.	56	54	Marchmont.	21	24	Marchmont.	13	40.9	20	45.1	16	34.8	14
Year	76	77	76	76	77	76	76	1248.5	281	1127.6	283			

ACCOUNT OF RAINFALL IN BERWICKSHIRE DURING 1920.

By JAMES HEWAT CRAW, F.S.A. SCOT., of West Foulden.

[illegible]

* Severe thunderstorm on 2nd, 2 inches fell in 5 hours.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING 6TH OCTOBER 1920.

INCOME.

Subscriptions :—

221 Members paid	£57 15 6	
Arrears	1 10 0	
10 Entrance Fees	5 0 0	
		£64 5 6
Transactions sold by Treasurer		3 3 9
Interest on Bank Deposit		9 11 11
Total Income for Year		£ 77 1 2
Balance in hand 1st October 1919		257 5 6
		<u>£334 6 8</u>

EXPENDITURE.

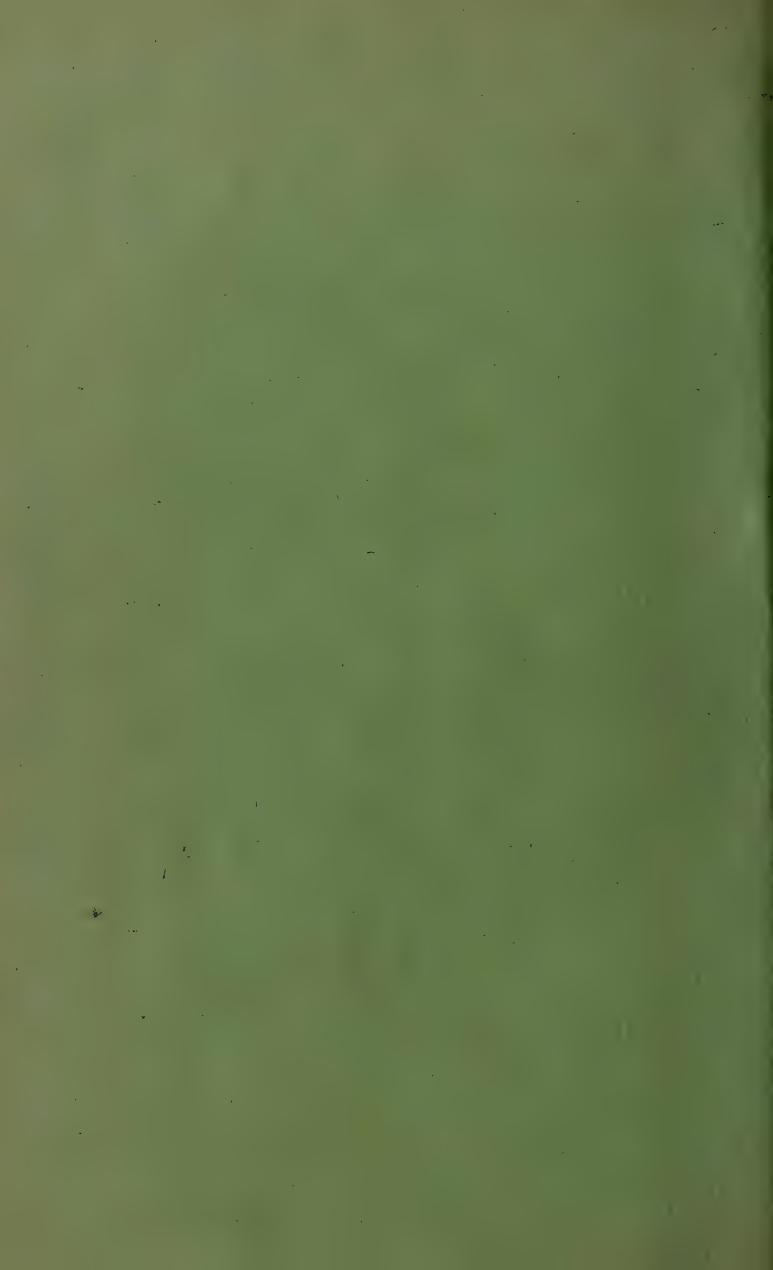
Printing, etc. :—

Neill & Co., Printing vol. xxiv, Part 1	£143 5 0	
Authors' Copies	10 9 6	
General Printing	14 4 6	
Postages, etc.	4 19 11	
		£172 18 11
G. C. Grieve, Stationery		0 10 9

Sundries :—

Rent of Room at Museum	£3 10 0	
Clerical Assistance	5 0 0	
Berwick Salmon Coy.'s Account	3 2 9	
Organising Secretary's postages, etc.	12 9 3	
Editing Secretary's postages	2 0 0	
Treasurer's postages	1 15 0	
Expenses cleaning Museum	0 7 6	
Cheque Book	0 2 0	
		28 6 6
Total Expenditure for Year		£201 16 2
Balance in hand 6th October 1920		132 10 6
		<u>£334 6 8</u>







XXIV 3



HISTORY OF THE BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB.

CONTENTS OF VOL. XXIV.—PART III.

1921.

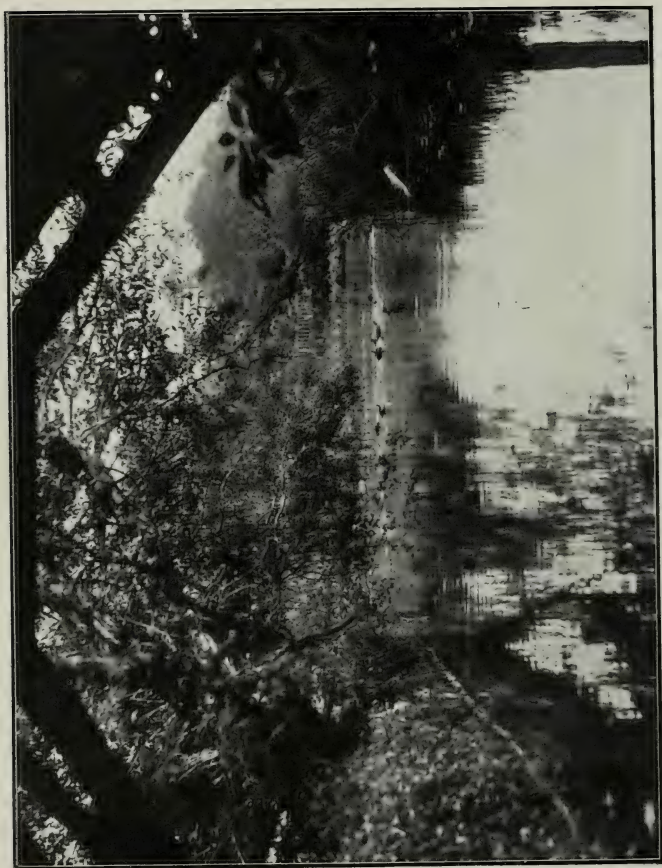
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VIEW OF POND AT FALLODON.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB

*Address delivered to the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club
at Berwick, 6th October 1921. By THE RIGHT
HONOURABLE VISCOUNT GREY of Fallodon, K.G.*

It is, I believe, usual for the President to read his address as a written paper which is afterwards printed in the journal of the Club. Unfortunately, owing to bad sight I cannot read with sufficient ease to be able to read a paper to you, and as I have not got a good verbal memory I have not attempted to learn one by heart. I have therefore not written out anything, but with the kindness of the Secretary I have arranged to have a reporter present who will take down the address I propose to give, and then after I have revised it, if it is thought worth while, it will be printed in the journal of the Club as usual. I am a little nervous about the subject I have chosen. The subject I have proposed to take is waterfowl, the different kinds I have had at Fallodon for more than thirty-seven years. I am a little nervous about it, because it is a very specialised subject and therefore not one of general interest. On the other hand, such things as I have selected to tell you to-day are the result of personal observation made at first hand, and therefore while comparatively trivial are yet a contribution to the knowledge of waterfowl which probably cannot be found in books.

The place at Fallodon is not a large one. There is no

park. There is no lake. There are two ponds, the larger of them less than an acre, a flower garden of fair size, and I have enclosed round the ponds two or three acres of rough ground planted with trees and shrubs. That is the place in which the waterfowl have been kept. Three things are necessary if you wish to have a collection of waterfowl. One is a fence as nearly fox-proof as you can make it, for the ingenuity of the fox is apt to defeat the very best and cleverest of human contrivances. In the enclosure you must have quiet, because waterfowl spend, in the early spring when they are in pairs, some weeks looking about for nesting-places, cautiously and quietly by themselves, and if they find that they are watched, or should you come suddenly upon them, and they are disturbed, they will not select that nesting-place, and will not nest at all. So even in the case of oneself or the gardener, care must be taken not to walk at random in the nesting season on ground where birds are likely to nest, for fear of destroying the chance of their nesting altogether. Quiet is therefore the second necessity. The third thing necessary is that there must be someone who gives daily attention to the birds and takes an interest in them, and at Fallodon that has been done all these years by my gardener, Mr Henderson, to whose interest in the birds, and the great care he has taken of them, is due the credit of such success as has been attained in rearing the different species.

Now I come, in the first place, to the list of different kinds of waterfowl actually reared in the collection at Fallodon. Of British surface-feeding ducks, the mallard, wigeon, pintail, shoveller, garganey, and teal—in all six kinds of British surface-feeding ducks—have nested and reared young ones. Of British diving ducks, the tufted duck, red-headed or common pochard, the red-crested and white-eyed pochards—a total of ten kinds of British ducks. Of foreign ducks, the Spotted-bill, Carolina or North American wood-duck, the Mandarin, Chiloe

wigeon, Chilian pintail, Bahama pintail, Chilian teal, rosy bill, falcated duck, Brazilian teal, blue-winged teal, Japanese teal, and versicolor teal—in all thirteen kinds of foreign and ten of British ducks which have, at different times, been successfully reared.

I have distinguished, in giving the list, between surface-feeding and diving ducks, and that, of course, is a very usual distinction given in books. But for the purposes of observation of waterfowl, one most striking distinction is between those drakes which have an "eclipse" and those which have no eclipse. No doubt those amongst us who are interested in birds know what an "eclipse" is. The most striking instances of the eclipse are to be found in the most brilliant-plumaged drakes. Take, for instance, the Mandarin drake, or the Carolina drake, which are two of the most brilliant-plumaged waterfowl in existence, in fact, two of the most brilliant of all birds in existence. The females of these species are quite sober and dull-coloured birds, so that anyone in the breeding season who knew nothing about the birds, seeing the duck and the drake together, would hardly believe they were in any way related to each other, so different are they in appearance as far as colour is concerned. But somewhere between the middle of May and the early part of June these brilliant drakes lose all their brilliant colours and become quite dull like the females, so that anybody who did not know the birds well would have very great difficulty in seeing the difference between the ducks and the drakes. It is a most remarkable and striking change. In the case of most of the British ducks (there are one or two exceptions) all the drakes undergo the eclipse after the breeding season and become quite dull-coloured like the ducks. While that is the rule generally speaking amongst British ducks, it is not the rule with ducks all the world over. It is often not the rule in the same species. Take the common wild duck or mallard. A

brilliant and beautiful bird the drake is, in his best plumage ; he becomes in the summer quite shabby and has an eclipse. But take other birds of the mallard species : the spotted-billed duck in India, the Australian wild duck, the yellow-billed duck of South Africa, or the dusky duck of North America. They are all of the mallard species, so closely allied that they will mate and breed with other mallards ; yet the drakes of these four species have no "eclipse." The drakes are comparatively dull in colour, just like the ducks ; their general appearance is the same, and there is no great change in coloration during the year. Next I come to the striking instance of our common British wigeon. A most beautiful bird the drake is in his breeding plumage, but he becomes a brown bird in summer, and the females are dull-coloured. In the Chiloe wigeon, which is also a true wigeon, the drakes are gay-coloured birds and the females also are of gay colour. The result is that the drake has no change. He and the duck have practically the same appearance—he is a little brighter at one time than another, but both are gay in colour all through the year. The British pintail has just the same sort of eclipse and just as marked as the British wigeon ; while in the case of the Chilian pintail, so closely allied that to me the notes of the drakes are indistinguishable, the Chilian pintail drake is quite dull in colour like the duck, and remains so all the year round. So in the same way with the British teal and the Chilian teal ; there is the same resemblance in voice and there is the same difference in plumage.

So you have waterfowl divided, even in the same species—those which have an eclipse, and those which have no eclipse. And there is this curious difference which comes with the eclipse. Where the drake has an eclipse he pays no attention to the female when the brood is hatched. For instance, the pintail is an early-breeding bird, and sometimes with me it brings its brood

on to the water while the drake is still in his breeding plumage ; but whether he has come into the moult or eclipse or not, he never assists in the rearing of the brood at all. The Chilian pintail drake, on the contrary, which has no eclipse, goes with the duck and brood and takes just as much care of them as the cock partridge gives to a covey of partridges. I asked a friend of mine, who had gone to South America to study wild-fowl, if the same thing happened in the wild state, and he informed me that as far as he had observed it was so. When the drake has no eclipse he attends to and helps to bring up the brood. That is the curious difference of habit where drakes have no change of coloration during the year. What is the reason for it ? Why should this difference result in the drake in one case helping to bring up the young, and in the other case paying no attention to them ? These are matters which require much more study and which should be of much interest to those who have the opportunity of following them up. That is one point which is comparatively little noticed, so far as I have seen, in books, and it is of considerable importance to those interested in the habits of birds.

As to the actual breeding of the different species, I can only give you in the time at our disposal one or two instances of special interest.

I would tell you of one incident in the breeding of the Carolina or North American wood-duck which I thought of considerable interest. I had a good many of these birds at one time, unpinioned and therefore at perfect liberty to choose a nesting-place. Their natural nesting-place is a hole in a tree. One of my ducks selected a hole in an old elm tree some 300 yards from the water. There she nested every year and brought out her young. The hole in the tree was a considerable distance above the ground, and Mr Henderson (I was away at the time) was very interested to know how the duck managed to get its young brought down to the ground. One year

he noted the day she began to sit, and as he knew the period of incubation, on the morning the duck was due to hatch the eggs he went and sat down a little distance away opposite the elm tree. Presently he saw the duck come to the mouth of the hole and fly down into the long grass underneath, where she began calling. Then he saw the little ducks come to the edge of the hole and fall, one at a time, except in one instance where two fell together. There were six of them altogether, and he told me they fell like corks into the long grass. Afterwards I had the height from the ground measured and the depth of the hole in the tree measured. It turned out that the hole was 2 feet deep, 2 feet perpendicular from the nest to the mouth of the hole. The hole was 21 feet above the ground, so that the little ducks, newly hatched when the mother flew out of the hole, had first of all in the dark cavity of the tree to climb up 2 feet within the trunk, then come to the mouth of the hole and throw themselves down, and after having done that to go with their mother for 300 yards through the long grass following her to the water. I think that is a striking incident. Think of the little ducks left in the nest. Newly hatched out, they had no feeding to strengthen them after leaving the egg. That they came out of the egg with such vitality and vigour that they could accomplish a climb of 2 feet perpendicular, and after falling 21 feet they could thereafter go off 300 yards through long grass, is a tremendous tribute to the energy of nature. (Applause.)

You will observe that the mother duck made no attempt to carry them down. Sometimes I have read in books that the common wild duck occasionally nests at a considerable height from the ground. I have seen one nest about 7 feet from the ground, and know that this is so ; but when I see it stated that in such cases the mallard or common wild duck carries the young ducks down to the ground, I doubt it. I think if any duck is



VUE OF POND AT FALLODON.



in the habit of carrying its young to the ground, the North American wood-duck would do so, as its natural nesting-places are in holes in trees and not on the ground like our common wild duck. Since this North American wood-duck made no attempt to carry its young down to the ground, I am doubtful if any waterfowl would make the attempt at all. I will not say it is impossible. I have seen the young cuckoo, naked, helpless, and unable to stand up in the nest, turn out of the nest a newly hatched young bird that I put in with it; and having seen this, nothing to me in nature is incredible. So while, judging from the wood-duck, I am now of opinion that no waterfowl carries its young down from the nest, I will only maintain that opinion until some trustworthy observer assures me that he has seen it done.

The versicolor teal which bred at Fallodon were, as far as I know, the only birds of this species to breed in this country. Of course, I cannot be sure. There may have been some instance I have not heard of. These bred once with me, and the sequel is curious. Eight were reared, so I had a little flock of ten beautiful versicolor teal. The sexes are so alike, as is the case with several other South American waterfowl, that young males and females are difficult to tell. Unfortunately, out of the eight that were reared, six turned out to be drakes and only two were ducks. However, that made three pairs of versicolor teal. One pair I exchanged with dealers for something else which was rare and which I wanted, then the old duck which had bred died, and the young pair left were in the following year killed by a fox which somehow got into the enclosure. I found myself left with five drakes. (Laughter.) Then came the war. Of course, during the war I made no attempt to buy any birds or replace losses by purchase. Two drakes I sent to the Zoological Gardens. They had not the species at all and were glad to have them. I had then three drakes. I heard of one female of the species being in the collection

at Kew. I thought it worth while sending one of my drakes to Kew to mate with the female which had no mate, so I did that. In the next air-raid a piece of our own shrapnel fell and killed the female at Kew. Soon after that food became impossible to get, and what remained of my versicolor drakes, in common with several other rare things, perished. That completed the episode. First of all, the interest and satisfaction of rearing birds never bred here before; then the apparent security of having ten birds and the thought that I was sure to have representatives of this species in my collection to the end of my life; and now not a single representative of the species left to me. That is the sort of thing that happens.

One other point I have selected to tell you about, the trading of waterfowl. Of course, as you all know, wild ducks are monogamous and not polygamous like pheasants. They have one wife, and theirs is a very highly developed domestic life with great evidence of affection. Where the drake has no eclipse the pair never separate during the year. Where the drake has an eclipse he separates when in eclipse, and when he comes into plumage again, early in autumn, which most of the waterfowl do, though it is so long before the breeding season, the duck and drake come together again and spend the whole of the autumn and winter displaying every sign of affection in each other's company. The greatest instance I have seen of this is one I will tell you of. It was a red-crested pochard—a British species, though a very rare one. One drake that I reared was never pinioned, so that he could fly. I had him for over ten years, and during all that time he had never been away once. He mated with a duck, a bird of his own species, but which had been pinioned and could not fly. He spent years with her, and had every appearance of being happy and contented. One day, early in the year, his mate was injured by some vermin and practically

ripped open on one side. She sat on the bank for two days perfectly helpless, and there he sat by her. She was so much injured that I had her caught and put out of her pain. There was another female pinioned, red-crested pochard unmated, and I thought, of course, that he would mate with her; but he would pay no attention to her. He spent, if I recollect the time—it was some years ago,—two or three weeks flying about with every sign of restlessness and distress from one pond to another looking everywhere for his old mate. I had had him for some ten years, and he had never gone away, but now after two or three weeks he went. He flew away, and I never saw him again; it was as if he had gone on an endless search of the world for the mate he had lost. That sort of thing is very interesting, for it shows the great natural affection which exists amongst birds of a highly developed and intelligent species. To me it is a clear proof of the fact that the relationship between the more highly developed birds is one of real domestic happiness, not confined to the breeding season only and the reproduction of species. I know that swans become attached to each other. You can see it is so. They do become permanently attached to each other, and have domestic happiness, which plays a large part in their lives, quite apart from the breeding season.

Another thing I would like to tell. Perhaps you would like to know how long these sort of birds will live. A great many of my birds are unpinioned and fly away, but in the case of a pinioned bird you can tell how long it lives. The longest-lived bird I had was a Chiloe wigeon drake. I bought him as a full-grown bird in October 1888, and he died peacefully, and obviously of sheer old age, in October 1908. I do not know how old he was when I bought him, and this is the longest life I have known of any of my waterfowl. For some years before he died he had shown great signs of old age. He was very stiff, and eventually I found him sitting on

the bank dead, obviously of old age. Geese, no doubt, live much longer.

Since I have had these waterfowl of different kinds at Fallodon, it has been very interesting to see the varieties of wild ones which have come to my ponds. I remember when I was a boy my father showing me a place on one of the burns at home, and saying, "That is the place where I once shot a teal"; and with that and one other exception, nothing but mallards, as far as I know, has ever been shot or seen on the actual property at home. It does not extend to the sea, and the sea ducks do not come to it; but I myself once, after a great gale in the winter, shot an immature wigeon on a little pool. With these exceptions, nothing but the common wild duck used to be seen on the property at all. Now every year my ponds are visited frequently by the mallard, teal, wigeon, pintail, shoveller, pochard, and tufted duck. I treat the enclosure as a sanctuary. That shows how so many kinds considered rare by those who shoot, such as the shoveller, are often passing over, especially in the season of migration, and, if they hear birds of their own kind calling below, come down and settle. One very interesting point about wild things is how quickly you can get a perfectly wild bird tame. I remember one December afternoon finding a wild pintail drake on the pond. He rose, flew high into the air and circled round; but when he saw that the pinioned and tame birds did not follow him, after much flying at a great height he lit again on the pond. That evening when I was feeding the birds he came and looked on, and within a week he would come out with the others to feed and pick up the grain I threw to him, and even when some of the grain fell on his back he was not alarmed. So you see how tameness in their own kind gives confidence to the wildest birds, but that tameness, that confidence, is associated with the place, and does not cause them to be less wild elsewhere than they were. I had one good instance of that in the case of a drake



PINTAILS ON POND AT FALLODON.



shoveller. A brilliant bird in full plumage, he came one year in February or March and stayed on my ponds. He was not always there, but he was often there, and he adopted all the habits of my tame shovellers. If he was sitting on the bank and I walked past he would fly five or six yards into the water and sit quite unconcerned. If he was in the water he did not offer to get on the wing at all. One day after lunch I had a walk round the pond and saw he was not there. I went for a bicycle ride, and coming back, about a mile from home, I saw on a pool in a field, not on my property, a shoveller drake in full plumage. I felt morally certain it was the same drake which had come to my ponds, because you do not see a wild shoveller in the district commonly. The pool was about 100 yards from the road. I got into the field and walked straight towards him. He rose off the water, went high in the air, and after circling about I saw him go straight for my woods. I stepped the distance at which he had risen, and allowing for a few yards of water, those I could not step, the distance was something over 90 yards. I bicycled home, and went straight to the further pond which he usually frequented, and there he was on the water, perfectly unconcerned and tame. That is a very good instance of how quickly birds find out when a place is a sanctuary. Really it is worth while for anybody who has a little bit of ground and a little patch of water to have a few waterfowl and make it a sanctuary.

One more instance I will give of wild birds tamed like that. I came home once in December and found that there was a pair of teal which had been in the habit of coming to feed. They were wild, and when I showed myself at one pond they flew to the other, and so forth. Gradually, however, they began to come out and watch the feeding of the others every evening. They came out of the pond about 20 yards from the spot where I was sitting. They came cautiously round behind the trunk of a beech tree, by a route that none of the other birds took,

and got nearer and nearer every evening until after some four weeks they came up a little behind me, a little to the right and about 4 yards from me, and I got them to pick up the grains I threw. That went on for some weeks. In March they went away, presumably to breed somewhere else. In August I was standing at the end of one pond when a drake teal in eclipse came flying and lit about 10 yards from me. I thought of course that he had not seen me, and as soon as he saw me he would fly off. He took a look round, and when he saw me he never offered to fly away but began to preen his feathers. I thought, "That is the little drake come back again. I shall know at feeding-time in the evening." At feeding-time he came out with the other birds and picked up the grain. I could not be sure he was the same drake, but about the duck I can be sure. The drake stayed, came out of the eclipse and got his full breeding plumage, but there was no sign of the duck until November. In November I was walking along the bank when a little duck teal flew off the bank and out on to the water a few yards. It remained still there while I passed. I thought, "That must be the little duck come back for the winter. I shall see her at feeding-time in the evening." In the evening I sat at the foot of a big larch as usual, and the little duck teal came out of the pond, not as the others came, but about 20 yards from the others, just in the same way as she had come in the previous winter. She came round the trunk of the beech by a route no other ducks took, and stood at the same angle and at the same distance as she had done before, and began picking up the grain I threw.

These little things—and I have had a great many instances of them—if you have an interest in waterfowl, these little things add extraordinarily to the interest of life. The sequel is a short one. She paired at once with the little drake, and I hoped they would stay through the winter. After three weeks they flew away.

It is some years ago now, but for some time I cherished the hope that they would come back again.

Of course my collection now is not what it was. I lost a great many things during the war owing to bad food. I did not attempt to replace losses, and could not have done so in some cases had I tried. I have got a lot of birds still, mostly bred on the place, but I have not the same number of species that I had; and now, partly because my sight is so much impaired, I find most interest in having as many as I can unpinioned, as tame as possible, and yet at perfect liberty. There is a sort of romance in having naturally shy birds, perfectly free and unpinioned, coming, as some of my wigeon and pintail do, to feed with perfect confidence out of my hand, while I know all the time that any day they may join the wild ones to go south in the winter or far north in the spring. They are naturally shy things, yet when they are in this particular sanctuary they are perfectly tame and have perfect confidence. If they should go away with the wild birds they will be wild outside alike others of their own species, and yet any morning I may go round the pond and find they are back quite tame again. There is a lot of interest, almost romance, in that sort of thing, and I know of no greater satisfaction for people interested in birds or animals than having wild things altogether free from control, naturally wild and shy, yet perfectly tame, so that they show you confidence and trust. You can observe their natural habits going on in your presence, which you could not do with the same species in the wild state, because their exceeding shyness and fear of man makes it impossible freely to observe their habits till in some way or another you have convinced them that in one place at any rate man is not an enemy. Then you can have the great pleasure of watching close to you the colour of their plumage, their movements, their courting, their flight, and all the things that make them beautiful and interesting.

Report of Meetings, 1921.

1. COCKBURN LAW.

THE first meeting of the year was held at Duns, for Cockburn Law, on Thursday, 2nd June. In spite of the fact that a coal strike made train service unavailable, forty-nine members and friends, trusting in the promise of a fine summer morning, attended the meeting.

Among those present were Mr John Ferguson, Duns, and Mr James A. Somervail of Hoselaw (ex-Presidents); Mr Craw (Secretary) and Mrs Craw; Mr and Mrs J. Aitchison, Lochton, and party; Mr and Mrs J. W. Blackadder, Ninewell's Mains, and party; Mr Adam Anderson, Berwick; Mr John Bishop, Berwick; Misses Clark, Abbey Park; Mr and Mrs R. Collie, Stone-shiel; Mr R. P. Cowe, Butterdean; Mrs Erskine, Melrose, and party; Mr Wm. Fortune, Ayton; Miss Hope, Morebattle; Mr T. C. Halliburton, Jedburgh; Mr R. S. Johnston, Duns; Mr R. Kinghorn, Fouliden Moorpark; Mr James Laidlaw, Jedburgh; Rev. P. S. Lockton, Melrose; Major Logan-Home, Edrom House; Miss Miller and Miss Wilson, Wellnage, Duns; Mr A. R. and Miss M'Dougal, Blythe; Dr M'Whir, Norham, and party; Provost Oliver, Jedburgh; Rev. H. and Mrs Paton, Peebles; Mr C. S. Petrie, Duns; Mr N. A. Swan, West Blanerne; Mr George Taylor, Chapelhill; also Mr James Herriot, agent for Abbey St Bathans estate, and party; and Mr Aitchison, estate overseer.

Driving in motor-cars to the head of Oatleycleuch, the party proceeded on foot by an easy gradient to the summit of Cockburn Law. Shortly after entering the moor the party crossed the faint track of a black-dike, which is here traceable for some 340 yards; the northern continuation of it is well preserved where it crosses Abbey Hill and runs to the head of the Steel Burn, which descends to the Whitadder. Southwards from the Law the dike has run to Cockburn Dean, and probably is identical with the black-dike on Hardens Hill, which exhibits features similar to those seen on Abbey Hill. To the east of the black-dike and some 40 yards from the wall at the south side of the moor is a hut-circle.

Mr Aitchison pointed out to the members the old road from Abbey to Duns, which runs south about midway between the summit of the Law and the western boundary of the moor. This road, instead of following the Aller Burn, ran over Abbey Hill; southwards it proceeded by Cockburn farm-steading. It is the only road shown by Thomson in 1821; but Sharp, Greenwood and Fowler's map in 1826 shows only the present Allerburn road with the new road by Oatleycleuch and the old road by Cockburn. The only road to Abbey marked by Armstrong in 1771 is by way of Cockburn East, Edin's Hall, and Allerburn-foot.

On reaching the summit of the Law (1066 feet) the party was rewarded by a glorious view in all directions, from the islands off the Northumbrian coast to Windlestraw Law, where the counties of Selkirk, Peebles, and Midlothian meet; below, the Whitadder appeared, issuing from its native hills on its gentler passage through the Merse.

The summit of the Law is composed of a fine-grained pink granite which is intrusive in the Silurian formation of which the mass of the Law is composed; the latter is much metamorphosed near its junction with the igneous rock. Passing south, the granite alters its character; the mica is replaced by hornblende, thus forming a syenite. In places the mica and hornblende disappear and a quartziferous porphyry is formed. Further south the quartz also ceases and we have felstone, which also forms the mass of Stoneshiel Hill, on the opposite side of the Whitadder. A greenstone dike commences about 200 yards north-east of Cockburn farm-steading and runs west for about a mile and a half. To the south the red cliffs of the Old Red Sandstone can be seen opposite Cockburn Mill. Ice-carried boulders of granite brought from Cockburn Law are said to be found over an area bounded on the north by a line drawn to Eyemouth, and on the south by a line drawn to Ladykirk.*

Crowning the summit is a stone fort of much interest.† Three ramparts defend the fort, except to the east, where a single rampart runs along the top of a steep slope. Three original

* "High-Water Marks on the Banks of the River Tweed," D. Milne Home, *Trans. Royal Soc. of Edinburgh*, vol. xxvii.

† See *Hist. Mon. Com. Report, Berwickshire*, No. 116; *Early Fortifications in Scotland*, Christison, pp. 293-4; *Earthwork of England*, Allcroft, p. 203.

entrances show much thought and skill in design, and what is probably a fourth leads to an annex or stock-enclosure at a lower level to the east of the fort. From the north entrance a grass track among the heather probably represents an original roadway; it leads in the direction of the nearest water supply on the north slope of the Law. On the summit are what at first appear to be the foundations of two circular enclosures; these are in all probability the remains of bronze-age cairns, the material of which has been utilised by the makers of the fort for their ramparts. What seems to have been a cist called the "Pech's Grave" existed at one time on the summit, and most of the eminences in the district are similarly occupied by cairns.

Descending the south-east slope of the Law, the party next examined an early homestead, placed on a natural terrace in an indefensible but sheltered position: a single mound formed of material excavated from the interior encloses an oval area measuring 222 feet by 99 feet. It is divided into three sections, and contains nine hut-circles; another circle lies outside to the south-east, and two oblong enclosures lie to the north. From the edge of the terrace on which this construction stands, Mr Aitchison pointed out the foundations of Cockburn Tower, which occupied a good defensive position on a steep-sided promontory about 600 yards north-north-east of Cockburn farm-steading. Immediately to the south runs the Cock Burn some 60 feet below, an insignificant syke not half a mile in length, which has yet given its name to a Border tower, a large sheep-farm, a conspicuous eminence, and a family whose members have taken an honourable place in their country's history. The foundations of the tower show it to have measured 40 feet square, with walls $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick; it is stated to have been taken down about 1827. The material was used to build the steading at Cockburn, where in the east wall of the barn, above a window overlooking an open cattle-court, is a sandstone gargyle with the rudely incised features of a human face.

After leaving the homestead the company passed a collection of eight hut-circles and five small cairns. A few days previous to the Club's visit the Secretary had excavated a cairn and one of the hut-circles. The former measured 12 feet in diameter by 1 foot 3 inches in elevation; it was formed of surface-gathered stones, some of which were very large, but no trace of planned construc-

tion was observed, and no burial or relics were found. The hut-circle had an interior diameter of 7 feet, the wall being 3 to 5 feet thick; the entrance was probably to the south-east, but the whole outline was indefinite. A small piece of charcoal was the only relic of occupation found. On the north slope of the Law lie thirty-four additional small cairns and two hut-circles; these were not examined, the company proceeding to Edin's Hall, passing by the way a small stock-enclosure.* Many of the members were already familiar with the broch, and with the fine earthwork in which it is situated, these having been previously visited by the Club and fully described in the *Proceedings* and elsewhere; † the impression, however, is deepened rather than otherwise in seeing again so noble an example of the work of our native Celtic people in the early centuries of our era.

Having rested for a time in the ruins of the broch, and having partaken of a slight repast, the members proceeded to rejoin the cars at Allerburn-foot. Part of the company descended into the wooded banks of the Whitadder, where the Oak Fern (*Polypodium dryopteris*) grows in great profusion, and the Beech Fern (*P. phegopteris*) was also found; the Melancholy Plume Thistle (*Cnicus heterophyllus*) was seen, but not plentifully. From Allerburn-foot a section of the party under the guidance of Mr Allan Falconer crossed the Whitadder and were successful in their search for the Toothwort (*Lathræa squamaria*) in the original Berwickshire locality for this plant; ‡ other Berwickshire stations are Leader banks at Haugh-head and in Cowdenknowes woods, Tweed banks opposite Carham and above the Chain Bridge.

The approach to Abbey St Bathans is of great natural beauty, which has been much enhanced by judicious planting and the use of a large variety of rhododendrons, azaleas, and other flowering shrubs. The Club's attention was drawn to a specimen of *Laburnum Adami*, a hybrid of French origin, produced in 1828 by grafting *Cytisus purpureus* on the common Laburnum. In addition to producing blossoms similar to those of both its parents, this shrub produces a third and intermediate form. After a demonstration of a simple and unusual method of crossing

* *Inventory*, No. 120.

† *Ber. Nat. Club*, ix, 81, xx, 23; *Inventory*, No. 115.

‡ See Dr Johnston's *Nat. Hist. of the E. Borders*, p. 151.

the Whitadder, by means of a suspended chair and an endless rope, the party entered the grounds of the mansion-house under the guidance of Mr Aitchison. In the wall of the house has been inserted a stone from an earlier building bearing the inscription, "DVRVM PATIENTIA FRANGO 1694" * ("I break the hard thing by patience"). A portion of a mediæval stone coffin with head-recess was also pointed out; it was found in 1870 at the excavation of the foundations in the Chapel Park.† The waters of St Bathans's Well have been brought within the grounds, where a canopy has been erected over the basin, bearing the inscription, "DEUS AD ADJUTORIUM MEUM INTENDE" ("Make haste, O God, to deliver me"—Psalm lxx), St Bathans's favourite text. The members partook of the cool waters with gratitude to the memory of the saint.

On the way to the church the company ascended a flight of stone steps on which have been recorded the heights of the chief Whitadder floods from 1872 to 1903. The following list shows the height recorded above the summer level of the stream, which here has a width of 60 feet, increased to almost 150 feet in the highest floods. On 25th September 1872 is said to have occurred the highest flood on Whitadder since 1846; ‡ the earliest flood here recorded, however, is on 17th November of that year.

21st September 1891	.	.	.	8 feet	6½ inches
22nd August 1891	.	.	.	8 "	3 "
18th October 1898	.	.	.	8 "	2 "
1st July 1879	.	.	.	7 "	5½ "
15th September 1880	.	.	.	7 "	4½ "
16th June 1897	.	.	.	7 "	1 inch
22nd September 1881	.	.	.	7 "	
31st August 1876	.	.	.	6 "	10 inches
7th September 1884	.	.	.	6 "	8½ "
9th March 1881	.	.	.	6 "	6½ "
20th August 1877	.	.	.	6 "	6 "
6th October 1903	.	.	.	6 "	5 "
29th September 1876	.	.	.	6 "	4 "
17th November 1872	.	.	.	6 "	2½ "

* George Hume succeeded to Abbey St Bathans in 1693 (see *infra*, p. 270).

† *Ber. Nat. Club*, vi, 132.

‡ *Ibid.*, vii, 3.

25th November 1880 . . .	6 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch
3rd November 1888 . . .	6 "
9th October 1882 . . .	5 " 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches
7th November 1887 . . .	5 " 11 "
2nd September 1903 . . .	5 " 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
6th November 1886 . . .	5 " 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
9th October 1903 . . .	5 " 10 "
31st December 1878 . . .	5 " 8 "
21st July 1879 . . .	5 " 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
10th October 1896 . . .	5 " 7 "
27th May 1886 . . .	5 " 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
1st January 1877 . . .	5 " 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
19th May 1900 . . .	5 " 3 "
3rd December 1890 . . .	5 " 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
1st March 1879 . . .	5 " 1 inch

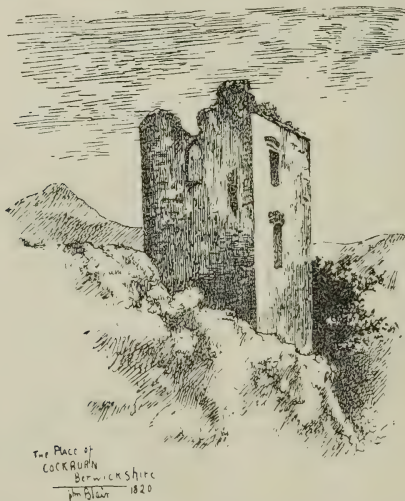
The record thus shows 29 floods of over 5 feet in a period of 31 years. The month of September claims 6 floods; October and November, 5 each; August, 3; March, May, July, and December, 2 each; January and June, 1 each; while none are recorded during February and April.

In the cool and welcome shade of the church the members listened with much interest to a paper read by Mr Ferguson on the Priory of St Bathans. A local tradition regarding the built-up doorway in the north wall of the church was related by Mr Aitchison. The heiress of Wauchton in East Lothian is said to have run off with a suitor of whom her guardians did not approve. The couple, being pursued, were overtaken at the door of the church, which failed to open in time to admit them. The gallant was slain, and his broken-hearted partner granted an annuity to the church of St Bathans on the condition that the inhospitable door should remain closed for all time to come. Whatever truth there is in the tale, the facts remain that the doorway is built up, and the sum of £211 Scots is paid annually from the Mains of Wauchton (now on the Luffness estate) to the church of Abbey St Bathans. The payment is of early origin, being on record about 1560 or 1570.

The return journey to Duns was by way of Godscroft, Whiteburn, and Preston Cleuch. The site of Strafountain Church was seen on the right bank of the Monynut Burn, directly opposite

Strafontain Mill, but not a trace now remains; the parish was united with Abbey St Bathans soon after the Reformation.

Dinner was served in the Swan Hotel at 3.30, when twenty-five members were present. The Secretary laid on the table a MS. narrative by Dr Johnston (the founder of the Club), describing a driving tour from Berwick to Dumfries in 1844. A portion of this account has appeared in the *Proceedings* (vii, 406). The



MS. includes a portrait and a silhouette of the writer, views of several of the places visited, a drawing by Mrs Johnston, and thirty-nine botanical specimens collected during the tour. The volume has been presented to the Club by one of its members, Mr R. H. Clay, South Devon, and will be preserved and valued as the work of the founder of the Club. Mr Ferguson exhibited a pen-and-ink sketch of Cockburn Tower, being a copy by Mr William Ferguson of a painting made in 1820, shortly before the demolition of the structure. Mr Blair's drawing, reproduced above, is taken from this sketch. Mr Taylor brought to the meeting a specimen of Bird's-nest Orchis (*Neottia nidus-avis*)

from Dunglass, and reported that the plant is still to be found at the Red Clues Cleuch—Dr Hardy's original station. Nominations were intimated in favour of the following :—Mr William Douglas, 9 Castle Street, Edinburgh ; Mr Allan A. Falconer, Elder Bank, Duns ; Mr James Herriot, Solicitor, Duns ; Mrs Ross-Hume, Ninewells, Chirnside ; Mrs Kirkwood, Trinity Manse, Kelso ; Mr James Ogg, Cockburnspath ; Miss Jean Sanderson, Greenhead, Reston ; Mr John S. Watson of Easter Softlaw, Kelso.

NOTE ON THE OWNERS OF ABBEY ST BATHANS.

The following notes trace the ownership of the lands after they passed out of the hands of the Church at the Reformation.

1565—ALEXANDER, 5TH LORD HOME, is granted a charter of the lands of the monastery by Dame Elizabeth Lamb.*

1620—JAMES HOME of Sanctbothanes states before the Privy Council that he possesses heritably the whole lands of St Bathans with the Commonty of Chirnside called the East Commonty, and that he and his authors and predecessors have been in peaceable possession of the same past memory of man. He complains of the oppression of Mr David Home of Godscroft, but the Lords find the proof insufficient and assoilzie the defender.† In 1627 James Home of St Bothanis is granted a charter by Sir David Home of Wedderburn, of two husband-lands in the town of Hutton and one in the town of Paxton.‡

1643—ALEXANDER HOME, son of James Home, portioner of Whitsome (the above James), receives sasine in the lands of Frampeth and Hardhissellis, two husband-lands lying beside the monastery of St Bothanis, and 15 acres of arable land adjacent to the said lands of Frampeth, and eight husband-lands of the town and lands of Whitsome.§ He married (a) Eupham, daughter of James Sydserfe of Ruchlaw,‡ and (b) Anna, daughter of George Rule, minister of Mordington and Longformacus.§ In 1649 his rental in

* *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, iv, No. 1716.

† *Gen. Reg. of Sasines*.

‡ *Register of Privy Council*.

§ *Fasti*.

St Bathans was £413, 7s. 2d., and in Whitsome £261, 16s.*

- 1693—GEORGE HUME, M.A., his son, succeeded.† He was minister of Ayton parish, 1694–1707, and of Abbey St Bathans from 1707 till his death at the age of fifty-five in 1718.‡ In Scott's *Fasti* he is referred to as "probably son of George H." He married in 1700 Rebecca Pow.‡
- 1718—JOHN HUME, his son, succeeded. He was minister of Polwarth parish, 1727–1734, and of Greenlaw, 1734–1777, when he died. He married Charlotte, daughter of Charles Bellingham, deputy governor of Dumbarton Castle, and Lady Julian Hume, daughter of Patrick, 1st Earl of Marchmont.‡ He sold the estate in 1768.
- 1768—JOHN TURNBULL, writer in Duns, purchased Abbey St Bathans. He married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Christie of Grueldykes.
- 1807—GEORGE TURNBULL, his son, succeeded. In 1817 his rental was £358, 6s. 8d. Scots. He was born in 1792, and married Grace Brunton.
- 1855—JOHN TURNBULL, W.S., his son, succeeded. He was born in 1820, and died unmarried.
- 1891—GEORGE GILLON TURNBULL, his nephew, succeeded to the estate, and is the present proprietor.

The descent of the lands in the Home family from the Reformation till their sale to the Turnbulls thus appears to have been continuous. In 1617, however, David Lindsay, second son of Patrick Lindsay, Bishop of Ross, receives a royal grant of the lands of Sanct Botheanes,§ and in 1665 Patrick Lindsay is served heir to Mr James Lindsay of Leckoway in the lands and barony of Blaickerstoun, comprehending the lands called St Bathans.|| In 1666 Alexander Peter, writer in Edinburgh, receives sasine, on a precept from Chancery, in the lands and barony of Blaickers-toune, comprehending the lands called St Bathans, pertaining to the Priory of St Bathans, and the lands of Frankzett, Hard-

* Rental of 1649 (Fraser Papers, in Register House).

† *Gen. Reg. of Sasines.*

§ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, vii, No. 1663.

‡ *Fasti.*

|| *Services of Heirs.*

hessils, the corn and walk-mill thereof, etc., which lands pertained to Mr Patrick Lindsay, son of the deceased Mr James Lindsay of Leckaway, and were resigned into the hands of the Commissioners of Exchequer.* Peter's association with the lands appears to have been temporary.

2. HOLY ISLAND.†

THE second meeting was held at Holy Island on Friday, 1st July, in a clear atmosphere though with a somewhat grey sky. Trains from the north were again unsuitable, but ninety-four members and friends were in attendance, including Mr G. G. Butler, of Ewart Park, and party; Dr R. Shirra Gibb, Boon, and party; Rev. J. F. Leishman, Linton, and party; Mr Howard Pease, of Otterburn Tower, and party (ex-Presidents of the Club); Mr Craw (Secretary) and Mrs Craw; Mr Hodgson (Editing Secretary); Mr Dodds (Treasurer); Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, Ayton; Mr and Mrs J. Aitchison, Lochton, and party; Mr and Mrs J. W. Blackadder, Ninewells Mains; Mr and Mrs I. F. Bayley, Halls, Dunbar, and party; Mr H. D. Bell, of Peelwalls; Mr J. Bishop, Berwick; Misses Clark, Coldingham; Sheriff Carr, Berwick; Provost and Mrs Carmichael, Coldstream, and party; Mr J. Cairns, Alnwick; Miss Cameron, Duns; Mr and Mrs R. Collie, Stoneshiel; Mr and Mrs R. C. Cowe, and party; Dr and Mrs Dey, Wooler; Mrs Erskine, Melrose, and party; Mr Wm. and Miss Grey, Berwick; Mr Neil Grey, Milfield, and party; Miss Hope, Morebattle; Mr R. Kinghorn, Foulden Moorpark; Mr R. Kyle, Alnwick; Rev. D. S. Leslie, Hutton; Colonel and Mrs Leather, of Middleton Hall, Belford, and party; Mr A. R. M'Dougal, Blythe, and party; Miss Miller, Duns; Rev. John Miller, Berwick; Mr L. Newbiggin, Alnwick, and party; Rev. Morris and Mrs Piddocke, Kirk Newton, and party; Mr and Mrs C. Petrie, Duns; Miss

* *Gen. Reg. of Sasines.*

† References of interest regarding the island and its features will be found in the following volumes of the *Proceedings*:—vol. i, p. 17; ii, 122; v, 301; vi, 210; vii, 27, 357; ix, 354; x, 257; xii, 194; xvii, 223. In 1920 was published *Lindisfarne, or Holy Island: Its Cathedral, Priory, and Castle*, A.D. 635–1920, by Mr P. Anderson Graham. It contains numerous excellent views of the Priory and Castle.

Robson-Scott, Newton, Jedburgh; Mr T. B. Short, Berwick; Major Steven, Berwick; Captain Tate, Brotherwick; Mr E. Thew, Rowlands Gill, Co. Durham; Miss Wilson, Wellnage, Duns, and party.

The coast district of North Northumberland presented a pitiful aspect on account of the prolonged drought, considered by many to be more severe in this district than that of 1868. Much of the barley remained ungerminated, most of the turnip land was devoid of growth, and the pastures were brown and bare.

The resources of the island under the control of Mr Bell were capable of transporting the entire company across the sands* from Beal Station. On Goswick Bank to the left were pointed out two wrecks—a British schooner which had remained there for twenty-four years, and a German steamer which grounded in 1913.

On arriving at the island the party proceeded to the Priory, where they were met by Mr W. H. Knowles, F.S.A., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Mr Knowles had kindly prepared coloured plans of the buildings; these, together with Buck's views of the Priory in 1728 and a recent etching by Mr Neville Hadcock, showing the Priory in its original state, were conveniently placed on view in the nave. Here Mr Knowles gave a short historical outline, and then proceeded to describe the architectural features of the Priory and adjacent buildings. The applause with which Mr Knowles's illuminating remarks were punctuated showed the intense interest with which the members listened to the address and their appreciation of the trouble taken by Mr Knowles to do justice to the magnificent ruin. The process of strengthening the buildings, commenced by the Office of Works in 1913, had been completed in the case of the priory church, and was now being carried out with the domestic buildings to the south.

After viewing the carved stones and other relics found near the Priory, the party visited the church of St Mary, where the vicar, the Rev. W. B. Hall, explained the architectural features, and exhibited a chalice bearing the date 1579. The church

* In neap tides traps can cross to the island at any time, the water barely reaching the axle at high tide. At full spring tides the sands may be crossed to within an hour and a half of high tide.

registers, which commence in 1578, were also shown to the members.

Lunch was served in the Iron Rails Hotel in two rooms, when Mr Butler and Mr Howard Pease presided over upwards of sixty members. The Secretary intimated the receipt of nominations in favour of Mr James Fulton, Hope Park, Coldstream; General B. F. Widdrington, C.M.G., D.S.O., Newton Hall, Felton; Miss Agnes B. Brown, Crofthill, Chirnside; Mr Norman Ritchie, The Holmes, St Boswells; and Miss Margaret Lillias Shirra Gibb, Boon, Lauder.

After lunch the company visited the Castle, which had been much altered since the Club's last visit. In 1903 Mr Edward Hudson conceived the idea of putting the ruin into a state of repair, and subsequently purchased it from the War Office. Sir Edwin L. Lutyens was commissioned to plan the restoration, which has been carried out in a most praiseworthy manner. Original features have been preserved as much as possible, and the new building is entirely in keeping with the character and age of the older portions. In furnishing the Castle, the proprietor has brought together a valuable collection of furniture, pewter, prints, and other objects of interest and antiquity. On the Lower Battery and on the rocks surrounding the Castle the natural beauty of the wild flowers has been augmented by the judicious scattering of seed. A glorious patch of colour on the bank to the south was supplied by an area of brilliant blue Viper's Bugloss (*Echium vulgare*). After having explored the various rooms, and having admired from the Upper Battery the extensive view of the Northumbrian coast, the members left the Castle with a feeling of gratitude to the proprietor for having granted permission to the public to share the enjoyment of his work.

Most of the members then returned to the mainland: a section, however, remained and proceeded to the north part of the island, the evening being remarkably fine. The work of another section which explored the Snook earlier in the day is described in the following report by Mr Aiken.

APPENDIX.

(Meeting at Holy Island—1st July 1921.)

A section of the members directed their course to the western end of the island, to investigate the flat stretch of land on which the less common plants are to be found, and from which in 1883 the rare Sedge (*Carex divisa*) was reported. Their visit made manifest the extent to which the spell of excessive drought had dried up the naturally spongy sod, and the need of close inspection to discover the dwarf species hitherto recorded.

For those in possession of volumes vii and x of the *History*, to which the venerable founder, Dr Johnston, and the late Dr Farquharson, Selkirk, contributed valuable lists of native plants in 1854 and 1883 respectively, it would be hard to augment appreciably the records therein contained; but for the benefit of members to whom these are not available, it may be of service to name a few of the more noteworthy gathered on this occasion. Time did not permit of a visit to the Coves, where Sea Lungwort (*Mertensia maritima*) on 27th June 1883 was reported "in full blossom"; but recent visits on the part of individual members have as yet proved fruitless, as have those also to the shores of Lumsden and Pease Burn—two Berwickshire stations for a number of years associated with this beautiful glaucous-leaved, creeping species, to which is attached the popular name of Oyster Plant.

Among the gems of the island are Bog Pimpernel (*Anagallis tenella*), Brookweed (*Samolus Valerandi*), and Tufted Centaury (*Erythræa littoralis*), all of which were flowering profusely, the bright rose of the last seeming to revel in the sunshine. Amongst the benty grass, which was closely cropped by rabbits, peeped Lesser Water-Plantain (*Alisma ranunculoides*), the particular form, which was single-flowered and very diminutive, answering to *A. repens* Davies. It does not occur in any of the aforementioned lists, though Johnston, in *The Natural History of the Eastern Borders*, mentions it in the vicinity of the Lough. Knotted Pearlwort (*Sagina nodosa*) and Smooth Heath Bed-straw (*Galium saxatile*) also formed fresh records. Much perseverance was exercised before detecting the low-growing Curved Sedge

(*Carex incurva*), which was reported for the first time in 1867, the early summer having hastened fructification while retarding growth. The plants, however, covered a considerable area towards the northern shore of the Snook.

In addition to the above-mentioned, the following plants were gathered :—

Cakile maritima.

Honckenya peploides.

Spergularia marina.

Geranium pusillum.

Lotus corniculatus.

Galium verum.

Carlina vulgaris.

Cynoglossum officinale.

Echium vulgare (in wonderful colour).

Suaeda maritima.

Salicornia herbacea L.

Salsola Kali.

Salix repens.

Blysmus compressus.

Carex vulpina (ditch near old lime-kiln).

„ *arenaria*.

„ *panicea*.

„ *distans*.

Selaginella selaginoides L.

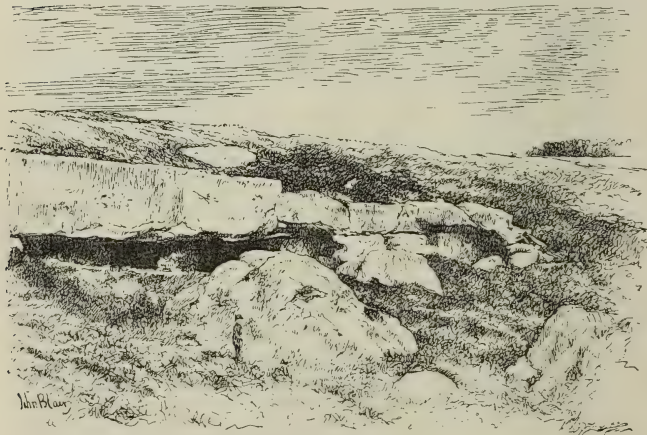
A subsequent visit on 10th July revealed glorious sheets of Bog Pimpernel, where small patches only were visible a week earlier, and a most liberal distribution of Small-flowered Gentian (*Gentiana amarella*) in place of a solitary specimen in the neighbourhood of the golf course. Continued nibbling of the grass, and devastation wrought by fire in the interval, rendered this expedition otherwise unproductive.

3. BELFORD.

THE third meeting was held at Belford on Thursday, 4th August, when fifty-seven members and friends were present, including Mr R. C. Bosanquet, of Rock, and Mrs Bosanquet; Mr G. G. Butler, of Ewart Park, and Miss Butler; Mr Howard Pease, of Otterburn Tower, and Mrs Pease (ex-Presidents); Mr Craw (Secretary); Rev. J. J. M. L. and Miss Aiken; Mr J. and Mrs Aitchison, Lochton, and party; Mr John Allan, London, and party; Mr J. W. and Mrs Blackadder, Ninewells Mains, and party; Misses Clark, Coldingham; Mr R. and Mrs Collie, Stoneshiel; Mr W. J. Dixon, Spittal; Mrs Erskine, Melrose; Mr W. Fortune, Ayton; Miss Greet, Norham; Mr Neil Grey,

Milfield, and party; Miss Hope, Morebattle; Col. and Miss Leather, of Middleton Hall, and party; Rev. P. S. Lockton, Melrose; Miss Miller, Duns; Mr C. S. Petrie, Duns; Mr James Veitch, Inchbonny, and party; Dr Voelcker, London; Miss Wilson, Duns, and party; Mr N. I. Wright, Morpeth; Mrs Wyllie, Whitelee, Galashiels, and party.

Members arriving by train were conveyed in cars from Bel-



ST CUTHBERT'S CAVE.

ford Station, over the fine upland road crossing Belford Moor, to Holburn Grange, where they met the larger section of the party who had arrived in private cars. The Club was fortunate in being favoured with perfect weather, in spite of a succession of wet days following the long drought which terminated on St Swithin's Day.

Under the direction of Colonel Leather the party proceeded to St Cuthbert's Cave. Resting in the cave's mouth and looking over a fine stretch of country, bathed in sunshine, to the Cheviot range beyond, the members listened with interest to a paper read by Colonel Leather on the cave and on the history of the surrounding district. The cave is formed by the weathering

out of a soft sandstone stratum, leaving a harder stratum above, supported by an isolated pillar. The measurements are : width, 65 feet ; depth, 18 feet ; height, 6 to 10 feet. In front of the cave an area of about an acre and a quarter has been enclosed by an earthen mound, the ends of which spring from the outcrop which forms the roof of the cave ; the position is not naturally a defensible one, and the construction was most probably formed for the enclosure of stock ; the cave was used as a lambing-shed about the middle of last century. The site appears for long to have been regarded as one of peculiar interest ; the earliest of many dates cut on the walls is 1752. Dr Raine,* almost a century ago, favoured the local tradition that this was the retreat to which St Cuthbert came in the year 674 ; it had for long prior to Raine's time borne the name of " St Cuthbert's Cave " or " Cuddy's Cove." Sir William Crossman † considered that St Cuthbert's Island close to Holy Island was more probably the saint's retreat, but stronger evidence is required before the tradition can be wholly set aside.

During the visit of the Club a feature was observed not perhaps unworthy of note. Directly in front of the mouth of the cave lie three large sandstone boulders which have at some early period become detached from the roof, and have rolled a short distance down the slope. One of these boulders bears on the side facing the cave a large natural cross, the shaft being a water-worn groove, and the arms a crack in the stone ; immediately below this cross, as shown in the sketch, has been cut a niche, measuring $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, 10 inches in width, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth, the tool-marks being quite distinct. Whether this has been cut for some utilitarian purpose, or has had a devotional origin, must be left to conjecture : the condition of the tool-marks probably precludes a very early date.

A discovery of interest was made in the cave in 1883 by Dr Fryer, F.S.A.‡ While removing a fern from a cleft on the right-hand side of the cave, he discovered an intaglio of mediæval cutting bearing a head, probably that of one of the Thirty Tyrants. The gem was somewhat rudely cut ; it seemed

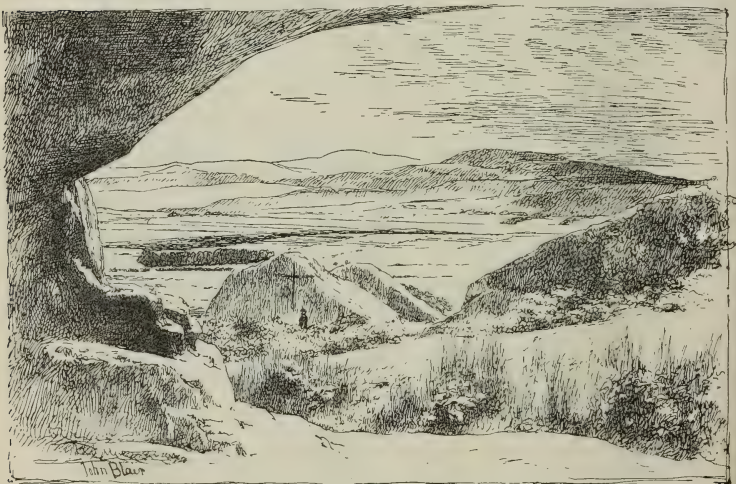
* See a woodcut of the cave, Raine, *St Cuthbert*, p. 21 ; and *North Durham*, p. 1, also a note, p. 215.

† *Ber. Nat. Club*, xiii, 241.

‡ *Proc. Soc. of Ant. of Newcastle*, 3rd ser., vol. ix, p. 53 ; also *Journal Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. xl, p. 221.

originally to have been enclosed in a box, traces of which were visible.

Colonel Leather stated that within a mile to the north-east is an old sunken road among the heather, supposed to have been used by the monks of Holy Island and others to bring their peat from Holburn Moss. It may have been the road used by St Cuthbert in coming to the cave.



VIEW FROM MOUTH OF CAVE.

The following is the portion of Colonel Leather's paper dealing with the surrounding district :—

“ One of the oldest buildings in sight is at Hetton-hall farmhouse, where there is an old peel tower with very thick walls. It was used to watch the ford at Hazlerigg Mill.

“ An interesting old book called *Leges Marchiarum*, or *Border Laws*, published in 1705, gives much interesting information concerning the guarding of the marches. In a list of ‘ Commissioners for the Inclosures of the East-Marches ’ appear the

names of Rauff Gray of Hettone and Thomas Carlisle of Heslerigg, which are the two farms in front of you. In this book are set out the duties to be performed by each post along the Borders ; for example :—‘ The Wellycrook-ford to be watched with two men nightly of the Inhabitants of Hetone. The Bull-ford to be watched with two men nightly of the Inhabitants of Hessilrigge. The Kyrk-ford to be watched with two men nightly of the Inhabitants of Howburne.’

‘ We can well understand how the Union of England with Scotland must have been hailed with relief by the worried agriculturalist on both sides of the Border. The following extract of a letter once in the possession of the family of Carr of Sleaford in Lincolnshire, written in 1627, is a good example of this. It runs as follows :—

‘ In ye time of yr grandfather, and in ye raigne of ye late Q. Elizabeth, there were, besides the Mannor House, 6 or 7 messuages, ye tenants whereof were bound continually to keep everie man a good nag, and upon everie outry, to be ready armed with a jacke, and a sallet, and a speard, and a short sword, and a case of pistolls to joyne with their countreyman in ye rescuing of their goods, and resisting of ye Scotts, when they made any inroades ; and sometimes, notwithstanding all they could doe, their goods were driven into Scotland per force : in which regard there was reason ye tenants should have their Farms at reasonable rates, and then indeed, ye whole rent of Hetton was no more than £16 per annum.

‘ But after ye coming of King James, who presently settled a firme peace in ye borders of both his kingdoms, there might have been a good improvement made, because they then lived, and still doe, in as great security as we in Lincolnshire : which Mr Wm. Carre perceiving, hasted to Aswerbie, and made suite to yr late worthy uncle, Mr Robt. Carre for a new lease. . . .

‘ Accordingly he holds all at £16 per ann, whereof he deducts 20s. for ye bringing of ye rents as in yr Grandfather’s time ; and so you have but £15, which is paid by one Glendower, a drover of their countrey, that comes yearly into these parts.’

‘ The above letter was apparently written by Mr Carr’s steward. A note appended, but unfortunately not dated, goes on to say :—

‘ The old tower of Hetton is still standing, and a remnant of the old military service is still kept up, the township of Hetton supplying its annual quota of armed men to appear at Alnwick Castle on the eve of the great fair, to keep watch and ward over the cattle throughout the night, as against the Scotch ! But the rent of Hetton has increased from £16 to nearly £3000 a year.’

‘ St Cuthbert’s Cave is situated on the Holburn estate, and below, where the fence meets the wall, is the junction of the Holburn, Hazelrigg, and Middleton estates.

"As our programme will now take the party to the top of Cockenheugh, which is on the Middleton estate, I will tell you shortly the history of that township. It originally formed part of the Muschamp barony after the Norman Conquest, but during the thirteenth century was granted to a Scottish family called Marescal or Marshal. That family lasted till the reign of Edward III, when, having backed the wrong side in the Scottish quarrel, the manor of Middleton was confiscated and given to Michael de Pressen.

"Before 1415 Middleton reverted to the Muschamp family, who appear to have owned a tower, no trace of which now remains.

"The Lilburnes afterwards held the estate, till one of their co-heiresses carried it in marriage to the Armorers, who continued to hold it until 1737, when it was sold to Abraham Dixon. Twenty-two years later the estate was sold to Stephen Fryer, who died intestate. His third cousin, Henry Gillam, succeeded; and Stephen Fryer Gillam, his son, married the sister of Mr Prideaux Selby of Twizell, the naturalist, whose name will be well known to members of the Club. Their son succeeded in 1821, and sold the estate in 1857 to my grandfather."

Leaving the cave, the members gradually ascended the slope of Cockenheugh, at first among dense bracken, through which a path had been thoughtfully prepared, and then through heather in full bloom. A wide and memorable view greeted the party from the summit (692 feet), where lunch and a cooling breeze soon refreshed the members for the afternoon's walk. The view embraced Holy Island, the Farne Islands, the castles of Bamborough and Dunstanburgh, Simonside, the Cheviot range, the Eildon Hills (32 miles), Windlestraw Law (43 miles), and the long line of the Lammermoors.

After a further walk of two miles, at first down a steep slope recently cleared of timber and then across a stretch of boggy moor, the party reached Swinhoe Lakes, where an area of young wood was inspected. At the edge of the wood which was exposed to the west wind a belt of Corsican pine had been planted; next came a belt of Scots pine, which thrives on a dry soil; at a lower elevation was Norway spruce, succeeded by a belt of *Thuja gigantea*; then on damp ground had been planted Sitka spruce, specially sheltered positions being reserved for Douglas fir, which is liable to injury from wind.

Swinhoe Lakes are partly natural, but have been enlarged and deepened by embankments; they are well stocked with trout, and are frequented by large numbers of wild-duck.

In the adjacent marsh the botanists, under the guidance of Mr Aiken, could have spent more time than was at their disposal; the following list was compiled as the result of their search:—Water Crowfoot (*Ranunculus aquatilis*, var. *pseudo-fluitans*), Lesser Spearwort (*Ranunculus flammula*), Bird's-foot Trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*) ramping through the nursery, Marsh Cinquefoil (*Potentilla palustris*), Mare's-tail (*Hippuris vulgaris*), Narrow-leaved Marsh Willow Herb (*Epilobium palustre*), Enchanter's Nightshade (*Circæa lutetiana*), Water Bedstraw (*Galium palustre*), Buck-bean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*) in spreading sheets, Woody Nightshade (*Solanum dulcamara*) in fruit, Marsh Speedwell (*Veronica scutellata*), Hairy Mint (*Mentha aquatica*), Yellow Pimpernel (*Lysimachia nemorum*), Amphibious Persicaria (*Polygonum amphibium*, var. *aquaticum*), Soft Rush (*Juncus communis*, var. *effusus*), Sharp-flowered Jointed Rush (*Juncus acutiflorus*), Great Water Plantain (*Alisma plantago*), Flowering Rush (*Butomus umbellatus*), Bottle Sedge (*Carex ampullacea*) as frequently, monopolising the margin of the Lakes.

Overhanging the Lakes is a portion of the Great Whin Sill of Northumberland, which here shows its columnar structure and adds to the charm and beauty of the spot. After walking round the Lakes and admiring the various vistas over their placid surface, the party was conducted to the woodland railway. Here the members were all accommodated on the trucks, and, after arranging their limbs in a manner least likely to tempt disaster, were conveyed first to the present terminus at Detchant Wood, and then to the base at Middleton sawmills, a distance of about two miles.

At the sawmills Colonel Leather explained fully the extensive plant which he has installed. The saws are driven by a 40 h.p. Tangye gas-engine, the gas being produced from sawdust from the mill. At the same time electricity is germinated for lighting and heating the Hall and the estate offices. Creosoting plant, a universal joiner, and numerous other appliances were inspected with interest by the members.

On the return to Belford dinner was served at the Blue Bell

at 3.30 p.m., when twenty members were presided over by Mr Howard Pease. The Secretary exhibited photographs of St Cuthbert's Cave, and intimated the following nominations for membership: Mrs Gray, Edrington Castle; Mrs Fraser-Tytler, Kirklands, Melrose; Councillor Brewis, Tweedmouth; and Mrs Michael, Kerchesters, Kelso. The members received with much enthusiasm the Chairman's expression of thanks to Colonel Leather for the care and trouble he had taken to make the excursion one of interest and enjoyment.

4. KELSO.

THE fourth meeting was held at Kelso on Thursday, 1st September. The fine weather which had attended the previous meetings gave place to a morning of showers; conditions improved later, however, and the Club was able to carry out its programme without inconvenience.

A company of fifty-seven members and others assembled at the Abbey at 10 o'clock, among those present being Sir George Douglas, Bart., of Springwood Park; Mr G. G. Butler, of Ewart Park; Mr John Ferguson, Duns; Rev. J. F. Leishman, Linton; Mr Henry Rutherford, of Fairnington; and Mr J. A. Somervail, of Hoselaw (ex-Presidents); Mr Craw (Secretary); Mr Hodgson (Editing Secretary); Rev. J. J. M. L. and Miss Aiken, Ayton; Mr and Mrs J. Aitchison, Lochton; ex-Provost Boyd, Jedburgh; Miss Boyd, of Faldonside, and party; Rev. John Burleigh, Ednam; Provost and Mrs Carmichael, Coldstream; Sheriff and Mrs Carr, Berwick; Mrs Cowan, Morebattle; Mr Wm. Fortune, Ayton; Mr Neil Grey, Milfield, and party; Mr T. Colledge Halliburton, Jedburgh; Miss Hope, Morebattle; ex-Provost Laidlaw, Jedburgh; Mr and Mrs T. G. Leadbetter, of Spital Tower, and party; Mr W. Wells Mabon, Jedburgh; Mr W. J. Marshall, Berwick; Miss Miller, Duns; Provost Oliver, Jedburgh; Mr J. Prentice, Berwick, and party; Mr T. D. Crichton-Smith, Kelso; Mr T. B. Short, Berwick; Mr R. Waldie, Jedburgh; Miss Wilson, Duns, and party.

The epoch-making paper of Mr Ferguson, composed and read in a manner worthy of the occasion, will long be remembered by those privileged to hear it. Seldom does it fall to the anti-

quarian thus to solve a problem that has baffled the endeavours of generations, and little could the most sanguine imagine that a description so complete of the construction and equipment of the great abbey, as it stood four centuries ago, lay awaiting discovery. Sir George Douglas expressed the thanks of the Club to Mr Ferguson.

After having examined the ruins of the Abbey, not yet cleared of the scaffolding erected by the Board of Works for the purpose of repair, the members walked to the site of Roxburgh Castle. Here the Secretary gave an outline of the history of the Royal Burgh and Castle during the four centuries of its existence from the reign of David I till the treaty of 1550, when by agreement the town and castle were razed to the ground.

On returning to Kelso, members proceeded to the Cross Keys Hotel, where they examined a number of old views of Kelso, and books relating to the district, kindly lent by Messrs J. and J. H. Rutherford, and by others. Twenty-six members and friends sat down to dinner, presided over by Mr Rutherford of Fairnington; the Secretary intimated the following nominations:—Mr John Little, Crotchet Knowe, Galashiels; The Right Hon. Walter Runciman, of Doxford Hall; Rev. James MacKnight, Coldstream; Rev. Alfred Ernest Warr, Coldstream; Mrs Turnbull, Lempitlaw Eastfield; Rev. W. O. Rose, Ayton; Mr Sidney B. Murray, Solicitor, Jedburgh; and Mrs Pearson, of Otterburn, Roxburgh.

Under the guidance of our ex-President, Rev. J. F. Leishman, M.A., the party proceeded to Rosebank, where they were welcomed by Mr R. Stormonth Darling, and where Mr Leishman read an account of Sir Walter Scott's association with the house.*

After Mr Somervail had thanked Mr Stormonth Darling and Mr Leishman on behalf of the Club, the members left the pleasant lawn and well-stocked garden of Rosebank and walked to the museum, where some time was spent before dispersing in examining the collection of antiquities, the natural history collection, and other objects of interest. Special note was taken of the following objects:—the Celtic bell, the only one that has been found in the south of Scotland—it has been figured and described in the Proceedings †; local specimens of implements

* Mr Leishman's paper is printed on p. 311.

† *Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. x, p. 184, and vol. xxi, p. 221.

of the Stone and Bronge Ages; the Kelso stocks, last used about 1830; the Kelso hangman's ladle; and relics of Napoleon and Sir Walter Scott.

5. BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

THE annual business meeting was held in the Long Room of the Corn Exchange, on Thursday, 6th October, eighty-seven being present, including:—The Right Hon. Viscount Grey of Fallodon, K.G. (President); Mr R. C. Bosanquet, of Rock; Mr G. G. Butler, of Ewart Park; Mr James Curle, Melrose; Mr John Ferguson, Duns; Rev. J. F. Leishman, Linton; Mr Henry Rutherford, of Fairnington; and Mr J. A. Somervail, of Hoselaw (ex-Presidents); Mr Craw (Secretary) and Mrs Craw; Mr Hodgson (Editing Secretary); Mr Dodds (Treasurer) and Mrs Dodds; Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, Ayton; Mr and Mrs J. Aitchison, Lochton, and party; Mr Adam Anderson, Berwick; Mr Joseph Archer, Alnwick; Mr John Balmbray, Alnwick; Mr Henry D. Bell, of Peelwalls, Ayton; Mr John Bishop, Berwick; Mr and Mrs J. W. Blackadder, Ninewells Mains, and party; Rev. John Burleigh, Ednam; Provost Carmichael, Coldstream; Sheriff and Mrs Carr, Berwick, and party; Misses Clark, Coldingham; Mr and Mrs R. Collie, Stoneshiel; Mrs Cowan, Morebattle; Mr W. J. Dixon, Spittal; Mrs Erskine, Melrose; Mr Wm. Fortune, Ayton; Mr Neil Grey, Milfield; Mr Wm. Grey, Berwick; Miss Greet, Norham; Mr T. Colledge Halliburton, Jedburgh; Mrs Hogg, Castle Vale, Berwick; Miss Hope, Morebattle, and party; Mr R. Kinghorn, Foulden Moorpark; Ex-Provost Laidlaw, Jedburgh; Rev. P. S. Lockton, Melrose; Mr W. Wells Mabon, Jedburgh; Miss Miller, Duns; Rev. John Miller, Berwick; Mr Leslie Newbigin, Alnwick; Provost Oliver, Jedburgh; Rev. Morris Piddocke, Kirk Newton; Mr T. B. Short, Berwick; Mr James Tweedie, Berwick; Mr David Veitch, Duns, and party; Mr James Veitch, Inchbonny; Mr R. Waldie, Jedburgh.

Apologies were intimated from Mr John Caverhill, Edinburgh; Rev. W. S. Crockett, Tweedsmuir; Lady Elliot of Stobs; Miss Milne-Home, Paxton; Rev Dr M'Conachie, Lauder; Mr Howard Pease, of Otterburn Tower; Dr W. J. Rutherford, Manchester; and Dr Voelcker, London.

Viscount Grey delivered his Presidential Address on "Water-fowl at Fallodon," and nominated as his successor the Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, the appointment being warmly received by the members present. Mr Butler expressed the thanks of the Club to Viscount Grey for his charming and interesting address.

The Secretary laid on the table the report of the year's meetings, and further reported as follows :—

Our field-days have been favoured by remarkably fine weather, except for showers during the earlier part of the Kelso meeting. Full advantage of the excursions has been taken by the members, the average attendance at the four meetings being 64 : may I say that this support has been both gratifying and encouraging to the officials of the Club ?

During the year we have suffered loss by the death of ten of our members :—The Right Hon. Lord Glenconner, of The Glen ; Mr A. L. Miller, Berwick ; Miss G. S. Milne-Home (an Honorary Member) ; Mr F. Elliot Rutherford, Hawick ; Mr Thos. Dunn, Selkirk ; Mr J. D. Atkinson-Clark, of Belford Hall ; Col. Brown, of Longformacus (ex-President) ; Mr Andrew Amory, Alnwick (an Associate Member) ; Capt. C. B. Balfour, C.B., of Newton Don ; and Mr Thos. Graham, Alnwick.

I should like to say a few words on the work recently done in our district by members of the Club and others in the various branches of science in which we are interested. However enjoyable our field-days may be, however interesting and instructive they may be, it is rare for original work to be done on these occasions. It is on the individual efforts of our members that success in the future, as in the past, must depend. It is for our younger members to keep in mind the traditions of the Club, and I can assure them that, even after the labours of ninety years, there are extensive fields of research before us in which scarcely a furrow has been turned.

Botany has occupied a large proportion of the attentions of the Club, and it must now be rare for additions to be made to our lists, except perhaps in the humbler classes of plants. Our Associate Member Mr Taylor found the Oxtongue (*Helminthia echiioides*) near Cockburnspath, a plant new to Berwickshire. As, however, it was found in a field of temporary pasture, it must be regarded as an introduction.

In *Ornithology* I am more fortunate in having to report two

nesting species new to Berwickshire. The Fulmar petrel has for two years nested at St Abb's Head. Three pairs came in 1920; this year it has increased greatly, ten pairs nesting at one point alone. The fulmar was formerly confined more or less to St Kilda; but a change in the habits of the people, who formerly killed large numbers for food, has allowed it to increase and spread to the mainland, where it has gradually found its way round the coast. The Lesser Whitethroat has for two years nested at Edrom House, where Miss Logan-Home first identified the bird by its note, and later found the nest. The bird is not recorded in Muirhead's *Birds of Berwickshire*; it was observed by the late Dr Stuart and by Mr George Bolam, but has not been previously recorded as a nesting species. I have also to record that a Bittern was shot at Wyllicleuch in the end of January; the last specimen recorded for Berwickshire was shot at Whitadder-mouth on 23rd December 1890. Mr Laidlaw, Duns, reports that the Gadwall has been seen this summer on Duns Castle Lake. I at one time hoped to be able to intimate a much more important visitant—the Nightingale itself. During the fine weather in the end of May the bird was heard at Kames, late at night, singing for two evenings in succession. Our member Col. Menzies informing me of the occurrence, I went to Kames and listened unsuccessfully for some time. Arrangements were made that I should be telephoned for should the bird again be heard, and that I should bring with me one familiar with the song of the nightingale. The bird, however, was not again heard: it may have been a male which left the locality on failing to find a mate. Of those who heard the song, the only one familiar with the note of the nightingale was the stud-groom, a native of Bedfordshire. He himself was certain of the identity of the bird, but, not being a trained observer, his evidence cannot be regarded as conclusive, and we can only regard the record as a probable one. The occurrence, however, shows how important it is to observe and to report anything unusual in this line: we never can tell what rarities may cross our path at any moment.

Coming next to *Geology*, although the occurrence has not taken place within the past year, I should like to mention a discovery which has not previously been put on record. A few years ago several fossils new to science were found in the

shales of the Lower Carboniferous formation near Foulden by a lad of promise, who has, since then, unfortunately died—a son of Mr Ovens, Foulden. These fossils have not yet been named, but I hope a record of the fact may appear in our Proceedings when that has been done.

Although our Club is by name a Naturalists' Club, it was formed to investigate the natural history and antiquities of the district. Turning then to the second sphere of our activities, we must accord the place of honour to Mr Ferguson for his discovery of the description of Kelso Abbey as it was four hundred years ago. We are indebted to Mr Ferguson for having made public his discovery through the medium of the Club. There has also recently come to light a plan of Fast Castle, made in 1549, probably the earliest plan of any Scottish castle. It was found at Belvoir Castle, having originally belonged to the Earl of Rutland, who was Lord Warden of the East and Middle Marches. The discovery forms the subject of a paper which will appear in the forthcoming volume of the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. The Priory of Coldingham has recently been the scene of excavations by our member Mr Romanes, and early foundations have been revealed. Mr Romanes, also, has purchased Norham Castle, to the excavation of which we shall look forward with interest. I have also to report the re-discovery of the kirk-session records of Chirnside in rather a curious manner, after being lost for many years. The records date from 1690, and include the entries of Henry Erskine, the father of Ralph and Ebenezer Erskine; they are on that account of considerable interest. Another discovery worthy of note was made at Hutton recently; in cleaning out the attic of a cottage, an old bag was found which contained 207 church-tokens of Hutton Parish (including no less than three types hitherto unknown) and 22 tokens of neighbouring parishes. During the past year I have had the good fortune to be present at the excavation of two Bronze Age cists. In November our member the late Captain Balfour informed me of the discovery of a cist at Harrietfield, near Newton Don, and later assisted me in its excavation. The site was within a few yards of another cist found in 1916, which contained a portion of a beaker urn. We found that the cist had probably been previously disturbed; it contained a number of teeth and some

fragments of ochreous stone. In August a large mound of earth at Rock was examined by our member Mr Bosanquet, who kindly asked me to be present. A small cist was found, containing a large urn of beaker type in a damaged condition;



much charcoal was present in the soil of the barrow, which has yet to be further examined.

It has for long been a disputed question whether Berwickshire contains any construction of Roman origin. The only work claimed to be of this nature was the camp at Channelkirk, the claim being based entirely on the evidence of General Roy, who described the remains in his *Military Antiquities of the Romans in Britain*, published in 1793. As the plan reproduced

in that volume, however, was in other respects open to criticism, doubt was thrown on the authenticity of the camp. Over a year ago I cut several sections across the rampart of the camp without finding any features recognisably Roman in character. Last week I made a further search and, assisted by Mr Ian Blackadder, succeeded in finding a gate protected by a "tutulus" or advanced traverse—a feature of purely Roman type. The discovery settles the controversy regarding the camp, and incidentally proves that the great Roman Road from Newstead to Inveresk came by way of the Leader valley.

I should like to draw attention to an addition to the literature of our district, in the recent publication by the Surtees Society of the *Percy Bailiff's Rolls of the Fifteenth Century*, for which we are indebted to the labours of Mr Hodgson. At the same time perhaps I may be allowed to offer our congratulations to our ex-President Mr Leishman on the reception accorded to his recent contribution to Scottish Church History.

In the notice of meeting you will observe a note regarding illustrations. These, I think, are of great value in our Proceedings. There are available several which it would be most desirable to publish this year; to include these at the expense of the Club would mean cutting out much valuable letterpress. It has been thought that individual members may desire to help in the reproduction of a few plates and tail-pieces.

In closing, I should like to mention an occurrence which I think should not be allowed to pass unnoted. At our last meeting the Club, at the age of ninety, was presided over by an ex-President, himself senior to the Club. I may also mention that another member and ex-President, the father of the Club, has been a member for no less a period than sixty-five years. These are very remarkable records: may we not suppose that the rejuvenating influence of studies such as ours has, at least in part, contributed towards them? In the words of the founder of our Club at the first anniversary meeting, "the pleasure attendant on our pursuits is so pure and genuine, and so various, that I cannot fear that anyone who has fairly entered into their spirit will turn him away."

The following were then elected members of the Club:—Major W. A. Baird, of Wedderlie, Gordon; Mr Edward Brewis, Prior Hill House, Berwick; Miss Agnes B. Brown, Crofthill, Chirn-

side; Mr Ronald S. H. Colt, of Northfield, St Abb's; Mrs Dixon-Johnson, Meldon Burn, Milfield, Wooler; Mr Wm. Douglas, 9 Castle Street, Edinburgh; Mr Allan A. Falconer, Elder Bank, Duns; Miss Marjorie Fleming, Inglestone, Kelso; Mrs Christian Alice Fraser-Tytler, Kirklands, Melrose; Mr James Fulton, Hope Park, Coldstream; Miss Margaret Lillias Shirra Gibb, Boon, Lauder; Mrs Annabella Gray, Edrington Castle, Berwick; Mr Alexander Whyte Hardy, Harperton, Kelso; Mr H. B. Herbert, The Cottage, Fallodon, Chathill; Mr James Herriot, Solicitor, Duns; Mrs Margaret Renton Kirkwood, Trinity Manse, Kelso; Mr John Little, Crotchett Knowe, Galashiels; Rev. James MacKnight, Coldstream; Miss K. A. Martin, Ord Hill, Tweedmouth; Mrs Margaret C. Michael, Kerchesters, Kelso; Mr Sydney B. Murray, Solicitor, Jedburgh; Mr James Ogg, Cockburnspath; Mrs Pearson, Otterburn, Roxburgh; Mr Norman Ritchie, The Holmes, St Boswells; Rev. Wm. D. O. Rose, M.A., Ayton; Mrs Ross-Hume, Nine-wells, Chirnside; the Right. Hon. Walter Runciman, of Doxford, Chathill, Northumberland; Miss Jean Sanderson, Greenhead, Reston; Mr James Cospatrick Scott, Broomlands, Kelso; Mr Arthur Munro Sutherland, Thurso House, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mrs Amy Turnbull, Lempitlaw Eastfield, Kelso; Rev. Alfred Ernest Warr, B.D., The Manse, Coldstream; Mr John S. Watson of Easter Softlaw, Kelso; General Bertram Fitzherbert Widdrington, C.M.G., D.S.O., of Newton Hall, Felton; Mr Alexander Wyllie, Whitelee, Galashiels.

Including the above 35 new members, the number on the roll is now 295.

The Treasurer reported a credit balance of £37, 7s. 5d., and explained that, in order more clearly to show the true state of the funds, the cost of the Proceedings for 1921, estimated at £113, 19s., had been included; this change of method had of course involved the cost of two years' Proceedings appearing in this year's accounts. No arrears of subscription were outstanding. The subscription was again fixed at 10s., and the entrance fee at 10s. On account of the high cost of printing, it was agreed to raise the price of the Proceedings to members (additional copies) to 6s., non-members 10s.; the price of issues of previous years to remain as formerly.

Mr T. B. Short, delegate to the British Association, reported

his attendance at the Association's meetings at Edinburgh ; as he was not able again to represent the Club, it was left to the officials to appoint a delegate.*

The Secretary read a list of suggested places of meeting for 1922, and it was left to him, in consultation with Mr Aiken, to make a final selection.

Ere the close of the meeting Lord Grey rose to express the thanks of the Club to the late Secretary, Mr Aiken, for his unwearied exertions on the Club's behalf for the long period of eighteen years. His Lordship also handed to Mr Aiken, as a token of the Club's gratitude and esteem, a silver tray bearing the inscription, "I was given to the Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D., by members of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, whom he had served, guided, and inspired as Secretary from 1903 to 1920." Mr Aiken, in expressing his thanks, referred to the widening and enriching influence which his association with the Club had brought into his life, and to his having come in contact with many the memory of whose friendship would remain as a priceless possession.

Proceeding to the King's Arms Hotel, forty-one members sat down to lunch, presided over by Lord Grey. In proposing the time-honoured toast "The Club," his Lordship referred to the abiding pleasure of pursuits such as those of the Club, and to the value of such an association in its contribution to character and citizenship.

* Mr John Bishop, Berwick, later agreed to act as the Club's delegate.

NOTES ON THE PRIORY OF ABBEY ST BATHANS.

By JOHN FERGUSON, F.S.A.Scot.

VERY little is known of the history of the Priory of Abbey St Bathans. Its muniments have perished, with the exception of a few documents of comparatively late date in the possession of the Earl of Home and the allied family of Home of Wedderburn, and the references to it in our general annals are few and far between. Our antiquarian authorities are mostly agreed that it was a dependency of Berwick, and was founded for Cistercian nuns by Ada, a natural daughter of William the Lion, whose marriage to Patrick, Earl of Dunbar, in 1184, is recorded in the Chronicle of Melrose. She died in 1200, so that the foundation must date from the closing years of the twelfth century. The dedication was to St Mary. The valuation was returned in the ancient Papal Taxation Roll at £44, 11s. 9d. It is not certain who the St Bathan or Bothan was from whom the place derived its name. The prevailing opinion identifies him with Baiten, the cousin of St Columba and his successor as Abbot of Iona; and the fact that Northumbria, of which Lothian, Lammermuir, and the Merse formed part, was christianised by missionaries from Iona lends probability to the assumption, which is confirmed by the inscription over St Bathan's well, near the Priory, of a text which is said to have been constantly on the Saint's lips, even when at meals: *Deus in adjutorium meum intende*—"O God, hasten to my help." But Bishop Forbes and others incline to the view that the designation should be ascribed to another Celtic saint, Bothan, or Baithan, who is mentioned in the Epistle to the Celtic clergy by Pope John IV in 639, and who seems to have been a popular saint in the extreme north of Scotland, and even in Shetland. The first-named Baiten died in the year 600, so that there is

not much to choose between the two saints on the score of antiquity.

Of the prioresses whose names have come down to us, or of whom mention is made in old charters, I may briefly refer to three. Ada, or Adda, Prioress of St Bothans in 1296, was one of the heads of religious houses in Scotland who swore allegiance to Edward the First of England, and secured restitution of the forfeited possessions of the convent by warrant of the King. Nothing else is known of her, and the Priory for the next century and a half seems to have enjoyed the proverbial happiness of "that people whose annals are vacant." We who live in times of unrest and turmoil can hardly imagine what life must have been in this beautiful and quiet cloistered retreat, where the slowly passing days brought with them nothing but the unvarying round of devotion in cell and chapel, or the works of charity among the poor and sick, which were only another form of worship.

Another Prioress, whose name is not given, received from James III in 1478 a charter conveying to her and the convent certain annual rents from tenements in the Briggate and Hide Hill and other properties in Berwick-on-Tweed, then held by the Scots. The charter bears to have been granted "for the singular favour which the King bore to his dear (devout) suppliants—*dilectas oratrices suas*—the prioress, etc., of St Bothans, and for the salvation of his soul, etc."

The last prioress was Dame Elizabeth Lamb, who, with the convent, then doubtless sadly reduced in numbers, granted in 1565, during the throes of the Reformation, in favour of Alexander, fifth Lord Home, a charter of the whole lands of the monastery, namely, "the lands of St Bothans, extending to two husband lands, with fifteen acres of arable lands adjoining the same, the lands of Franpath, of Hardhassells, with mills, both grain and cloth mills, lands of Blackarston, four husband lands in Quikkiswood, two husband lands in Stenton, and two husband lands in the mains of Kimmerghame, lying in the Sheriffdom of Berwick." She had previously, in 1558, with consent of three of the nuns, conveyed to John Renton of Billie the lands of Nunmeadow, Nunbutts, and Nunflat, and the convent at one time held the lands of Ninewar (probably Nunwar), near Duns, and "pensiones" in Linton and Auldhamstocks. The right of

the Priory in the lands of Nunlands in Foulden parish, whatever may have been its nature, had passed out of its possession long before.

These grants were no doubt executed under compulsion, and Lord Home and his family seem to have lost no time in ousting the Prioress and convent, and assuming full right of proprietorship. There is in existence a curious blank lease, which must have been drawn up between 1560 and 1570, by Dame Elizabeth Home, styled Prioress of St Bothans, in favour of Lord Home's second wife, Dame Agnes Gray, Lady Home, of the teind sheaves of the lands of Quixwood, Hardhasels, Franpath, and the 30 acres of arable lands of St Bothans; and also the teind sheaves of Mains of Wauchton, at a rental for the last of 20 bolls meal and 20 bolls bear. There is no hint in this document of consent by the nuns, if any still occupied the Priory, which is extremely unlikely.

REMAINS.

Of the conventual church and buildings nothing is left except the east gable and the lower portion of the north wall of the present Parish Church, with faint traces of a building which has evidently extended still further both to the east and west. At the close of the eighteenth century portions of the nunnery buildings were still in existence, but these have long since been swept away. The writer of the New Statistical Account of the parish says that a blocked round-headed doorway in the north wall of the church, of which traces can still be seen, communicated with the domestic buildings, which lay between the churchyard and the River Whitadder. If so, the position of the domestic buildings was unusual, these being generally on the south side of the church. The same arrangement, however, obtained at Melrose, which was also a Cistercian foundation.

The only noteworthy architectural feature in the east gable is the curious round-headed window, apparently of the fifteenth century. It is composed of two trifoliated lights divided by a restored mullion, with a quatrefolied circle or ellipse above. It will be observed that the window is deeply splayed both within and on the outside. It is figured in Messrs M'Gibbon and Ross's *Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland*, vol. iii, p. 410.

The recumbent effigy of a Prioress, placed in a modern niche at the east end of the church is, though sadly mutilated, worthy of careful examination. It also is beautifully figured in the work just mentioned, and is fully described in the *Report of Ancient Monuments, etc., in the County of Berwick*, issued by the Historical Monuments Commission. It has been a carefully and artistically executed piece of work, apparently of late fifteenth-century date, when art was being fostered in Scotland by James III and James IV; and one would like to believe that it is the effigy of the unnamed prioress mentioned in the charter already referred to—the *dilecta oratrix* of King James III.

EAGLES IN NORTHUMBERLAND.

By C. F. THORP, Alnwick.

TOWARDS the end of January 1921 two eagles took up their abode in Chillingham Park and Hebburn Wood. They were seen there by Major Milvain when drawing Hebburn Wood with the Percy Foxhounds, and identified by him as eagles. On the 2nd of February one was seen, though only indistinctly, by myself. However, I picked up a feather in the wood, which has been identified by Mr George Bolam as one of the last secondaries from the right wing; and Mr Leonard Gill, of the Hancock Museum, confirmed the belief that it had belonged to an immature White-tailed eagle. The birds inhabited Hebburn Wood for several weeks, being frequently seen by the gamekeeper there; and the writer saw them both on a day in February circling over Ross Castle, but not near enough for him to identify the species.

NOTES ON THE ABBEY OF KELSO.*

By JOHN FERGUSON, F.S.A.Scot.

THE Abbey of Kelso, beneath whose shattered tower we are now assembled, was founded by David I in 1128. In 1113, before he succeeded to the Scottish Crown, he brought over from the Monastery of Tiron, in the north of France, presided over by Abbot Bernard, known as the elder St Bernard—who must not be confounded, as is sometimes done, with the great saint of that name who flourished between 1091 and 1153,—a colony of reformed Benedictine monks, thirteen in number, whom he established at Selkirk, beside his castle in Ettrick Forest. The place, however, was found “unsuitable for an Abbey,” and in 1128 he removed the monks from Selkirk to “the church of the Blessed Virgin beside the Tweed, near Roxburgh, at the place called Calkou,” which was then a bare spot crowning a low cliff on the north bank of the river. The name Calkou (Chalk Heugh) may have been derived from the seams of gypsum which Chalmers and Morton assert were found in the strata there, but the site has undergone an entire change since, and the “chalk heugh” may be now looked for in vain. Sir Archibald Lawrie, in a note in his *Early Scottish Charters*, accepts the legend that in 1116 Earl David journeyed to Tiron to meet St Bernard, for whom he had a profound veneration, but arrived in time only to kneel at his tomb.

The Abbey was dedicated to St Mary the Virgin and St John the Evangelist. We may fairly conclude that the erection of the buildings occupied the greater part of the remainder of the century, those parts of the structure which survive, and are probably the latest in date, being chiefly in the late northern Romanesque or Norman style, with some Transition and, possibly, First-Pointed features in the north transept and tower. In any case, considerable progress must have been made by

* Read at Kelso Abbey, at the Club meeting, 1st September 1921.

1152, for in that year Prince Henry, the only son of David I, was buried in the church. The monastery was richly endowed by the founder and his successors, as well as by local magnates, and in its prosperous days was probably the wealthiest and most important religious house in Scotland. The Abbot, in 1165, received papal sanction to wear the mitre, and he claimed superiority over all the other heads of monasteries in the kingdom until 1420, when King James I adjudged the precedence to belong to the Prior of St Andrews. The Abbey was also declared to be exempt from all episcopal jurisdiction. A considerable village or town, the inhabitants of which were vassals or tenants of the monastery, soon sprang up in its immediate vicinity, and over this the Abbots, as we shall see later, exercised episcopal supervision.

The Abbots, of whom a very complete list is given in Mr Cosmo Innes's preface to the *Liber S. Marie de Calchou*, or Chartulary of the Abbey, printed by the Bannatyne Club in 1846, appear for the most part to have been men of exceptional ability and culture, and many of them took a leading part in the affairs of the Scottish Church and Kingdom. That the arts, particularly those of calligraphy and illumination, were encouraged and practised by the monks is evinced by the beauty of the charters written in their scriptorium, especially that remarkable one of which a facsimile is given in the Chartulary just mentioned. The initial letter is a beautiful illuminated M, representing two royal personages, believed to be David I and his grandson Malcolm IV. This, the most ornate of all Scottish charters, was, at the time of the publication of the Chartulary, in the possession of His Grace the Duke of Roxburghe, but when the Club visited Floors Castle in 1898 we were told that it had disappeared, and could not be found. The loss, if it has occurred, cannot be too much lamented, but we must cling to the hope that the document has only been mislaid; and we may appeal to the noble owner to have careful search made for it, and, if recovered, to place it in one of our public libraries or museums.

As already indicated, the possessions of the Abbey were very extensive. In addition to wide lands in nearly every Lowland county, and even in Northumberland and other parts of England, the monks held upwards of thirty parish

churches, including the Church of Culter in Aberdeenshire, and the Priory of Lesmahagow and its dependencies. The great Abbeys of Arbroath, Kilwinning, and Lindores were colonised from Kelso. To give a list of the lands and churches belonging to the monastery would take too much time, but what I have said may serve to give some idea of its wealth and importance. Nor is there time to give more than the barest outline of the history of the Abbey, and its vicissitudes and misfortunes. Of all the Border Abbeys it lay nearest to the English boundary, and after the rupture of the relations between the two kingdoms, after the death of Alexander III, its annals may be said to be the record of one long martyrdom, and an element of tragedy pervades the whole. In the War of Independence it was so seriously damaged and impoverished that the monks were compelled to leave it and beg for assistance and shelter at other monasteries. The Bishop of St Andrews, in a document of c. 1316, which may be read in the Chartulary, says: "The monastery of St Mary of Kelcho, on the Borders of England and Scotland, is through the common war and the long depredation and spoiling of goods by fire and rapine, destroyed, and, we speak it with grief, its monks and *conversi* wander over Scotland begging food and clothing at other religious houses." In the subsequent wars between the two countries, Kelso, in common with the other Border Abbeys, suffered repeated spoliation and damage; but it was in the course of those merciless invasions of Scotland carried out under the orders of Henry VIII, "*tyrannus ferox et crudelis*," that the fortunes of the Abbey underwent complete eclipse. Lord Dacre, in 1523, inflicted serious injury on the buildings, especially on the Lady Chapel, with its beautiful carved work, the dormitories, and the Abbot's Palace; and in 1544 a powerful English force entered the Borders, and among other places plundered and destroyed Kelso and Jedburgh, and the villages and surrounding country. The final blow fell in the following year, 1545, when the cannon of the Earl of Hertford were directed against the Abbey, which had been garrisoned by a small body of Scots, twenty of whom were monks, and reduced it to ruin. It is plain from Hertford's account that the defence was hopeless from the first, but the defenders were Scotsmen and Borderers, and recked not of odds. After the storming

and capture of the Abbey, and the slaughter of such of the garrison as were unable to effect their escape, Hertford's first intention was to have converted it into a fortress. But the buildings were so extensive, and so solid in construction, that the design was found to be impracticable, and he at last resolved "to rase and deface the house of Kelso so that the enemye shal have lytell commoditie of the same."

At the Reformation in 1560 the usual senseless "purging" of what remained of the church was carried out by the "rascal multitude," and it lay a deserted ruin until 1649, when the surviving transept was fitted up in the customary barbarous fashion of the period as a parish church, with a prison above, to which Sir Walter Scott makes characteristic reference in *The Antiquary*. It continued to be so used until 1771, when, one Sunday during service, a piece of cement fell from the roof, and the congregation deserted it in panic, having in mind a prophecy of Thomas the Rhymer that "the Church would fall when at the fullest." The ruins were cleared of these unsightly incumbrances at the beginning of last century, and were repaired at the cost of the nobility and gentry of the county in 1823, and again by the Duke of Roxburghe in 1866. The present Duke has patriotically handed them over to the charge of H.M. Board of Works, and repairs are now proceeding which will, we trust, preserve what is left of them for many years to come.

As you are aware, the Abbey Church of Kelso has hitherto been believed to have been altogether exceptional in plan; the existing ruins being regarded as those of a choir of indeterminate length, of which the two bays on the south side alone survive, with north and south transepts, and an extremely short nave. Nearly all our architects, antiquarians, and historians are agreed that this was the actual plan of the church, and have been sorely puzzled to account for it. Mr T. S. Muir, a most acute and careful, if somewhat critical, investigator, says: "The nave stretches no more than two bays westward of the tower and transepts; the transepts are also each of two bays; and if, as there are grounds for supposing, the choir had but little eastward of the two existing arches more than the usual presbytery, the whole structure must have originally presented very much of its present singularly squat and huddled appearance." Messrs MacGibbon and Ross, our lead-

ing authorities on Scottish architecture, remark : " The three arms of the cross branching to the north, south, and west from the crossing are of equal size. This is a very unusual arrangement, the western arm or nave being generally much the longest division of the church. . . . We have not heard any satisfactory explanation given of the shortness of the nave of Kelso. This arrangement of plan has apparently been part of the original design, as the western doorway is one of the most prominently Norman portions of the edifice."

For my part, I could never persuade myself that what was, as we have seen, probably the richest and most influential Abbey in Scotland should have been content with a church possessing only the rudiments of a nave, and therefore much inferior to those of their neighbours at Jedburgh, Melrose, and Dryburgh ; not to speak of the want of accommodation for what must have been a very considerable body of parishioners, consisting of vassals and tenants, and of numerous itinerant worshippers from the neighbouring burgh of Roxburgh, and doubtless from other localities far beyond the parochial limits. All these must have worshipped in the church, and can hardly have done so in the choir, which was exclusively devoted to the use of the monks in celebrating the sacred offices. It was, therefore, with some degree of satisfaction that one hailed the efforts of Mr Macgregor Chalmers, in a paper contributed to the *Transactions of the Scottish Ecclesiological Society* some years ago, to establish the view that the remains of Kelso are those of a west front analogous to that of the cathedral church of Ely, though of course on a much smaller scale ; that what had hitherto been regarded as the nave was merely a narthex or galilee ; and that the so-called choir was in reality the western extremity of the nave. The theory was ingenious and plausible, but one could not help feeling that, as presented by Mr Chalmers, it rested on very insecure and inadequate data, the excavations conducted by him having been on much too limited a scale to justify his conclusions ; and in the absence of further proof his view does not appear to have been generally accepted.

Nevertheless, in his main contention, Mr Chalmers was right, as I shall presently show. Some time ago, I was fortunate enough to light upon a very full and clear description of the Abbey buildings, including the church, written in 1517, twenty-

eight years before their destruction by Hertford. The document in which it occurs is entitled *Processus consistorialis pro monasterio S. Mariæ de Calco, ordinis Sancti Benedicti, Sancti Andreæ diæcesis*, and is preserved among the archives of the Vatican. It was printed in a valuable collection of documents relating to Scotland and Ireland, published at Rome in 1864 by Augustinus Theiner, who was prefect of the Vatican archives between 1855 and 1870, under the title of *Vetera Monumenta Hibernorum et Scotorum Historiam Illustrantia*. By an unfortunate oversight it has been omitted from the index to the collection, which no doubt accounts for its having hitherto escaped notice. This document, so far as it deals with the Abbey buildings and their fittings, etc., I now proceed to translate.* After giving the name and describing the situation of the Abbey, the document goes on to say :—

It (the Abbey of Kelso) was founded and endowed by David, King of Scots, about 400 years ago, a few years before the martyrdom of St Thomas of Canterbury.

The assassination of Thomas à Becket took place on 29th December 1170, forty-two years after the foundation of Kelso.

The Monastery is a double one (*duplex*), for it is not only conventual, having a convent of monks, but it has also a wide parish, with the cure of souls annexed, which the Abbot exercises by a secular presbyter vicar, removable at his pleasure, and the Abbot himself exercises episcopal jurisdiction over his parishioners.

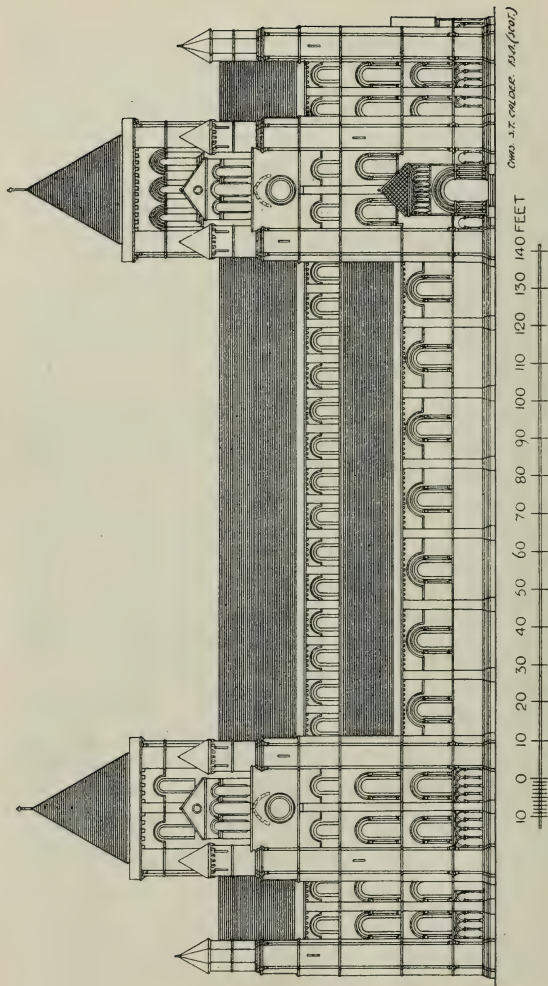
The Church (*templum*) in magnitude and form resembles St Augustine de Urbe, except that at both ends it has on either side two very lofty chapels like wings (*alas*), thereby constituting the church a double cross.

It is clear from this statement that the plan of the church at the eastern end was exactly similar to that of the western extremity.

The structure is built of squared grey stone, and is very old and time-worn.

It has three doorways—one at the western end, and two others at the sides.

* See extract from the document, p. 308.



KELSO ABBEY, NORTH ELEVATION,

As it probably appeared in 1517.

It is divided into three naves [a nave and aisles] by a double row of columns. The roof of the church is entirely of wood, covered on the outside with sheets of lead.

The floor is partly of stone, partly of bare earth.

It has two towers, one at the entrance to the church, the other in the interior part at the choir; both are square in plan, and crowned by pyramidal roofs like the tower of the Basilica of St Peter. In the first are a number of bells of very sweet tone; the other at the choir end is empty by reason of decay and age.

The church is divided into two parts by a transverse partition [the Rood Screen]; the anterior [or western] part is open to all, especially parishioners, women as well as men, who there hear mass and receive all the sacraments from their parochial vicar. The rear part of the church is appropriated to the monks chanting and celebrating the Divine Office. Laymen are not permitted to enter it except during Divine Service, and only men; women are also admitted, however, on some of the more solemn feasts of the year.

In this rear part at the head of the church is the ancient choir of wood.

This, I take it, refers to the choir stalls and the screen forming the choir enclosure.

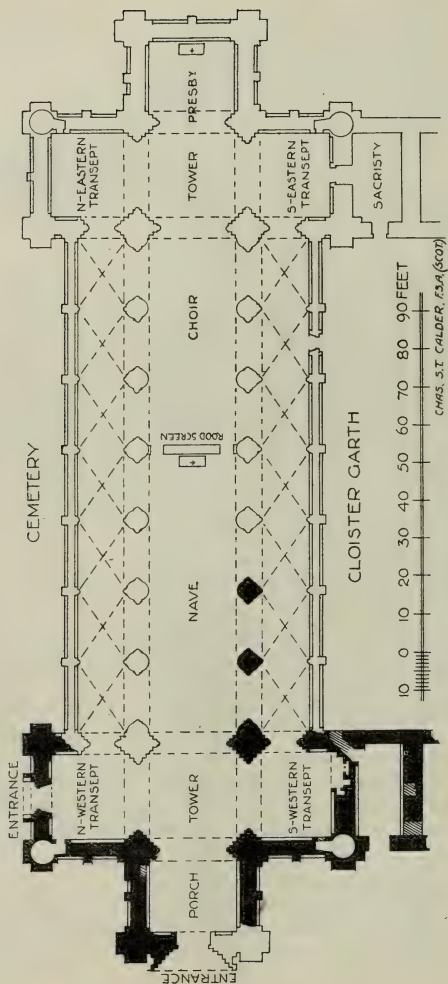
The high altar is at the head of the church looking east; upon it there are daily sung at least two masses, one for the founder, the other appropriate to the day.

There are besides in the whole church twelve or thirteen altars, upon which several masses are said daily, sometimes by monks, at other times by secular chaplains.

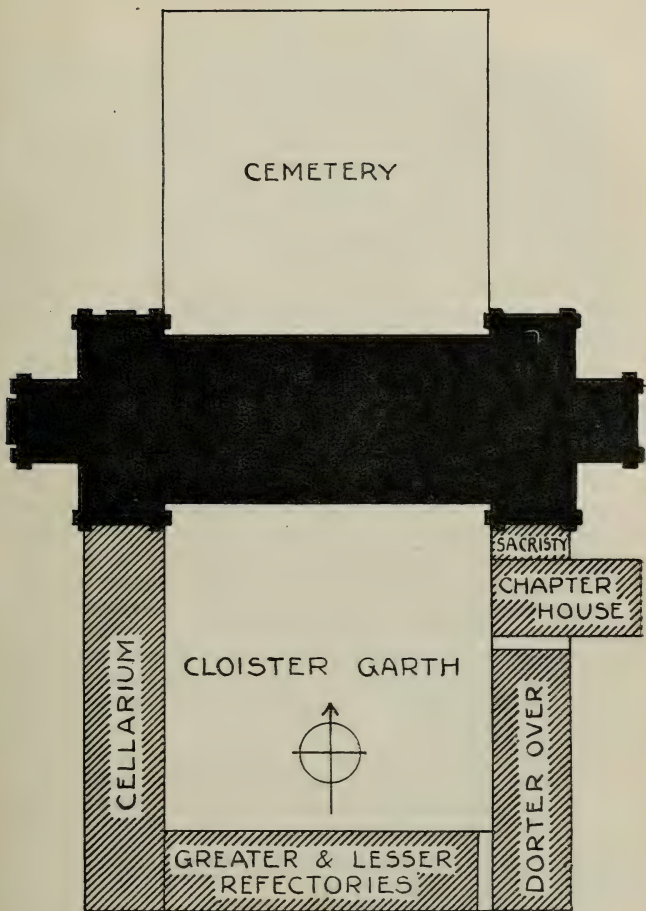
In the middle of the church, upon this partition which divides the monks from the parishioners, is a platform of wood, with the altar of the Holy Rood, on which is reverently kept and adored the Body of Christ.

On this platform also is the organ of tin.

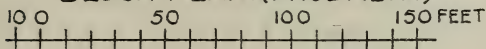
The Sacristy is at the right side of the choir, and in it are kept a silver cross, many chalices and vessels of silver and other very precious ornaments of the altar and of priests, and the mitre and pastoral staff.



KELSO ABBEY: CONJECTURAL GROUND PLAN OF CHURCH.



BLOCK PLAN. (PROBABLE)



C.S.T. CALDER. F.S.A. (SCOT.)

KELSO ABBEY: CONJECTURAL PLAN.

The cemetery is on the north side, large and square, enclosed by a low wall to keep out cattle, and adjoins the church; and the cloister or dwelling of the monks is on the south side and also attached to the church, and is spacious and square in form, partly covered with lead, partly unroofed by the fury and impiety of enemies.

On one side of the cloister are the chapter-house and dormitories; on another are two refectories, the greater and the less.

It has a wide court, round which are many dwellings and quarters, and a hospital common to English and Scots. There are also barns and granges and other places where merchants and the neighbouring inhabitants store and preserve from enemies their corn, wares, and goods.

It has also an orchard and a beautiful garden.

In the monastery buildings there are usually an abbot, prior, and superior, and in times of peace there are in residence thirty-six or forty monks.

The town where the monastery is situated is called Calco or rather in their common tongue Chelso. It contains not more than seventy dwellings, and is subject to the temporal and spiritual jurisdiction of the Abbot. Nearly all the inhabitants cultivate and sow the fields of the monastery, and none of them pay tithe or tribute; on the contrary, they receive payment from the Abbot that they may be able to withstand and repulse the continual attacks of enemies.

It has besides three or four other little villages (*villulas*) from which it receives tithes.

It also holds the patronage of many parochial churches, from which it receives a portion of the fruits through its vicars.

The Abbot's house is separate from that of the monks, but they have a common table.

Then follows a brief notice of the revenues of the Abbey, with an estimate of their amount.

And now, does not this old document "lend a precious seeing to the eye," and can we not by its aid picture to ourselves, with some approach to the reality, the aspect in those bygone days of the venerable church, with its lofty double transepts, its two imposing towers rising above the intersection at each extremity,

and the great nave stretching between them? In plan it was original, and unlike any other church in Scotland, and assuming, as I think we are justified in doing, that the nave had at least seven bays (Jedburgh had nine and Melrose at least an equal number), its interior length cannot have been much less than two hundred and fifty feet. If this were so, Kelso must have been one of the largest churches in Scotland, surpassed only by St Andrews, Glasgow, and Dunfermline, and rivalling Elgin, Arbroath, Melrose, and Paisley. Viewed from the north, the side on which the entire length of the structure could be seen, it must have presented an appearance of austere majesty, totally unlike that of any of the other Border Abbeys, and recalling the great naves of Peterborough, Ely, or Durham, but with little or no admixture of later work to mar the unity of effect. Probably the only ornamental features on this side were the beautiful late Norman or early Transition doorway into the surviving north transept, with its pleasing reticulated pediment, and possibly some arcading carried round the base of each transept wall. The richly decorated west front, of which only half has been spared to us, with its splendid doorway, the equally splendid quatre-foiled window at the summit, and the beautiful window arcade between, has been a very remarkable architectural composition, displaying, in the disposition of its parts, much originality of design, combined with a true sense of artistic fitness in the decoration. The great doorway (of which a drawing, as it would appear restored, by the late Mr Galletly, will be found in *Ancient Towers and Doorways*), fine as it has been, must, however, yield the palm to the corresponding one at Jedburgh both in size and ornamentation.

The interior, viewed from either crossing, must have been of unusual grandeur and solemnity. The lofty transept on either side, the stately lantern overhead, the double range of sturdy columns and arches, and the continuous arcade of the triforium and clerestory, unbroken by dividing vaulting shafts, however open these last features may be to criticism on other grounds, must have conveyed an impression of extraordinary length and dignity; and few churches can have produced in an equal degree that sense of awe and mystery which we always associate with a great medieval church. This must have been intensified by the "dim religious light" filtering through the comparatively

small Norman windows, especially if, as we may well believe, these were filled with stained glass. The wooden ceiling, as in most Romanesque churches, and probably much of the stone work as well, would doubtless, at least before the War of Independence, when the Abbey was at the height of its prosperity, be decorated in colour; and if the beautiful wall arcading which we see in the surviving fragment of the church was continuous round the whole interior, the *ensemble* must have been splendid to a degree of which we can now form little conception.

The violence of human hands and the corroding tooth of time have reduced all the magnificence which I have tried to make visible to your mental eye to this broken, but still noble and impressive, fragment. It had served its day, and in the evolution of human affairs it had to pass. But I like to think that in those bygone centuries, while it was yet a Christian temple, it fulfilled an even nobler function than that of a superb monument of architectural art or an abode of monastic devotion, and that many a tired craftsman and peasant—poor folk, exhausted by labour, and seeking a brief respite from their daily toil—many a weary but fervent pilgrim from afar, entering its sacred portals, had granted to them the experience so exquisitely described by a great living French writer: “Under the porch of the church each one lays down the burden which life imposes upon him. Here the poorest man is raised to the rank of the great intellectuals, of poets—what am I saying?—to the rank of spirits; he instals himself in the domain of pure thought and dream. Nothing irksome or mean may approach him; while he remains under this vault he enjoys the magnificent leisures of the highest humanity. Grief itself is effaced in the hearts of mothers in mourning, and gives place to the enchantments of Hope.”

EXTRACT FROM “PROCESSUS CONSISTORIALIS PRO MONASTERIO S. MARIE DE CALCO, ORDINIS SANCTI BENEDICTI, SANCTI ANDREÆ DIOCESIS.”
(Theiner's *Vetera Monumenta Hibernorum et Scotorum Historiam illustrantia*. Rome, 1864, pp. 527, 528.)

Titulus est Sancte Marie, ordo et institutio est monachorum nigrorum sancti Benedicti, est in diocesi Sancti Andree, ab Archiepiscopi tamen iurisdictione omnino exemptum, et sedi apostolice immediate subiectum.

Situm est in limitibus Regni Scotie in regione occasus, vergit tamen ad austrum prope Angliam circiter duo milliaria Italica in planicie ad ripam cuiusdam torrentis, qui eorum lingua nunc dicitur Tuid sive Tueda, et qui hodie dividit partem Scotie ab Anglis, fluitque orientem versus in Oceanum mare Germanicum, a quo et monasterium distat ferme xiiii. millibus

passuum. Fundatum fuit et dotatum a Rege Scotorum David, iam sunt circiter cccc. anni, paucis annis ante martyrium sancti Thome Cantuariensis : qui Rex edificavit xiii. alia monasteria opulentissima.

Monasterium ipsum est duplex, non solum enim est conventuale, habens conventum monachorum, sed etiam curatum : nam habet latam parochiam, et annexam animarum curam, quam Abbas per Vicarium secularem presbyterum exercere consuevit, qui ad nutum Abbatis ab administratione amovetur. Ipse vero Abbas in parrochianos suos exercet Episcopalem iurisdictionem.

Templum magnitudine et forma est instar ecclesie Sancti Augustini de Urbe, nisi quod sicut in fine ita et initio habet utrinque duas eminentiores capellas, quasi alas, que templum constituunt in similitudinem geminæ crucis.

Structura eius est ex lapide quadrato subnigro et est vetusta admodum et annosa.

Portas tres habet, unam ad occidentem in anteriore parte, reliquas duas a lateribus.

Distinguitur in tres naves cum duplici ordine columnarum. Testudo templi tota est lignea. Tectum vero est ex plumbeis laminis.

Pavimentum partim lapidibus, partim nuda humo stratum.

Turres habet duas, alteram in primo ingressu templi, alteram vero in interiori parte apud chorum, quadrate ambo sunt et fastigate, qualis est turris Basilice Sancti Petri. Prima sustinet multas et bene sonantes campanas, altera, que est ad chorum, vacua est, propter debilitatem ac senectam.

Ecclesia divisa est pariete transverso in partes duas, pars anterior omnibus patet, presertim parrochianis tam feminis quam maribus, qui ibi audiunt missas et recipiunt omnia sacramenta a Vicario suo parrochiano.

Pars altera, posterior ecclesie, recipit tantum psallentes et rem divinam celebrantes monachos. Laici vero illuc non ingrediuntur, nisi divinorum tempore et solum viri, femine autem in quibusdam tantum solemnioribus festis anni.

In hac postrema parte ad caput ecclesie est chorus ligneus antiquus.

Altare maius est ad caput chori orientem spectans, super eo quotidie duo saltem misse cantu celebrantur, una pro fundatore, altera vero de festo seu de feria.

Sunt preterea in tota ecclesia xii. vel xiii. alteria, super quibus quotidie plures misse tum per monachos, tum per seculares capellanos, dicuntur.

In medio ecclesie super illo pariete, qui distinguit monachos a parrochianis, est solum quoddam lignum ubi est Venerabilis Ara Crucis, super qua diligentissime asservatur et colitur Corpus Christi et ibi est magna religio et devotio parrochianorum.

In hoc etiam solio est organum ex stanno.

Sacristia est ad dexterum latus chori, in qua asservantur crux argentea, multi calices et vasa argentea et alia altaris et sacerdotum ornamenta satis preciosa, et mitra et baculus pastoralis.

Cimiterium est ad septemtrionem, magnum et quadratum, septem humili muro ad pecus arcendum, et est adiunctum ecclesie. Claustrum vero, seu monachorum domus est ad meridiem, et ipsa coniuncta ecclesie, et est ampla, et forme quadrate, partim cooperta plumbo, partim detecta furore et impietate hostium.

In claustro ex una parte est locus capituli et dormitorium : ex altera sunt duo refectoria, maius et minus.

Habet latam curiam, circa quam sunt multe domus et partes, est locus hospitalis tam Anglis quam Scotis communis. Sunt horrea et loca alia, ubi mercatores et accole servant et tuentur ab hostibus frumenta, merces et divitias suas.

Hortus etiam habet et viridaria pulchra.

In clauistro solet esse Abbas, Prior et Superior, et tempore pacis resident ibi xxxvi. vel xl. monachi professi.

Villa, ubi est monasterium, appellatur, ut dictum est, Calco, vel eorum lingua magis communi Chelso, capit lx. non amplius lares, et subest Abbati quoad temporalem et spiritualem iurisdictionem, et fere omnes incole sunt agrorum cultores et sementes monasterii, et nullas ei solvunt decimas aut census, imo ab Abbate stipendia recipiunt, ut sustinere et propellere possent a monasterio perpetuos hostium impetus.

Habet preterea tres aut quatuor alias villulas sub se, a quibus decimas percipit.

Habet presentationem multarum ecclesiarum etiam parrochialium, a quarum Vicariis percipit portionem fructuum.

Domus abbatialis est divisa a monachali, sed mensa eorum est communis.

Valor est pene incertus propter frequentes hostium et predonum excursions et rapinas, sed communi opinione estimatur ad mille et quingentos ducatos vel circiter, et fructus consistunt in censibus ecclesiarum, decimis, frumentis, et possessionum fructibus.

The Club, like myself, is greatly indebted to Mr Charles S. T. Calder, of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments, for the carefully drawn plans and architectural sketch which illustrate this paper. They follow closely the indications furnished by the details given in the document quoted, read in the light of the existing remains; and while some points (*e.g.* the number of bays in the middle portion of the Church, and the position of the rood-screen, of the high altar, and of the south doorway, etc.) must be more or less conjectural, the accuracy of the plans, subject to the reservations just mentioned, may be unhesitatingly accepted, and the general aspect of the Church can have differed little, if at all, from the representation of it given in the sketch. I do not think I can be held as having in any degree exaggerated its magnificence.

Mr Craw informs me that when the foundations of the Kelso Public School, which is built upon part of the site of the eastern portion of the Abbey Church, were being excavated, a number of years ago, a series of stone coffins lying side by side were discovered at a point about 140 feet to the east of the inner piers of the western tower. These interments, there can be little doubt, would be within the choir, and an examination of the ground plan shows that they were probably placed underneath the eastern tower in front of the high altar. This incidentally supports the view that the Church had seven bays. The position of the Lady Chapel is doubtful.

SCOTT'S CONNECTION WITH ROSEBANK, KELSO.

By the Rev. J. F. LEISHMAN, M.A.

FEW spots are more intimately connected with Sir Walter Scott's earlier life than Rosebank, Kelso; few, perhaps, exercised so potent an influence in forming his literary tastes and giving a bent to his genius. When a boy at the Edinburgh High School, "all his short vacations," Scott tells us, were spent at Rosebank. When that serious illness came, which proved such a blessing in disguise, he spent "half a year" under its roof, devouring everything readable within reach, and laying the foundation of that vast store of erudition which afterwards stood him in such good stead. "Our garden," he writes, "literally hangs over the river," and here, in an arbour, under the shade of a giant platanus—"a huge hill of leaves"—"I first read Bishop Percy's *Reliques of Ancient Poetry*. The summer day sped onward so fast, that notwithstanding the sharp appetite of thirteen, I forgot the hour of dinner . . . entranced in my intellectual banquet."

In Scott's early manhood, the owner of Rosebank was his uncle, Capt. Robert Scott, an old salt, commander of the *Neptune* East Indiaman, who entered with zest and sympathy into all his nephew's pursuits. We find Scott at Rosebank eating gooseberries in the garden, shooting gulls, herons, cormorants on the river, fishing in the Teviot and Tweed, or coursing hares with the young Walkers* of Wooden. With them he arranged a code of signals across the flood, and we can hear him cheering the fleet greyhounds across the dewy meadows in hot chase after their "helpless and screaming victims." The evenings were spent in playing chess, a pastime which in later life Scott accounted "a sad waste of brains."

* See Lockhart's *Life*, i, 116, 189; also art. "Comrades of the Wizard," *Glasgow Herald*, 24th May 1913.

Rosebank—in short—was to Scott a second home, in many respects, says Lockhart, “more agreeable than his own.” It was from this door that he and his uncle set out on horseback, at sunrise, one August morning in 1791—Scott being then a gay young law student—to pay his first visit to Flodden Field, which he was destined afterwards to make world-famous in song.

When Capt. Robert Scott died on 10th June 1804, Scott found himself owner of Rosebank, with thirty acres of good land attached. Being to him more or less of a white elephant, Rosebank, in 1805, was sold for £5000. The greater portion of this money Scott put into Ballantyne's business, which afterwards proved “a bag with holes.” One often wonders what his fortunes would have been had he acted on his first intention, and purchased with it the estate of Broadmeadows, near Selkirk.

A well-authenticated tradition says that the actual copy of the Percy *Reliques* which Scott read, under the platanus, is the three-volume duodecimo edition of 1765, still preserved in the Old Kelso Subscription Library, founded in 1751. That Library is now on the eve of dissolution, but one hopes that this particular book will never be allowed to leave Kelso. It may be well to add that the name Rosebank is quite modern. In 1664, Rosebank belonged to the Earl of Roxburghe, and was then known as “Frogden's Park”—Frogden, in the parish of Linton, being a dower-house of the Ker family. At Kelso Church, there are still in use two communion cups gifted by “Lady Frogden.” Through various hands the place came to Walter Scott of Harden and Dr Alexander Scott of Thirlestane in 1737, and thereafter (1769) to a Dr Charles Jackson, physician in the island of St Christopher, who built the present mansion-house. His daughter, Dorothea, with consent of her mother, sold the place, then known as “Nicola-town-field,” to Sir Walter's uncle, Capt. Robert Scott, on 24th May 1788. He it was who apparently renamed it Lathallan Lodge or Rosebank.

Under a deed dated 22nd June 1804, Rosebank passed to “*Mr Walter Scott, advocate*,” who at Whitsunday 1805 sold the place to Francis Carteret Scott. From a Colonel Archibald Spens, it came to Joseph Pringle, sometime Collector of Customs at Montigo Bay, in the island of Jamaica. His wife, Janet

Somerville, was a daughter of Scott's friend Dr Somerville, minister of Jedburgh, and aunt of the celebrated Mary Somerville, the astronomer. Mrs Pringle's second husband, whom she married on 9th February 1820, was Major-General Henry Elliot, whose portrait by Watson Gordon is still preserved at Clifton Park.

Rosebank again came to the hammer in 1863, when it was bought by Mr John James Erskine Brown of Longformacus, from whom it passed into the hands of the present proprietor, Mr Robert Stormonth Darling.

ROCK HUNT IN 1785.

Communicated by J. C. HODGSON.

BERWICK, 1785, Sept. 21. A ball was given to the gentlemen of the Rock Hunt, and the ladies and gentlemen in the neighbourhood, by the gentlemen in town, and was the most brilliant and numerous ever remembered. At eight o'clock the ball was opened by Mr Ord with Miss Alder; a few other minuets were danced, and soon after country dances commenced, four of which were danced before tea; and after tea were again resumed and continued until near three o'clock, when the happy circle retired. The ladies' dresses were much admired, being in general plain, their hats and other parts of their head-dresses were disposed with uncommon taste; the gentlemen of the Hunt wore their uniforms of blue and buff, the other gentlemen were mostly in white and scarlet. If we find ourselves at a loss to speak of the dresses of the fair guests, what shall we say of the beauty and harmony that prevailed! Unrivalled beauty blushed in every cheek, the smile sat on every countenance, and joy sparkled in every eye. The *viandes* were all of the best, and the whole was conducted with the greatest order and regularity, and reflects the highest honour on the gentlemen under whose management it was.—*Berwick Museum* for 1785, p. 503.

A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY ALNWICK SCHOOLMASTER.*

THESE are to certify whom it may concern that I, John Harrison, Master of Arts, and Vicar of Felton in Northumberland, do prividge unto the bearer hereof Mr Lancelott Strother, late schoolemaster of the Free School in Alnwick, to officiate under me at my Chappell of Framlington. In wittness whereof I affix my hand this 9th of June Anno Domi 1679. JOHN HARRISON, Vicar.

* From the Woodman MSS.

OBITUARIES.

COLONEL A. M. BROWN OF LONGFORMACUS.

COLONEL ALEXANDER MURRAY BROWN of Longformacus, Berwickshire, and Glugor Estate, Island of Penang, East Indies, was born at the latter place on 14th September 1841. He was sent home in early childhood to the care of his uncle and aunt, the late Mr and Mrs D. W. Brown, then residing at Blanerne House, afterwards at Longformacus. His parents were in the habit of paying periodical visits to the homeland, and rented various houses in the county. The late Colonel thereby gained in his youth an intimate knowledge of the country-side, to which his taste for field sports also contributed, and was brought into contact with many of the inhabitants of a former generation, of whom he had most interesting recollections. He was educated at Loretto School, Glasgow University, and Military Academy, Woolwich, receiving a commission in the Royal Artillery in 1860—and was fortunate enough to be drafted straight to the Ionian Islands, the favourite of all the English Army quarters in those days. He remained there till the Islands were presented to the Kingdom of Greece by the Home Government, to the great indignation of the garrison, who were even ordered to employ stonemasons to obliterate the Royal Arms carved on the Government buildings below the Lion of St Mark, the badge of the former possessors, the Venetian Republic. After service in Malta, Canada—where he married in 1869, Helen Lydia, daughter of Thomas Kirkpatrick, Q.C., of the Kirkmichael branch of that family, settled in Ireland after the Revolution of 1689,—and various parts of the British Isles, he retired from the regular Army in 1880, becoming Colonel of the Berwickshire Volunteers in 1881, and taking up his residence at Longformacus House in 1883. Always much interested in natural history, he was specially fond of bird life, and spent much time observing their ways and nesting habits. The news that

any rare or unusual bird had been seen in the neighbourhood was of the greatest interest to him, and many expeditions were made with a view to confirming it or obtaining a sight or specimen of the visitor. "The Birds of the Lammermuirs" was the subject of his address when President of the Club in 1915, and he was able to collect the eggs of about 70 species from the district.

Colonel Brown's health had failed somewhat of late years, and he had not been able to attend the Club meetings, though always maintaining a deep interest in the Proceedings. He died on 26th April of this year (1921).

H. M. BROWN.

CAPTAIN C. B. BALFOUR, C.B., OF NEWTON DON.

By the death of Captain C. B. Balfour, C.B., which took place on 31st August 1921, the county of Berwick has lost one to whom she is indebted for a lifetime of public service.

Charles Barrington Balfour was born at Newton Don in 1862, his father, Charles Balfour—a brother of James Maitland Balfour of Whittinghame—having bought the estate in 1847 from Sir William H. Don, Bart., the last of a family who had owned the lands for two hundred years.

After being educated at Eton, Captain Balfour entered Sandhurst, from which he passed out third on the list. He saw active service in Egypt with the Scots Guards, being present at the taking of Tel-el-Kebir. In 1890 he retired from the Army, and after contesting unsuccessfully the county of Roxburgh, Berwickshire (thrice), and the Southport Division of Lancashire, he was returned as Conservative member for the Hornsey Division of Middlesex, sitting for that constituency from 1900 till 1907.

Of tireless energy, a fluent speaker, and possessed of marked business ability, Captain Balfour devoted his time ungrudgingly to the public service of his county and district, and in 1917 was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Berwickshire in succession to the late Lord Binning.

During the war both Captain and Lady Nina Balfour were unsparing in their works of usefulness: the mansion-house

of Newton Don became a Red Cross hospital, and their London house was lent for the same purpose. In 1919 he was created a Commander of the Bath.

Captain Balfour became a member of the Club in 1890, and personally received the Club with great kindness on the occasion of its visit to Newton Don in 1893. On that occasion he referred to the useful work done by the Club in amassing historical material relating to the district. He himself later contributed a valuable paper of twenty pages on Newton Don to the Proceedings of that year; * it was followed by "The Dons of Smailholm" in 1896. He also wrote the history of his old regiment, the Scots Guards.

Only a few months before his death Captain Balfour presented to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland a fine bronze dagger found at Newton Don, requesting that, should the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club so desire, it might have the use of the block representing it, for its Proceedings. About the same time, on the finding of a cist near Newton Don, Captain Balfour communicated with the Secretary of the Club, and later assisted personally in the excavation of the site.

J. H. CRAW.

MR ANDREW AMORY.

MR ANDREW AMORY was born at Alnwick, 23rd November 1841, being the son of Mr James Amory of that town, whose family originally belonged to Snitter, in the parish of Rothbury. He was educated at the Duke's School, Alnwick, and in 1856 entered the employment of the fourth Duke of Northumberland, who was then engaged in the great work of repairing and reconstructing Alnwick Castle. Placed in the carver's workshop, he attained great proficiency in his art and trade of a wood-carver, with a good knowledge of the fine pictures and other works of art of which he ultimately became keeper. He retained his appointment until 1919, when he retired on pension, but only enjoyed it until 6th April 1921, when he died.

Besides being a horticulturist, he made a special study of marine Algæ, especially of the species to be found at or near

* "Notes on Newton Don and its Former Owners," *Ber. Nat. Club*, vol xiv, p. 291.

Alnwick. On this subject he contributed papers which are printed in the Club's *Transactions* in vol. x, p. 539 ; vol. xi, p. 267 ; vol. xii, p. 113. He was elected an Associate Member of the Club 10th October 1888.

J. C. HODGSON.

MR WILLIAM MADDAN.

THE death of Mr William Maddan, on 11th October 1921, has deprived the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club of one of its most widely-read and most esteemed members. Descended from an eighteenth-century Irish refugee, Mr Maddan was born in 1845 ; his father, James Maddan, being tenant of Ferneyleuch, a farm in the Dumfriesshire parish of Lochmaben.

His mother, Janet Gracie, was sprung from a family that has long been established in Nithsdale, and that boasts not a few members who have attained eminence in various walks of life.

All Mr Maddan's business career was spent in the service of the British Linen Bank—first at Castle-Douglas, then at Glasgow, and latterly at Berwick-on-Tweed, to which he came in 1878.

On retiring about twelve years ago, he settled at Norham-on-Tweed, where he built a house named Silanchia, after the original home of his family in Ireland.

A man of great business acumen, he had also keen literary tastes, and few books in any way noteworthy escaped his scrutiny. Endowed with a most retentive memory, he never failed to assimilate what was once read.

The breezy and forceful manner in which he gave expression to his views was characteristic of the man ; and no one privileged to enjoy his friendship is likely to forget his telling *bons-mots*.

The casual acquaintance may at times have thought him brusque ; but all who could pierce beneath this mannerism recognised in him one of the kindest of men.

To strength of conviction there was joined a shyness of disposition that prevented him from voicing his views in public. Had it been otherwise, he would have been numbered among the past Presidents of the Club ; but, despite the entreaties of his friends, he preferred to serve its interests in other ways. He was elected to the membership on 12th October 1881, and

in due course became a valued contributor to the Transactions. In his researches no pains were spared, and accuracy characterised all his work. While all his contributions were excellent, the following may be singled out for special mention :—"John de Raynton, first of Lamberton," vol. xvi, pp. 317-336; "Notes on Berwick Castle and the Modern Owners thereof," vol. xix, pp. 348-354; and "The Early Municipal History of Berwick-upon-Tweed," vol. xxii, pp. 151-155.

Mr Maddan gave his hearty approval to the Flodden Memorial movement initiated by Captain Norman and other influential members of the Club, and his labours as Treasurer of the fund earned the appreciation of his fellow-workers.

While archæology and history were his favourite studies, he followed advances in every department of knowledge with an intelligent and sympathetic interest. To the last, the Club held a special place in his affections, and not long before his death he expressed to the writer his keen appreciation of Mr Ferguson's recent paper on Kelso Abbey.

In these days, when complaint is often made that the mass of mankind present little diversity of type, one cannot but feel that the world is rendered poorer by the passing of such a marked individuality.

He left a widow and grown-up family.

JAMES M'WHIR.

LINKS WITH THE PAST.

"THE old pensioners used to make a declaration of living, &c., to receive their pensions. I remember one who had fought at Minden in 1759 when the French were defeated.

"My grandfather, *ob.* 1821, remembered 'Forty-Five.

"My grandfather, when the Duke of Cumberland passed through Morpeth, was pursued by one of the troopers to seize his horse but escaped.

"My grandfather knew a man at Longhorsley who saw Cromwell's troops march through that village. . . . They were at Netherwitton the night after Cromwell gave Mr Thornton a protection, which I have seen."—From the MSS. of the late Mr William Woodman, who died 19th September 1895, aged 89 years.

NORTHUMBRIAN MOORLAND CROSSES.

By HOWARD PEASE, F.S.A.

THERE were a number of so-called crosses to be found upon the moorlands of Northumberland in olden days, but it is doubtful whether they were true crosses in every instance, or whether they were, as some hold, meant to mark the boundaries of monastic liberties or various chapelries.

The present writer inclines to think they were in certain instances shafts only—without arms,—and marked the burial-places of warriors or men of note who were slain in Border warfare or private feud. Here follow the names of various crosses or their former sites, for many have disappeared.

The Percy Cross, situated now by the main road half a mile west of Otterburn, still stands; but Gibb's Cross, on Hareshaw Head, has disappeared; likewise Stob's Cross, which once stood at the corner of Closehead farm, half a mile south of Overacres, on the Elsdon Road. Of Sting Cross, or Steng Cross, at the top of Harwood Head, the socket alone remains, and lies at the foot of Winter's Stob, or Gibbet. Manside Cross, now shown on the Ordnance map as standing half a mile northward of the Steng Cross, has vanished. Nothing remains of the Maiden Cross as set down in Speed's map as at the head of the Usway burn in High Coquetdale, or of Robb's Cross on the south-east slope of Carter Fell.

Cummin's Cross again was said to stand by Hallypike Lough beyond the Roman Wall, and is marked on the Ordnance map as "Rimmin's Cross," one and one-half mile north of Hallypike. Local tradition, however, styles it "Cummin's Cross," and believes it to mark the burial-place of a Scottish chief or daring moss-trooper. Hodgson, in his *History of Northumberland*, part ii, vol. i, p. 151, mentions five other moorland crosses in Northumberland of which the pedestals remained in his day,

and notes that they were "generally by the sides of ancient highways where two or more ways meet."

The cross that was discovered a few years ago near Otterburn, of which a print is here given, was found, I believe, in a wall on Girsonsfeld farm north of the tower, and now stands in the church porch. In the writer's opinion it was evidently the rough memorial of some fighting man of distinction in the far past. The sword shown on the cross is of a very heavy early type, and may perhaps be of the twelfth century, and the cross itself seems much more likely to have been a memorial than a boundary cross, as Mr D. D. Dixon suggests in his history of *Upper Coquetdale*.

There he writes as follows:—"There have been found at various times within the boundaries just mentioned (part of Redesdale and Cottonshope Forests) several stone Crosses of rude workmanship, probably the boundary Crosses of the liberties of the monks of Kelso." He continues: "One was found in the neighbourhood of Otterburn; another on the moors above Hepple; a third was discovered at Chew Green in 1899 by Thomas Glendinning, the shepherd of Makendon."

The Makendon Cross (now in the Black Gate Museum) is figured in his *History*, p. 7, as also the Hepple Cross (now in Hepple Church)—their dimensions being respectively 16 in. by 13 in. and 15 in. by 15 in.

These are, of course, real crosses, but it may be doubted whether they are boundary crosses. The Hepple Cross, for instance, would lie outside the boundary of Cottonshope Forest, granted by Odonel de Umfreville (died 1282) to the Abbot and Monastery of Kelso. He granted them a tithe of his foals, and his grandson Gilbert likewise, "the foals of his stud of mares feeding in the Forest of Cottonshope, with liberty of putting their own mark upon every tenth foal and letting it run there till it was two years old" (Hodgson's *History of Northumberland*, part ii, vol. i, pp. 15-17). With regard to the quaint, romantically named outer, middle, and inner "Golden Pots"—one of which is still to be seen in high Cottonshope (a print is here given),—Hodgson was of opinion that they were sockets for crosses which had been erected "both as boundary stones between the parish of Elsdon and the chapelry of Holystone, and as guides for the traveller in a high and thinly populated country."



OTTERBURN MOORLAND CROSS, IN OTTERBURN
CHURCH PORCH.



"GOLDEN POT," AT HEAD OF COTTONSHOPE.



General Roy, on the other hand, thought they were the bases of Roman milestones, but a doubt suggests itself as to whether Roman milestones had bases any more than our own. The few the present writer has seen had none.

If it could be proved that the three "Golden Pots" were each a mile distant from each other, General Roy's suggestion would carry great weight, but they are not shown on the Ordnance map,* and Mr Carruthers, the former tenant of Featherwood farm, says that one "Golden Pot" lay about a quarter of a mile to the right of the old Watling Street (which passes to the right hand of his farm); another a quarter of a mile to the left; and the "Outer Golden Pot" (figured above) lies at the head of Cottonshope nearly two miles north of the farmhouse on the road to Thirlmoor and Chew Green Camp.

Now the circular camp above Featherhead has always been known, Mr Carruthers says, as "the Graveyard," because of ancient burials there, and the rising ground towards this spot is called "Foul Play Head." Therefore it seems possible that here again we may have memorial crosses.

With such suggestive nomenclature as "Foul Play Head" and "Golden Pots," we might naturally expect to find some romantic tale connected with this locality, yet none seems to exist, and one can only imagine that the country people so named them by reason of some tradition of a hidden treasure thereabouts.

In any event these hollowed bases are very ancient, for they are mentioned as "Golden Pots" in an arbitration of 1228 held by the Archbishop of York to decide on the Rector of Elsdon's protest against the claim of the foal's tithe in his parish by the Abbot and Convent of Kelso (Hodgson's *History of Northumberland*, part ii, vol. i, p. 17).

This shows clearly enough that early in the thirteenth century the crosses, or alternatively the Roman milestones, had been broken and destroyed, and the original use of the sockets forgotten.

To return now to the question as to whether these moorland crosses were often only shafts, there is good proof given in

* On the revised Ordnance, 1897, the "middle" and "outer" Golden Pots are shown at about three-quarters of a mile apart, but the "inner" does not come within this particular section.

the case of the Percy Cross at Otterburn, which is figured as a short stumpy pillar in R. White's *Battle of Otterburn*, p. xxviii, and was originally called the "Battle Stone," as in Armstrong's map of Northumberland (1769).

Again, in the case of Stob's Cross, mentioned above as standing in the corner of Closehead farm beside the Elsdon road, though nothing is now known of its origin, probability and analogy seem to hint that it was the site of a "stob" (stake) or pillar only. This was certainly the case in the example of Stob's Cross near Cornforth, Co. Durham, of which an account is given in Richardson's *Borderer's Table Book* (vol. i, p. 361, Legendary) from Surtees' *History of Durham*: "The traitor (a faithless lover) drowned himself in the Floatbeck some years after, and being buried where four roads meet with a stake or stob driven through his body, left the name of the transaction to Stob's Cross."

Of Gibb's Cross on Hareshaw Head only the name remains, but in R. White's lifetime the socket was apparently still visible. The following account in Richardson's *Table Book* (vol. ii, pp. 327-8, Legendary) is quoted from White's MSS. :—

"Gilbert of Tarsset Castle, in North Tyne, loved the sister of the Lord of Dally Castle,* on the opposite side of the river, in spite of her brother's opposition. Gilbert was caught in one of his stolen interviews with his lady-love, a duel à outrance ensued wherein Gilbert was defeated and fled over the moors to Hareshaw Head, where he was overtaken and slain. Hence the memorial set upon the spot where Gilbert fell; and from age to age it was known to the people in that neighbourhood by the name of Gibb's Cross."

The arms of a cross are of course easily broken off, and it may well be that shafts may remain whose heads had once been carved in the form of a cross. In Puritan times crosses suffered greatly at the hands of Protestant fanatics, the "rascal multitude," to use Knox's phrase, gratifying at once a love of destruction and a hatred of Popery by smashing everything that to them savoured of idolatry.

We have already pointed out that the Percy Cross at Otterburn is a misnomer—it is not a cross, and it commemorates the

* Local tradition says that an underground passage runs beneath the river connecting the two castles.

fall of "the Douglas," and not "the Percy"; and again the Percy Cross on Hedgely Moor (which marks the site of Sir Ralph Percy's death in 1463—he fell "keeping the bird in his breast") is a shaft and not a cross, though it may formerly have had a cross-shaped head.

In conclusion, I would suggest, as I began, that these moorland crosses were sometimes shafts, and marked the site of the fall or the burial-place of a former hero, or of some well-known character, or even of some poor suicide.

ROBERT HOGARTH CLAY, M.D.

By the death of Dr R. H. Clay, which took place at Plymstock, South Devon, on 24th December 1921, the Club has lost one of its oldest members, his name standing second in seniority on the list.

Dr Clay was one of four sons of Mr Patrick Clay of the firm of John Clay & Sons, grain merchants in Berwick. He graduated in Edinburgh in 1857, and soon afterwards went to the south of England, eventually settling at Plymouth in 1869. Here he built up a large practice, especially as a consulting physician, being one of the best-known doctors in the west of England. He continued in practice till within three weeks of his death, which took place at the age of eighty-seven years.

Dr Clay joined the Club in 1861, and has been one of five* who have celebrated the diamond jubilee of their membership. His pen did not contribute to the History of the Club, although he was a keen botanist, and prizeman in botany at Edinburgh University.

About a year before his death Dr Clay presented to the Club the MS. Journal of Dr Johnston, which has been described in the Report. In his letter at that time Dr Clay wrote: "The paper is addressed to my mother, who was his patient and friend, and we all bore him the warmest affection and deep respect, for he was no ordinary man."

J. H. CRAW.

* Together with John B. Boyd, 1841–1901; William B. Boyd, 1853–1918; Patrick T. Dickson, 1857–1920; and George P. Hughes, 1856.

A PLEA FOR THE STUDY OF FUNGI.

By the VERY REV. DAVID PAUL, D.D., LL.D.

THE first meeting of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club was held on the 22nd September 1831 at Bank House in the Parish of Coldingham, and, among other resolutions passed, it was agreed, "That the object of the Club shall be to investigate the Natural History and Antiquities of Berwickshire and its vicinage." For a long time after its institution it was the former of these objects that was mainly pursued. Dr George Johnston of Berwick, who was practically the Founder of the Club, was a distinguished Naturalist, and he was assisted by such men as the Rev. A. Baird of Yetholm, P. J. Selby of Twizell, Dr William Baird, R. Embleton, Dr R. D. Thomson, and others, whose studies lay mainly in the direction of Natural Science. The address of the first President, Dr Johnston, ranged over a wide field dealing with reptiles, fishes, insects, exannulosa, and plants. All the Presidents who succeeded him during the next ten years framed their addresses on similar lines, and in the whole of Volume I of the Club's Transactions, there is hardly a reference to Antiquities. It was only natural that, in the earlier years of its existence, the activities of the Club should be deeply influenced by Dr Johnston's personality and by the impulse he conveyed to his fellow-members towards the almost exclusive study of Natural History, and that the trend in this direction should continue for some time after his death in 1855. When I joined the Club in 1870, Natural History was still in the ascendant, although the number of papers on Antiquities had greatly increased. The carrying of botanical boxes by members attending the meetings was very common in those days. Not only were the flowering plants and ferns of the district an object of study to many, but in the volume of the Transactions covering the years 1869-1872, papers are found on spiders, beetles, butterflies, and insects of all kinds. Birds have never been

neglected; indeed, they, with flowering plants and ferns, have been the favourite objects of study and the chief subjects of papers. The consequence has been that these departments have been pretty thoroughly worked out, and, though valuable contributions to our knowledge of them are still occasionally received, they do not now bulk so largely in our Transactions, and their place has, to a great extent, been taken by papers on Antiquities. No one would undervalue these papers. Many of them are full of the most interesting information. There is hardly a parish in the whole district on which a new light has not been thrown, and our Transactions show most valuable results of careful research. Such contributions are welcome to all the members, for our own past must always be of intense interest to us all, and in this paper I would not be taken to disparage them in the least. My only object is to put in a plea for the continued study of Natural History on its botanical side, and particularly to direct attention to one much neglected branch of it, that of mycology, or the study of fungi.

As mere objects of beauty these occupy a position far behind flowering plants. From the æsthetic point of view they do not approach to the grace and loveliness of the primrose or violet or wild rose. But many of them possess a beauty of their own. A group of the Fly Agaric in a birch wood is singularly attractive, or a mass of *Peziza coccinea* in fine condition. Some of the *Cortinarii* are very beautiful in colour, as, for instance, *C. violaceus*, which any one would stop to admire, and many of the minute fungi that grow on rotting wood are, when viewed under a lens, seen to be exquisite both in colour and form. But we are not drawn to the study of the phanerogamous plants by their æsthetic qualities; the sedges and rushes and grasses have a peculiar interest, and they have been diligently studied by the botanical members of the Club from its beginning. The mosses, too, have had a fair share of attention. Why then should we neglect the fungi? Might we not do much more in connection with that great group of plants than we are doing, or have ever done?

It may be well to review briefly what had been done already. In the same year that the Club was instituted (1831) Dr Johnston published the second volume of his *Flora of Berwick-upon-Tweed*, containing the fungi. That has the great merit of being the

first attempt to deal with these plants as occurring within the district of the Club. He traverses a wide field, including minute as well as the larger fungi. It was, however, impossible for him, who ranged over the whole domain of Natural History, to bestow the time and attention necessary for doing justice to so extensive and specialised a branch of botany. In looking over his lists one is surprised, not at what he includes, but at what he omits, even of common species, which he must have seen over and over again. Under the well-marked genus of *Boletus*, e.g., he sets down only four, and of the very numerous species of *Polypori* he gives only eight. But he made a beginning, and much lies in that. And there are two things to be said in his defence. There is very little good hunting ground in the immediate neighbourhood of Berwick, and his other occupations did not allow him to go far afield. Then his books of reference were few and imperfect. He had Withering's *Arrangement of British Plants*, and Sowerby's *Fungi*, Greville's two works, *Flora Edinensis* and *Scottish Cryptogamic Flora*, and Hooker's *Flora Scotica*, and these are practically all the works he cites; all of them very deficient in their lists of even common fungi. Apparently he was not acquainted with Fries' *Systema Mycologicum*, though the two first volumes appeared ten years before his *Flora* was published. He had to work under great disadvantages, and what he accomplished in the region of mycology for the district is not to be despised. The wonder is that with so much else on hand he was able to do anything in the subject at all. He must have been a man of extraordinary industry and energy, and his name deserves to be held in reverence by us.

After the publication of Dr Johnston's *Flora* and the institution of the Club, one looks with interest into the pages of its Transactions to discover to what extent the study of fungi continued to be carried on. In the very first volume one finds a good many references to fungi, and there are seven lists given in it of additions to the cryptogamous plants enumerated in the *Flora of Berwick*, in which occur a fair number of fungi. Miss Hunter of Anton's Hill and Miss E. Bell seem to have been at that time Dr Johnston's only coadjutors in this field. Very little field-work, however, is recorded in mycology until the appearance, in 1863, of a paper by Mr Archibald Jerdon of Jedburgh, giving a list of fungi found in the neighbourhood of

that place during the previous ten years. This is a very interesting and important list, to which additions were made by him in 1866, 1868, and 1872. Unfortunately he died in January 1874. This was a great loss to the Club, for he was an able and diligent botanist, excelling chiefly in bryology and mycology, and he corresponded regularly with the celebrated Rev. M. J. Berkeley, who assisted him in his identification of doubtful fungi.

On Mr Jerdon's passing away, no one remained in the Club who had any knowledge of fungi at all, if one may judge from the record of the Transactions. I have had the curiosity to examine them pretty minutely between the years 1873 and 1880. In the vol. 1873-1875 not a solitary fungus is mentioned; in vol. 1876-1878, only one, a morel, without indication of species; and for the years 1879-1880, there is but a single record of two fungi, *Polyporus giganteus*, Pers., and *Tricholoma grammopodium*, Bull., supplied to Dr Hardy by myself for his notice of the meeting at Kelso. During all those years there were very numerous notices of flowering plants and ferns, many of them of quite common occurrence, the names of which are repeated *usque ad nauseam* in the accounts of the Club's walks, and there is an occasional mention of a lichen, or moss or *Jungermannia*, but as to fungi there is silence. In those years we had a great asset in Dr Hardy of Old Cambus, our honoured and valued secretary for so long, who practically bore the weight of the Club on his shoulders, and whose knowledge of Natural History was almost encyclopedic, but he had not studied mycology, and was therefore unable to influence any of his fellow members in that direction. So that the study of this branch of botany, which bid fair in the earlier part of the Club's existence to occupy a large place in its Transactions, became finally defunct.

In 1881, I made a humble endeavour to resuscitate the study, sending for the Transactions a list of thirty-two fungi not previously recorded by Mr Jerdon, and following this up with six additional lists up to 1890. Since that year I think practically nothing has been done. There are apparently no notices of fungi in vol. 1912-1915, or vol. 1916-1918, or in the current volume so far as it has gone.

Such, then, is the present position of the Club with respect to mycology, and it is all the more to be regretted as the study of

that branch of botany has elsewhere made a distinct advance during the last twenty years, and has been attracting a constantly growing number of disciples. This has been particularly the case in England, where the British Mycological Society, founded in 1897, has a large membership, and is increasingly enthusiastic and prosperous. The number of new records now established for Great Britain is very great, and the consequence is that the older books on the subject are passing out of date. In our own country the Scottish Cryptogamic Society has done good work, and it would be worth the while of any members of our Club, who wish to prosecute the study, to join it. They would thereby receive encouragement and help at the outset, and become acquainted with some whose assistance through correspondence would be very valuable and would be willingly rendered. One who is working entirely alone will get on very slowly, and many of his identifications will not be correct.

The study of mycology is here treated of solely from the field botanist's point of view, for that is how members of this Club will mainly regard it. The district is practically exhausted as far as flowering plants are concerned. Every corner of it has been investigated for nearly a century, and the discovery of a new plant is of the rarest occurrence. Among the families of cryptogams, considerable attention has been paid to the mosses by Dr Johnston, Dr Hardy, Archibald Jerdon, William B. Boyd, and others, whose lists are found in various parts of the Transactions, where also are several notices of lichens and algæ; but, as I have shown, the fungi have been to a great extent neglected all through the history of the Club, except for a time by one or two members. It may encourage others to follow in their steps if I set down a few selected names of fungi, all of which were gathered by me within a short period and a limited area, mostly around Roxburgh, and added for the first time to the flora of the district. Each one is an interesting fungus, and many of them are rare, and all uncommon, in any part of Britain. They are these:—*Amanita lenticularis*, Lasch.; *Armillaria bulbiger*, A. and S.; *Tricholoma inamoenum*, Fr.; *Collybia stipitaria*, Fr.; *Mycena elegans*, Pers.; *Mycena tenerrima*, Berk.; *Omphalia demissa*, Fr.; *Pleurotus corticatus*, Fr.; *Volvaria gloiocephala*, D.C., and *V. speciosa*, Fr.; *Pluteus phlebophorus*, Dittm.; *Nolanea mammosa*, Fr.; *Pholiota pumila*, Fr.;

P. togularis, Bull. ; *P. sublutea*, Fl. Dan. (confirmed by Berk.) ; *P. aurea*, Matt. (Stichill) ; *Cortinarius triumphans*, Fr. ; *Psalliota echinata*, Roth ; *Paxillus panuoides*, Fr. ; *Cantharellus retirugus*, Fr. ; *Lenzites sæpiaria*, Schæff. ; *Fistulina hepatica*, Huds. ; *Irpex obliquus*, Fr. ; *Geaster bryantii*, Berk. ; *Gyromitra esculenta*, Pers. (Cherry-trees).

It should be noted that *Pholiota aurea*, already (1863) reported by Jerdon as "growing on stumps and not uncommon," must have been *P. spectabilis*, Fr., as the true *aurea* always grows on the ground, and is a rare fungus everywhere. The two are similar in appearance and both very distinguished and beautiful. Quélet combines them, but I venture to doubt if he is right. It should also be said that, where there was any doubt as to identity, the above plants were submitted to competent authorities. *Pholiota sublutea*, Fl. Dan., was new to Britain.

Some are deterred from the study of fungi by the supposed difficulty of the subject. No doubt they cannot be identified with the same ease and certainty as most phanerogamous plants. In the great groups of *Agaracini* or *Polyporei* there is a strong family likeness among many of the individuals, and both patience and close attention are required to ensure accurate identification. Soon, however, after a little practice, the great majority of them become familiar and can be recognised at a glance, *primo obtutu*, as old Elias Fries would say. What difficulties there are apply also to mosses and other cryptogamous plants, and are not insuperable by any moderately intelligent person. Even the minute fungi, which cannot be studied without the aid of the microscope, readily yield up their secrets, and the delicacy and beauty of many of them are wonderful. There is, too, a peculiar fascination in this study which lays hold of one, and grows upon him. Doubtless this is so more or less in connection with all branches of botany, but it may be said of fungi that they at least are not behind any class of plants in this respect. I have never taken anyone into a fir wood in the end of September without exciting his keen interest in the numerous species of common gilled fungi to be found there in a good season, though it must be confessed that the interest was sometimes rather gastronomic than scientific. Even in the case of one to whom most of them are familiar there is always the incentive of expectation, for at any time he may

light on a plant new to the district or perhaps to the country. One day, while on a September holiday in Argyll, I chanced, to my great surprise, on half a dozen specimens of *Clathrus cancellatus*, Tourn., a Continental plant, not previously reported from Scotland, and in England found only in one or two places south of the Thames, and that very seldom. There are undiscovered treasures in our own district, and, as many parts of it have hardly been examined for fungi at all, a rich harvest of plants, as yet unrecorded, awaits the careful seeker.

I, therefore, put in a plea for further study by us in this department of botany. I did so in my Presidential Address in 1887, thirty-five years ago, but, I fear, with little success. I mentioned there some helpful books, but I should add here for the use of a beginner a small pamphlet of 80 pp. by the well-known Fungologist, Worthington G. Smith, F.L.S., and published by the British Museum Trustees, entitled *Guide to Sowerby's Models of British Fungi in the British Museum*. It costs a mere trifle, and gives a good general conspectus of the larger fungi. Stevenson's *British Fungi (Hymenomycetes)* can still be used with advantage, though many additions have since been made to the Fungus Flora of Britain. It is founded on the works of Fries, the celebrated Swedish botanist, whose *Hymenomycetes Europæi*, in particular, is indispensable to the more advanced student.

There are some botanists who belittle the kind of field-work with which we are mainly occupied, as if it were a mere attaching of labels to plants. If that were all we aspired to—finding a plant, receiving a name for it from some expert, and recording it—our work would be foolish and futile. But an intelligent field botanist does a great deal more than that. He examines his plant with a lens, notes every feature of it, its roots, stem, habit, vestiture, leaves, flower, and fructification. With the aid of his books he discovers for himself its place in the vegetable world, its genus and species, and its relation to other plants. Even without going into its microscopical details, though he may do that also, and sometimes must do it, he knows the plant in what is after all the best way possible, as one of the interesting and beautiful objects of nature which he regards with an admiration and reverence which cannot be associated in the same degree with the work of the laboratory or the contents of a herbarium.

He is handling the living plant, pure and fresh from its natural surroundings, and acquires a love of plants scientifically and æsthetically such as is not otherwise possible. The majority of us do not profess to go much further than this, but, in going thus far, we have gone a long way. Botany has become to us a vital study from which we derive not only knowledge, but also an exquisite and abiding pleasure.

This is true of fungi as of all other plants, the grandest and the most minute, and I would appeal to my fellow members not to exclude mycology from their botanical interest as we have done too much in the past. They will find the study of it to be not only satisfying but engrossing. After a long period of life I am thankful that I turned my attention to it forty years ago, as otherwise I should have lost the joy of many hours passed every year in its pursuit.

LADY MORDINGTON.

The Times of 2nd January 1922 gives a review of a recently published volume of the *Middlesex Sessions Records, 1744-1747*, in which it is stated :—

“Some of the great folk in Westminster patronized May Fair and helped to thwart the justices’ efforts. In Covent Garden, Lady Mordington, a peeress in her own right, kept a notorious gaming house, where ‘many tradesmen, apprentices, and others have been ruined, and some of them, probably made desperate by necessity and want, have consequently become felons and street robbers.’ Another gaming house was the property of Lady Cassillis, wife of the Earl of Cassillis. Both ladies claimed title, and thereby to be exempt from the jurisdiction of the justices.”

Charles Douglas, fifth Lord Mordington, was out in the Forty-five, was taken prisoner and arraigned at Carlisle, 11th September 1746, under the designation of Charles Douglas, Esq. He was remanded and imprisoned in the castle of Carlisle. The date of his death has not been ascertained, but it must have been shortly afterwards, when his sister Mary, afterwards wife of William Weaver, an officer in the Horse Guards, assumed the title. She is stated to have died without issue, 23rd July 1791.—ED.

BERWICK BURGHAL FAMILIES.

By J. C. HODGSON, M.A.

DICKSON OF BERWICK AND ALNWICK.

ACCORDING to a carefully drawn up pedigree of his family constructed by the late Mr William Dickson, afterwards Clerk of the Peace for Northumberland, dated September 1818, the founder, so far as had been ascertained, was Patrick Dickson I of Ayton Law, who by his wife Margaret Ballantyne had issue :—

Alexander Dickson, who had two sons, and with them migrated to Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Mr William Dickson notes it is not known what became of this branch of the family.

Patrick Dickson II, of whom presently.
Ellen, died unmarried.

Patrick Dickson II, second son of Patrick Dickson I, was secretary to the Earl of Marchmont, and purchased Howlawrig, or Hollerigg, near Greenlaw, in 1717, from John Craw.* Dying in 1729, he was buried in the churchyard of Greenlaw, with a tombstone “done by the Italian architect who built Marchmont House,” on which is cut the following inscription :—

Here lies Patrick Dickson | of Howlawrig Secretary to | the Right
Honorable Patrick | Earl of Marchmont who died | the 16th day of May
1729 aged | 64 years. And Dorothy Campbel | his wife who died the
29th day | of April the said year aged | 36 years |.

He had issue :—

Patrick Dickson III, described as of Otley in Yorkshire,
but subsequently of Berwick, M.D. He married
Anne Figg of Guildford, Surrey, and, dying De-

* *Ex inf.* Mr J. H. Craw, who is the great-great-great-grandson of the vendor.

ember 16, 1802, aged 76, was buried at Berwick. His death is announced in the *Newcastle Courant* of December 18, 1802 :—

[Died on] Thursday last at Berwick-upon-Tweed, at an advanced age, Mr Dixon (*sic*), formerly an eminent surgeon, but had retired from practice many years.

He had issue four daughters, viz. Anne, died young ; Dorcas Dorothea, who resided in Eastern Lane, Berwick, and died May 2, 1830, aged 60 (?), unmarried ; Anne, died unmarried ; and Charlotte, who resided at Berwick, and died Dec. 7, 1857, aged 85, unmarried.

William Dickson I, of whom presently.
Grizel, died young.

William Dickson I, second son of Patrick Dickson I, born *circa* 1728, seems to have resided at Whitecross, a property he had acquired near Coldingham, but had apparently removed to Berwick (or perhaps to Spittal) before the 6th July 1765, when he took a conveyance of property in Spittal from Thomas Shotton.* He married, first, his mother's sister's daughter, Jané, daughter of John Miller, who died in the month of March 1769 in the 39th year of her age, whose “. . . piety, good sense, . . . family economy, conjugal love, maternal affection, and sincere friendship none excelled . . . few equalled.” He married, secondly, Esther, daughter of John Sibbit of Broomhouse, who died 10th December 1800, aged 70. William Dickson I died 13th January 1806, aged 78 years, his death being announced in the *Newcastle Courant* of 25th January 1806 :—

[Died] on Monday sennight at Berwick, William Dickson, esq., aged 78, father of Mr Patrick Dickson, attorney at Law.

15th September 1802. Will of William Dickson. As to my real estate at Coldingham, North Britain, it will, by the operation of the law of Scotland, descend to my eldest son Patrick Dickson. I give the said Patrick my messuage and lands in Spittal occupied by William Norris, Ralph Smith,

* By indentures made 23rd April 1713, Edward Wilson with others took a conveyance of property in Tweedmouth from Ferdinando Huddleston. He was party to a division of the same 30th March 1727. His will is dated 25th December 1746. After providing for his wife and giving legacies, etc., to his kinsfolk, Edward, Isabel, and Barbara Willoby, James Laws, etc., he gave the residue of his real and personal estate to his nephew, the said Thomas Shotton. The will was proved at Durham, 30th March 1747.

etc. To his son William Dickson a gold watch. I give to my sons John Miller Dickson and William Dickson all my other lands in the chapelry of Tweedmouth except the house and lands given to Patrick Dickson. Executors, Adam Sibbit of Ancroft Greens and William Smith of Hay Farm. Proved at Durham 25th January 1806.

William Dickson I had issue by his first marriage :—

Patrick Dickson IV, of whom presently.

William Dickson, died in infancy.

John Miller Dickson, born in the month of February 1769; of Quay Walls, sailmaker, mayor of Berwick 1836; died 16th July 1848. He married, first, Christian, daughter of . . . Hogarth, who died at Wooler on Monday, June 8, 1812, aged 42, without surviving issue. He married, secondly, Elizabeth Dickson, by whom he had issue :—

William Dickson, born Aug. 16, 1827, baptised Hide Hill Chapel; died January 12, 1840.

John Miller Dickson, born May 22, 1838; died September 27, 1854.

Jane, born September 18, 1824, baptised Hide Hill Chapel; wife of . . . Gordon.

Esther Sibbit, born May 3, 1829, baptised Hide Hill Chapel; married, April 28, 1853, Henry Disney Elliot, a captain 33rd Reg. Foot.

Elizabeth, born June 3, 1832, baptised Hide Hill Chapel; wife of Walter Frank Corbett, captain South Staffordshire Regiment.

Christian Hogarth, born April 3, 1836, baptised Hide Hill Chapel; died unmarried.

Mary, died in infancy.

By his second wife, Esther Sibbit, William Dickson I had issue :—

William Dickson II, born January 1, 1775; resided at Quay Walls; in partnership with his half-brother, John Miller Dickson; died December 6, 1841, aged 67 years.

Jane, died May 1, 1787, aged 15 years.

Patrick Dickson IV, eldest son of William Dickson I, is stated to have been born at Whitecross in Coldingham on the 1st September 1763. He was articled to Mr Edward Willoby, a solicitor of standing in Berwick, and a free burgess. On the expiration of his articles he was admitted as a solicitor, and also, on 14th November 1788, to the freedom of the borough. He married, 30th January 1798, at Holy Island, Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Alder, successively of Morris Hall and of Chester-hill in Bamburghshire. He succeeded to Whitecross, and resided in Ravensdowne, and died 1st September (?) 1813, aged 50. His widow survived until 4th December 1858. They had issue :—

William Dickson III, of whom presently.

Thomas Alder Dickson, baptised April 14, 1808 ; died November 28, 1829.

Mary, baptised January 6, 1801 ; wife of Robert Edmeston ; died September 29, 1869. *s.p.*

Jane, baptised February 22, 1803 ; wife of Charles Vaughan Forster of Berwick, who emigrated to Canada.

Sarah, baptised November 5, 1804 ; wife of Christopher Askew, captain, R.N.

Esther, baptised July 17, 1806 ; wife of William Proctor, perpetual curate of Doddington and lecturer of Berwick.

Constantia Grey, baptised February 4, 1810 ; first wife of Henry Manisty (afterwards Sir H. E. Manisty, one of H.M. Judges).

Dorothy, baptised September 26, 1811 ; wife of Andrew Hogarth.

Grace Eleanor, born 1813 ; died May 10, 1893, in the house in Ravensdowne in which she was born and had spent her life ; unmarried.

William Dickson III, eldest son of Patrick Dickson IV, born 6th April 1799, was articled 8th February 1816 to his uncle, Mr Robert Thorp of Alnwick, solicitor, and Clerk of the Peace for Northumberland, by whom he was taken into partnership 11th November 1822. He inherited Whitecross from his father, and was admitted to the freedom of Berwick 7th April

1820, by patrimony. He married, 7th June 1825, his cousin Sarah, daughter of Mr Robert Thorp, whom he succeeded in 1844 as Clerk of the Peace. He was elected a member of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle 1st April 1835, a member of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club 20th September 1843, being President in 1857. He was also a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and filled a great number of public offices. A portrait, with a list of his literary productions, may be found in *Archæologia Æliana*, 3rd ser. vol. x, pp. 190-193, and a memoir in the *History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, vol. vii, pp. 373-378. Mr Dickson died at No. 6 Bailiffgate, Alnwick, which he had occupied for fifty years, on the 14th May 1875. He had issue:—

William Dickson IV, of whom presently.

Patrick Thorp Dickson, born 6 Bailiffgate, Alnwick, November 24, 1836; obtained a commission in the 82nd Regiment and saw service in the Crimea, being present at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman. On retiring from the army he was articled as a solicitor, and on the expiration of his articles became partner with his father and eldest brother. He was elected a member of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club October 28, 1857, his name remaining on the roll of members for the long period of sixty-two years until his death, March 10, 1920, at Aberfoyle, Perthshire. He married, first, Jane Carlyle, who claimed to be akin to Thomas Carlyle, the philosopher and historian; and, secondly, Catherine Klentz, a lady of Dutch descent, but had surviving issue by neither marriage.

Sarah, born July 30, 1827; died 9th January 1882, unmarried.

Grace, wife of John Atkinson Wilson of Alnwick, solicitor.

Mary Anne, wife of the Rev. George West of Horham Hall, Essex.

Other children died in infancy.

William Dickson IV, eldest son of William Dickson III, was born 22nd May 1826, and after serving his articles became a

partner with his father as a solicitor in Alnwick. He was admitted to the freedom of the borough of Berwick 6th August 1847, by patrimony. On the death of his father he succeeded to Whitecross. In the latter part of his life he resided at Pinner, Middlesex, where he died 11th February 1887. He married, first, his kinswoman Dorothy, daughter of Mr Justice Manisty, and had issue two daughters :—

Constantia, wife of the Rev. Arthur Richard Whitham, now Principal of Culham Training College, near Oxford.

Dorothy Manisty, wife of the Rev. Frank Long, now vicar of Chatton.

He married, secondly, Frances, daughter of Francis George West of Horham Hall, Essex, by whom he had further issue :—

William Dickson V of Whitecross, born July 26, 1866, who was admitted to the freedom of Berwick September 29, 1887, by patrimony.

Campbell Cameron Forster Dickson, Assistant Registrar of the Royal Courts of Justice, born July 18, 1869, who was admitted to the freedom of Berwick August 2, 1893, by patrimony.

Goldsborough Dickson, born January 21, 1872.

Frances Creuze, wife of John Sydney Hogg; married September 19, 1895, at Carlisle.

FORSTER OF BERWICK AND OF SANSON SEAL.

CONFUSION has often arisen in the genealogical history of the family of Forster of Berwick and Sanson Seal and that of Forster of Berwick and Warenton.* Both are descended from ancestors named Ralph Forster; moreover, the two Ralphs were contemporaries.

Ralph Forster I, ancestor of the family whose history is attempted to be traced, was apparently not a burgess, and his ancestry is unknown. He married, 24th June 1651, at Berwick,

* Cf. *Hist. Berwick. Nat. Club*, vol. xxiii, p. 208.

Katherine Macdougell, by whom he had (perhaps with other) issue :—

John Forster I, of whom presently.

Jane, baptised October 26, 1652.

Eliza, baptised June 11, 1657.

Anna, baptised July 12, 1664.

John Forster I, only son of Ralph Forster I, was baptised 28th December 1654 as son of Ralph Forster. He would seem to have become a freeman of the borough, no doubt by apprenticeship to a burgess; but, again, there was a contemporary of the same names.

John Forster I seems to have had, with other issue,* two sons :—

James Forster, baptised December 11, 1688; admitted a burgess in 1711; from whom Forster of Jardinefield.

Ralph Forster II, of whom presently.

The baptism of Ralph Forster II cannot be found in the Berwick Register of Baptisms, which is much abraded between the years 1681 and 1690, but he was admitted to the freedom of the borough in 1716. He is stated to have married a daughter of Anthony Gregson, † tenant of Sunnilaws, in Carham, by whom he had issue :—

Ralph Forster III, of whom presently.

John Forster, baptised November 30, 1726.

Anthony Forster, baptised November 27, 1729; apprenticed May 5, 1746, to his brother Ralph.

Jane, baptised June 17, 1725.

Ralph Forster III was baptised 25th September 1722, and was admitted a burgess 10th August 1744. He would seem to have been originally a master and mariner. Subsequently he traded as a timber merchant, and obtained the coveted appointment of postmaster. In September 1773 he fought a duel outside the Cowgate of Berwick with his fellow-townsmen Matthew

* The name of the wife of John Forster I has not been recorded, but under the date 1686/7, January 28, there is in the Register of Marriages that of John Forster and Elizabeth Stephenson.

† 1721, Oct. 16, Bond of Marriage, Ralph Forster of Berwick-on-Tweed, yeoman, and Mary Gregson, spinster. Bond, Robert Wilkinson Durham, yeoman.

Forster, Collector of H.M. Customs, afterwards Commissary-General, but escaped unwounded. He married, 22nd February 1770, Mary, daughter of James Grieve of Berwick and of Ordhouse, who died 1st February 1824, aged 79. Ralph Forster died 5th May 1804, aged 82, having had issue :—

Ralph Forster IV of Sanson Seal, baptised September 9, 1773; admitted a burgess 1794; farmed at Deanham, and purchased Sanson Seal. Died *s.p.* November 12, 1853, aged 80.

James Forster, of whom presently.

William Forster, baptised May 12, 1776; major 60th Reg.; died at Deanham June 25, 1803, aged 27; “he fell a most distressing victim to the melancholy effects of length of service in the West Indies.”

Anthony Forster, baptised November 2, 1777, of Berwick, shipowner; died November 26, 1840, aged 63.

Robert Forster, baptised January 31, 1779; admitted a burgess 1800; married Sarah . . .; died *circa* 1807 at sea.

John, baptised August 5, 1781; died April 3, 1796.

George Forster, baptised November 7, 1782; admitted a burgess October 28, 1803 by patrimony; of Berwick, timber merchant; died February 12, 1849, aged 66.

Octavius Forster, baptised June 10, 1787; buried March 12, 1793.

Frances, baptised April 11, 1771; married, November 27, 1798, Alexander Kellock of Berwick, M.D., native of Morton, Dumfriesshire, and had issue.

Mary, baptised December 18, 1783; buried December 21, 1783.

James Forster, second son, but in his issue heir of Ralph Forster III, was baptised 8th May 1775, and was admitted to the freedom of the borough 29th April 1796. He was a corn and timber merchant in Berwick and Tweedmouth, and succeeded his father as postmaster of Berwick. He married, first, 19th December 1807, at Tweedmouth, his cousin Hannah, daughter of William Grieve of Ord House, who died without issue 2nd February 1826, aged 48. He married, secondly, 26th August

1833, Sarah Mary, daughter of Edward Wood, major R.A., of Berwick. He died 5th May 1845, aged 70, having had issue by his marriage :—

Ralph Forster V, born *circa* 1835; to whom his uncle Ralph Forster IV gave Sanson Seal; of Caius College, Cambridge, B.A. 1858, M.A. 1861; admitted to Lincoln's Inn, January 19, 1860; died [in Rome] February 17, 1879.*

James Edward Forster of Sanson Seal, born May 4, 1840; admitted to the freedom of the borough April 16, 1861; colonel, 3rd Buffs; medal with clasp; died at Exmouth, August 30, 1916.

William Forster, admitted to the freedom of the borough December 27, 1866; educated at Berwick and Durham schools and at Sandhurst; major, 60th Rifles; served in Afghan War and at Tel-el-Kebir; medal and clasp; died in London, December 1894, aged 50.

Mary, wife of M. W. E. Riddell.

Jane.

RODDAM OF BERWICK.

It has been claimed that the burghal family of Roddam of Berwick was an offshoot of the very ancient house of Roddam of Roddam, but of this, though not improbable, there is no proof. The family was settled in Berwick in or before the reign of Charles I, the first of the name occurring in the parish registers being :—

Christopher Roddam, who married, 27th March 1627, Hester Rotheram, and was buried 25th January 1664/5. He had issue :—

Robert Roddam I, of whom presently.

Christopher Roddam, baptised December 9, 1632; a soldier, who had three children, baptised respectively in 1665, 1666, and 1667.

Thomas Roddam, baptised May 19, 1635; buried May 23, 1635.

* Mr Ralph Forster was also owner of Baits' Strand, Springhill, and Whitsome Hill. *Ex inf.* Mr J. H. Craw.

John Roddam, baptised July 9, 1636.

Thomas Roddam, baptised January 7, 1638/9; buried July 27, 1643.

Joseph Roddam, baptised January 22, 1643/4; married, September 18, 1666, Margaret Archbald, by whom he had issue. He is described in the parish register as a soldier.

Sidrach Roddam, baptised May 12, 1646; apprenticed in 1662 to [his eldest brother] Robert Roddam, burgess; buried September 23, 1665, as Shadrach son of Christopher Rodham.

Mary, baptised November 25, 1627.

Anne, baptised April 14, 1629.

Hester, baptised September 28, 1641.

Damaris, baptised January 30, 1648/9.

Robert Roddam I, eldest son of Christopher Roddam, was baptised 25th May 1630. He married, first, 26th June 1651, Margaret Bowrie (who seems to have been buried 4th June 1652). The Christian name of his second wife was Philadelphia, who survived him. He was buried 30th August 1678 as Robert Rodham, burgess. The inventory of his goods was exhibited in the Probate Registry at Durham 8th December 1679. He had issue :—

Robert Roddam II, of whom presently.

Samuel Roddam, baptised April 28, 1660; apprenticed May 24, 1676, to his father.

Joseph Roddam, buried January 12, 1664/5.

Sarah, baptised June 4, 1652; buried June 6, 1654.

Hannah, baptised June 17, 1656.

Mary, baptised May 20, 1658 [wife of Adam Thompson, married May 13, 1677].

Philadelphia, baptised January 1, 1666/7.

Elizabeth, baptised March 30, 1669; buried May 9, 1669.

Robert Roddam II, postmaster of Berwick, eldest son of Robert Roddam I, baptised 5th September 1653; married, 12th February 1679/80, Constance Willowby, widow [of Thomas Willowby and daughter of James Scott of Berwick]. She was buried 29th July 1695, and her husband was laid beside her on

the 14th March 1704/5, being described in the register of burials as "alderman and postmaster."

5th March 1704. Will of Robert Roddam, senior, of Berwick, burgess. I give my dwelling-house, lately purchased of Mr Edward Orde, to my eldest son Robert Roddam and his heirs. I give my burgage, purchased of Thomas Orde, Esq., to my second son James Roddam and his heirs. My youngest son Benjamin Roddam. My eldest daughter Dorothy Scott and her husband John Scott. My youngest daughter Constance Roddam. The Post Office. . . . Proved at Durham, 1705.

He had issue :—

Robert Roddam III, baptised December 3, 1680, to whom his father gave a burgage ; buried August 28, 1708.

James Roddam, of whom presently.

Samuel Roddam, baptised August 6, 1689 ; buried October 20, 1690.

Benjamin Roddam, baptised June 14, 1695 ; apprenticed July 20, 1711, to [his brother] James Roddam ; named in his father's will ; buried February 12, 1722/3 as " Benjamin Rodham, bailiff."

Dorothy, baptised November 22, 1682 ; wife of John Scott of Berwick, attorney ; married September 16, 1703.

Philadelphia, baptised July 21, 1686 ; buried February 9, 1687/8.

Elizabeth, buried June 28, 1688.

Constance, baptised [October] 1690.

Hannah, buried January 30, 1695/6.

Mary, buried March 24, 1697/8.

James Roddam, postmaster of Berwick, was baptised 29th October 1684 as "son of Robert Rodham Post Mr. and Constance his wife, born on ye 9th of Octr : 1684." He was apprenticed 25th October 1700, and under his father's will took a burgage. He married, 5th October 1710, Mary Nealson, daughter of an old Berwick family. On the 9th February 1729 he took a conveyance for Edward Nealson. He was buried 11th December 1731 as "Mr James Rodham, postmaster."

He had issue :—

Robert Roddam IV, of whom presently.

Mary, baptised August 10, 1716 [wife of Rev. William Home, minister of Polworth].

Robert Roddam IV, baptised 13th August 1711 as "son of Mr James Rodham, burgess, postmaster," may be identified with much probability with the person of those names who farmed at Ewart, in the chapelry of Doddington. He married Sarah, daughter of George Reed of Hethpool, only child of his first marriage with Sarah, daughter of Alexander Collingwood of Little Ryle, in the parish of Whittingham. Under Mr and Mrs Reed's marriage-settlement, Hethpool was limited to the issue of the marriage. Consequently, on the death of George Reed on the 10th December 1743, Mrs Roddam succeeded to the property, to the defeasance of her half-brother, the issue of her father's second marriage. Robert Roddam of Ewart died on Christmas-day 1744, and three days later was buried at Kirknewton. His widow died on the same festival in 1745 of the smallpox.

1744, Dec. Administration of the goods of Robert Rodham granted to Sarah Rodham of Ewart.

1748, April 8. Administration of the goods of Robert Rodham of Ewart, in the chapelry of Doddington, not administered by Sarah Rodham, the widow, committed to Collingwood Wilkie of Berwick, a creditor, and Arthur Edmeston of the same place.

They had issue :—

Sarah Roddam of Hethpool, daughter and co-heir, was five years of age at the death of her parents. She was brought up by her mother's cousin-german, Mr Collingwood of Unthank. She "attended the best schools in Newcastle, and was one year in the first boarding-school in Edinburgh; and accordingly turned out an elegant and well-bred woman." She was remarkable "for beauty and elegance accompanied with good sense and a grave and reserved demeanour." . . . She "was admired, courted, and respected wherever she went." She was married 31st March 1761, at the Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, to John Erasmus Blackett, afterwards an alderman of Newcastle, brother of Sir Edward Blackett of East Matfen. Dying in July 1775, she left two daughters and co-heirs, Sarah, wife of Admiral Lord Collingwood, and Patience, wife of Benjamin Stead of Ryal, in the parish of Stamfordham, who is stated to have been a native of Carolina.

Mary Roddam was two years of age at the death of her parents, and was brought up by her father's sister, Mrs Home, at Polworth Manse. She was married, October 14, 1760, to the Rev. Alexander Carlyle, D.D., who for fifty-seven years was minister of the parish of Inveresk, from whose *Memoirs* these details respecting herself and her sister and their parents are taken. She had "an expressive and lively countenance, with a fine bloom, and hair of a dark flaxed colour. She had excellent parts, though uncultivated and uncommon, and a striking cheerfulness and vivacity of manner . . . she had an ease and propriety of manners which made her to be well received, and indeed much distinguished in every company." On January 31, 1804, "she composed her features into the most placid appearance . . . and then, gently going out, like a taper in the socket, at 7 breathed her last." She died without surviving issue.

PROCLAMATION MADE AT THE OPENING OF ST JAMES' FAIR, KELSO.

Communicated by T. COLLEDGE HALLIBURTON.

Oyez, Oyez, Oyez.

WHEREAS the Fair of St James is to be held this 5th day of August 1921 and is to continue for the space of eight days from and after this proclamation, therefore in name and authority of our Sovereign Lord George V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King, Defender of the Faith, and in name and authority of the Lord Provost and Bailies of the Royal Burgh of Jedburgh, and in name and authority of the high and potent prince, the Duke of Roxburghe, and his Bailie of Kelso, I make due and lawful proclamation that no person or persons shall presume to trouble or molest the present Fair, or offer any injury one to another, or break the King's peace, prohibiting all old feuds and new feuds, or the doing of anything to disquiet the said Fair, under the highest pains of law. As also that no person or persons make any private bargains prejudicial to the customs and proprietors of said Fair. Certifying those who contravene any part of said customs that they will be prosecuted and fined according to law.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

NOTES ON THE NATURAL HISTORY OF MORPETH.

By the late WILLIAM WOODMAN.*

Glow Worms are entirely extinct here. My father told me he had seen them on the Castle banks, *i.e.* just south of the gaol. I do not know their habits, but I suppose this must be from the drainage of the land, as I am told they are occasionally seen in Chevington Wood, the only nature-planted wood of any extent in the county.

Grasshopper very rare. Why? I remember on the hot days of summer their cries were in every hedgeside, and they might readily be taken. Now, although living in the country, I scarcely ever see or hear them.

The *Green Woodpecker* was occasionally seen in the Abbey and Boro Wood. Now extinct.

Jays much decreased. Also *Hawks* of all kinds. *Butcher-bird* on Race-Course.

Cushets marvellously increased. Where do they come from? Their nests are not numerous. Mr Selby says they do not migrate. The turnips affording them food in winter is the cause of increase.

Swifts much fewer than formerly. Not more than two or three pairs to be seen about the town. In a warm summer evening I have seen several little parties assembled, flying,

* The writer of the notices was Mr William Woodman of Morpeth, solicitor, born in that town 19th March 1806, and died there 19th September 1895. He contributed in 1892 to volume xiv of this series a delightful paper on "Reminiscences and Desultory Notes of Morpeth Social Customs now Obsolete." There is a memoir with a portrait in *Archæologia Æliana*, 2 ser., vol. xviii, p. 53.

His father, Benjamin Woodman, who is quoted in the notes, was a great number of times bailiff of Morpeth, and died 9th November 1825, aged fifty-nine.

The second part of the notes was evidently written by Mr Woodman in 1886 or 1887.—Ed.

screaming, high in the air, where their easy, rapid and graceful flight and joyous cries conveyed the idea of happiness and enjoyment far beyond shrimps at the return of the tide. The eaves of almost every house was thatched or of grey slate, in which they could find places for their nests. These being gone causes the birds to seek other homes.

Curlews gone.

Dippers and *Kingfishers* very rare. Formerly frequent.

Badgers almost extinct. Vegetable feeders, they are perfectly harmless, and their destruction is mere wanton cruelty. *Otters* too are less frequent. I doubt if their destruction is desirable. Old Jim Phaup could at any time get a badger or an otter. The latter used to frequent a rock on the north side of the river above the East Mill.

In 1820 I took a nest of the *Hen Harrier* on the Gubeon.

The *Fauna* of the district has altered much. For eighty years I have walked in the same woods and wandered by the same streams. My father, like myself, was not a naturalist, but an intelligent, observing man. The *Magpies* were numerous. In a great thorn hedge their nests were always to be found. They are gone, and I have not seen one for forty years. The *Hawks* have also disappeared. The *Hen Harrier* and others were common. Then for years the pretty little *Merlin* came hovering over the fields, but I have not seen one for ten years. The little *Dipper* was frequent in our streams, but now a single one may appear in Spring but does not remain. If a *Kingfisher* appear it is hunted down. . . . The *Sandmartin* is frequent, but the *House Swallows* are much reduced: since the sewage was cast into the river they have abandoned the parts where they were in hundreds. The *Owls* are not so numerous as formerly: every evening we heard them hooting in the adjoining woods, but the last two years I have not heard one. . . . We still have the *Tits*, but reduced. The *Goldfinch* I have not seen for years. The *Yellow Hammer*, one of the commonest of our birds, are not so frequent. They are ground builders, and the great increase of rats must have destroyed their eggs.

The *Starling* only has increased. They were in my early years a very rare bird, but are now the most numerous, and in the autumn gather in thousands on our sea banks.

Our sea birds have suffered from the increased use of guns. One little pool [at Cresswell] was frequented by the graceful *Sea Swallows*; but five or six years ago not one was there. But no wonder, when the eggs on the Farn Islands were advertised for sale.

WILL OF NICHOLAS FORSTER OF BERWICK.

26 June 1637. Will of Nicholl Forster of Berwick, gent.* To be buried christianly in the quire of Bamburgh. I give my lands, leases, etc., to my only son Nicholl Forster and his heirs male. Remainder to my two daughters Catherine wife of Thomas Armorer of Belford, gent., and Jane wife of Henry Ogle of Eglingham, gent., to be divided between them. Richard son of my nephew John Forster of Newham and his (Richard's) wife Grace. I promised £50 to Stephen Cramlington of North Charlton, gent., when he married his wife Isobel: I now make it £70. My wife Anne. My kinsman George Fenwick of Brinkburn. My son Nicholl sole executor. Witnesses Ralph Forster of Warneford, gent., Thomas Harbottle of Preston, etc.

Codicil. To my nephew John Forster's daughter Eleanor.

The Inventory exhibited for probate of the will mentions the testator's lease of "Whytehouse."—Raine, *Test. Dunelm.*

* According to the Berwick Register of Burials, Nicholas Forster was buried at Bamburgh, June 28, 1637. If this date is that of the interment rather than that of the death of the testator, the will must have been executed on the point of death. He was a member of the family of Forster of Newham. Cf. new *History of Northumberland*, vol. i, p. 276.—EDITOR.

A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY ALNWICK ATTORNEY.

By J. C. HODGSON, M.A.

IN the parish church of Alnwick there is a mural tablet * to the memory of Matthew Hunter, who occupied an important position in the town in the time of the Commonwealth and Restoration. He was an attorney at law who filled the several offices of bailiff of the borough and steward of the manor and of the barony of Alnwick. Withal he found time to become a proficient linguist.

HIC . IACET . MATTHIAS HVNTER . LEGVM . ATTORNATUS VIR .
DIGNISSIM . DOCTISSIM D . REGI . FIDELISSIM . MATRI ECCLESIAE .
ANGLICANÆ . OBDIENISSIM . QVONDAM . SENESCALLVS SINGU-
LORV . MANERIORVM . AD . PRÆNOBILEM . ALGERNOOVN . PERCY .
PERTINENTV . QVONDAM BALIVVS . DE . ALNEWICK SPATIO 15 .
ANNORV . OBITQ . IN CASTRO IBID . VIIMO . DE . IVNII ANNOQ
DOM 1665. HE BREATHD ITALIAN . LATIN FRENCH AND SPANISH .
ALL . WITH . ONE . BREATH . AS . IF THEY . MEAND . TO . BANISH .
THEMSELVES FROM . HOME . TO LIVE . AND DWELL . WITH HIM AS
IF . THAT . HE THEIR COVNTRIE . MAN . HAD . BEEN . URNA .
TENET . CINERES . MENTEM DEUS . ÆTHERA . FAMAM . HVNTER .
AMIS LUCTUS . UBIQ . BONOS .

1665, June 10, Mr Matthias Hunter, Bayliffe, buried.—*Alnwick Register*.

22 May 1665. Will of Mathias Hunter of Alnwick gent. I give to my niece Mrs Jane Coleman, widow, Hunter's Croft in Alnwick. Remainder to my nephew Michael Hunter. My cousin Mr John Carr of Lesbury. My cousin Alexander Simpson of Newcastle. My nephew Mathew Alnwick of Alnwick. William and Jane children of the said Jane Coleman, widow. My nephew Thomas Collingwood. My wife Jane Hunter. My brother-in-law Mr Henry Collingwood; my niece Mrs Jane Collingwood his daughter. My sister Anne Chesman. Thomas Carr of Ford, Esq. deceased, my wife's nephew. My cousin Mr John Scott.

Seal armorial; On a chevron between three bugles stringed three mullets of six points. Crest a horse passant. Proved at Durham, 1665.—*Raine, Test. Dunelm.*

* Cf. Tate, *Alnwick*, vol. ii, p. 253.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS IN BERWICKSHIRE FOR 1921.

Compiled by the Rev. A. E. SWINTON, M.A., F.R.Met.Soc., Swinton House.

Month.	Temperature.		Days with Tem- perature at or below 32°.	Bright Sunshine.			
	Maximum.	Minimum.		Hours.	Days with Sun.	Hours.	Days with Sun.
January February March April May June July August September October November December	53	51	53	7	14	32.7	15
	53	50	53	10	13	74.9	16
	55	53	55	17	10	94.7	23
	64	65	64	13	10	170.3	28
	72	74	72	4	1	194.0	30
	78	80	78	172.3	27
	83	85	83	147.5	27
	76	70	76	111.6	24
	73	68	73	121.2	27
	67	65	67	3	..	99.6	23
	54	51	54	19	16	48.6	15
	53	52	53	7	7	42.1	16
	Year	83	85	..	65	291	1309.5
			92	65	1358.0	304	
			79	79	1411.3	291	
			1358.0	304	
			92	92	1411.3	291	
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			21	21	1358.0	304	
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			21	21	1411.3	291	

* No record available.

ACCOUNT OF RAINFALL IN BERWICKSHIRE DURING 1921.

By JAMES HEWAT CRAW, F.S.A. SCOT., of West Foulden.

Locality.	Height level	above sea-	200'	250'	420'	Chirnside School.	Edrom School.	Manderston.	Duns Castle.	Swinton House.	Coldstream School.	Hirsel.	Lochton.	Rowchester.	Marchmont.	Cowdenknowes.	Burncastle.	Blythe Rig, (Burncastle).
January	.	.	3.85	3.42	4.18	2.90	2.90	4.60	4.51	4.41	4.52	3.95	3.56	4.20	5.97	4.20	4.79	4.92
February	.	.	1.13	1.29	1.62	1.18	1.18	1.20	1.40	1.49	1.30	1.31	1.22	1.43	2.35	2.62	4.41	1.87
March	.	.	1.19	1.16	1.58	1.28	1.28	1.99	2.10	1.72	1.21	1.88	1.37	1.67	2.35	2.62	2.68	2.85
April	.	.	.65	.54	.65	.44	.44	.65	.75	.58	.56	.58	.55	.53	.68	.45	.55	.73
May	.	.	1.69	1.92	2.03	1.75	1.75	2.28	2.24	2.64	1.96	1.71	1.58	1.61	2.02	1.40	1.40	1.75
June	.	.	.84	.44	.24	.53	.53	.63	.71	.69	.50	.60	.61	.71	.72	.53	1.57	.80
July	.	.	2.08	2.25	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.44	2.45	2.67	2.38	2.34	2.55	2.44	2.97	2.90	2.25	2.49
August	.	.	3.63	3.60	3.62	4.68	4.68	4.03	3.68	4.16	4.65	2.85	4.86	4.10	4.47	5.21	3.95	4.45
September	.	.	1.40	.97	2.28	2.28	2.28	1.94	1.42	1.15	1.09	1.56	1.74	1.27	1.39	1.62	1.21	2.30
October	.	.	2.79	2.58	2.92	2.79	2.79	2.70	3.01	2.74	2.64	2.16	2.66	2.45	3.30	2.60	3.30	2.78
November	.	.	1.81	1.98	2.29	1.90	1.90	2.37	1.96	1.67	1.54	1.59	1.45	1.45	2.19	1.71	1.99	2.42
December	.	.	1.48	1.19	2.11	.86	.86	1.81	1.65	2.03	1.59	1.67	1.59	2.00	2.82	2.64	1.62	2.52
Total	.	.	22.54	21.34	25.94	18.31	18.31	26.64	24.88	24.95	22.94	22.20	23.74	22.86	29.48	26.37	24.72	28.88

Note.—The severity of the great drought, which lasted from 5th February till 25th July, was somewhat tempered throughout most of the county by rainfall in the end of May. The August rains did much damage to corn crops.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING 6th OCTOBER 1921.

RECEIPTS.

<i>Subscriptions—</i>	
259 Members paid . . .	£129 15 6
All Arrears to date . . .	6 0 0
30 Entrance Fees at 10s. . .	15 0 0
	<hr/>
	£150 15 6
<i>Transactions sold by Treasurer</i>	
<i>Interest on Bank Deposit</i> . . .	4 9 0
	6 0 3

Total Income for year . . .	£161 4 9
Balance in hand at 1st October 1920. . .	132 10 6

<i>Note I.—</i>	
Income for year . . .	£161 4 9
Expenditure for year . . .	142 8 10
	<hr/>
Balance in favour on year's working . . .	£18 15 11

5th October 1921. I have examined the above Balance Sheet with the books and receipted accounts, and find it correct. The Bank Pass-Book and Deposit Receipt have been exhibited to me.

PAYMENTS.

<i>Printing—</i>	
Neill & Co., Edinburgh . . .	£116 14 9
Grieve, Berwick. . .	6 0 9
	<hr/>
	£122 15 6
<i>Rents—</i>	
Museum, Berwick . . .	£3 10 0
Corn Exchange, Berwick . . .	0 10 0
	<hr/>
<i>Postages and Officials' Expenses—</i>	
Secretary . . .	£3 0 0
Editing Secretary . . .	2 0 0
Treasurer . . .	2 16 2
	<hr/>
	7 16 2
Clerical assistance . . .	£5 0 0
Caverhill & Co., Limited . . .	2 1 9
Cleaning Museum . . .	0 7 6
Cheque-Book and Bank Com- missions . . .	0 7 11
	<hr/>
	7 17 2
Total Expenditure for year . . .	£142 8 10
Balance on Deposit . . .	£130 0 0
„ in hand (current account)	21 6 5
	<hr/>
	151 6 5
	<hr/>
	£293 15 3

<i>Note II.—</i>	
Balance Credit at date . . .	£151 6 5
Neill's estimated 1921 account	113 19 0
	<hr/>
Nett estimated balance in Club's favour at date . . .	£37 7 5

J. FLEMING.

A LIST OF THE CONTRIBUTORS TO THE ILLUSTRATION FUND, 1921.

VISCOUNT GREY of Fallodon, K.G., Plates to illustrate his Presidential Address. Colonel Leather, Plates to illustrate the report of the Meeting at Middleton. Mr Howard Pease, Plate to illustrate his paper on Northumbrian Moorland Crosses. The Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, Ayton; Mrs Aitchison, Lochton; Mr G. G. Butler, Ewart Park; Mr James Curle, Priorwood, Melrose; Mrs Erskine, The Priory, Melrose; Mr John Ferguson, Duns; Colonel Menzies, Kames; Miss Milne-Home, The Cottage, Paxton; Mr Henry Rutherford, Fairnington.

Last year Dr Paul presented the Plate to illustrate his paper on "An Old Roxburgh Charter."



1726



XXIV. 4.



HISTORY OF THE BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB

*Address delivered to the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club
at Berwick, 11th October 1922. By THE REV.
J. J. M. L. AIKEN, B.D., Ayton, Berwickshire.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—By your favour rather than by my own merit, I have occupied a place of distinction during the last twelve months, which has laid me under a debt of obligation, gratefully acknowledged, but beyond my ability to repay. The duties of the office have proved congenial and have been lightened by your ready compliance with printed instructions and the Secretary's uniform diligence and tact; and if nothing more notable than a record attendance has marked the year's field-meetings, nothing much more untoward than a shower of rain has marred their harmony and enjoyment.

To my predecessor in office I am indebted, not only for the graceful manner in which he made me the recipient of your prized token of goodwill, but also for the lead he gave by the choice of his subject of Address, a subject to which he had given much thought and leisure, and treated from a personal standpoint. Encouraged by his direct and simple narration of incidents which had come within his own observation, I have elected to speak of what you have put within

my power to learn regarding the stations of less common plants within the area of the Club's operations.

And I do this the more readily, even at the risk of the narration proving tiresome, because I am sensible of the disadvantage under which members labour through the lack of a general index of the Proceedings, as well as of the loss sustained by the passing away of gifted members, without having fully committed to writing the store of accurate information which in their lifetime they had acquired.

I purpose, therefore, to make an itinerary of the counties of Northumberland, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Haddington, and Berwick, parts of which lie within the district visited by the Club, and to fill in, as we proceed, the names of such species as are of special interest because of their comparative rarity.

Starting from our headquarters, Berwick-upon-Tweed, about whose ancient walls are still persisting London Rocket (*Sisymbrium Irio*, L.) and Wall Rocket (*Diplo-taxis tenuifolia*, DC.), as noted in Dr George Johnston's *Flora of Berwick-on-Tweed* (1829), we would cross the venerable Border bridge and skirt the coast by Scremerston, among whose sandy dunes Bloody Crane's-bill (*Geranium sanguineum*, L.), Burnet-leaved Rose (*Rosa spinosissima*, L.), Salt Marsh Club-rush (*Scirpus maritimus*, L.), and Common Moon-wort (*Botrychium lunaria*, Sw.) will reward investigation in early June. Bearing southward to Beal and forcing a passage at half-tide over the three miles of sand dividing Holy Island from the mainland, we may without difficulty discover, in the neighbourhood of the Snook, Bog Pimpernel (*Anagallis tenella*, L.), Lesser Water-Plantain (*Alisma ranunculoides*, L.), Water-Pimpernel (*Samolus Valerandi*, L.), Tufted Centaury (*Erythrœa littoralis*, Fries.), Small-flowered Gentian (*Gentiana amarella*, L.), Broad-leaved Blysmus (*Blysmus compressus*, Panz.), the Curved, Soft brown, and Loose Sedges (*Carex*

incurva, Lightf., *C. disticha*, Huds., and *C. distans*, L.), and Variegated Horsetail (*Equisetum variegatum*, Sch.), together with a profusion above high-water mark of the Orache pronounced by Babington to be *Atriplex rosea*. Passing inland to Lucker and entering Newham Bog from the east, we shall be charmed, if the season proves favourable and the footing sufficiently firm, with the exquisite display of Round-leaved Winter-green (*Pyrola rotundifolia*, L.), Marsh Helleborine (*Epipactis palustris*, Sw.), and Spurless Coral-root (*Corallorhiza innata*, Br.), and may add to our gatherings Great Spear-wort (*Ranunculus lingua*, L.), Purple Loose-strife (*Lythrum salicaria*, L.), and Gipsy-wort (*Lycopus Europæus*, L.). An interesting tract of country lies eastward by Embleton to Dunstanborough, on which Parsley Water Drop-wort (*Enanthe Lachenalii*, Gmel.), Pepper-Saxifrage (*Silene pratensis*, Berr.), and the Small Scabious (*Scabiosa columbaria*, L.) may with luck be identified.

Leaving the coast on our way to Glendale we may touch at Alnwick to visit in the neighbourhood of Brizlee Tower the fine station of Chickweed Winter-green (*Trientalis Europæa*, L.), and thereafter descend to the vale of Edlingham, a region of Sedges, the least common of which (*Carex Boenninghausiana*, Weihe.) it fell to my lot to add to the *flora* of Northumberland. To the south of the Wooler railway lies Roughley Wood, a natural copse, in which Broad-leaved Helleborine (*Epipactis latifolia*, Sw.) and the infrequent Herb Paris (*Paris quadrifolia*, L.) run riot. As we proceed northward and pass through Wooler, the capital of the surrounding hill-country, we may catch sight of the Great Celandine (*Chelidonium majus*, L.) overhanging the wall which faces the local cattle mart; and four miles beyond, in the natural wood on Yeavering Bell, may with careful search stumble upon the Smooth-stalked beaked Sedge (*Carex lævigata*, Sm.), as well as that species of foreign nomenclature which has been already

named. At Kirknewton one will be led to ascend the stony channel of the College Water with the view of reaching the Bizzle on the north-west side of Cheviot. In the course of the journey the botanist will be rewarded by gathering, among other plants peculiar to the uplands, a variety of Round-leaved Mint (*Mentha rotundifolia* var. *Alopecuroides*, Hull), Teesdalia (*Teesdalia nudicaulis*, Br.), Field Penny-cress (*Thlaspi arvense*, L.), Mossy and Starry Saxifrage (*Saxifraga hypnoides*, L. and *S. stellaris*, L.), a mountain variety of Common Cow-wheat (*Melampyrum pratense*, L. var. *montanum*), Bog Asphodel (*Narthecium ossifragum*, Huds.), Dwarf Dog-wood (*Cornus Suecica*, L.), Mountain Willow-herb (*Epilobium alsinifolium*, Vill.), Cloudberry (*Rubus chamæmorus*, L.), Rigid Sedge (*Carex rigida*, Good.), Beech Fern (*Polypodium Phegopteris*, L.), Oak Fern (*Polypodium Dryopteris*, L.), Parsley Fern (*Allosorus crispus*, Bernh.), Brittle Bladder Fern (*Cystopteris fragilis*, Bernh.), Green Spleen-wort (*Asplenium viride*, Huds.), and Common, Alpine, and Fir Club-mosses (*Lycopodium clavatum*, *L. alpinum*, *L. Selago*, L.).

Without wholly retracing our steps to Kirknewton we may diverge from Hethpool over the Kilham Hills and gain Paston Lough, in which the west country Bladder Sedge (*Carex vesicaria*, L.) has obtained a permanent hold. Thereafter, crossing the boundary line between England and Scotland at Shotton and ascending the Bowmont, we shall reach Yetholm Loch, fringed especially on the northern shore with a dense growth of vegetation, among the plants worthy of mention being Great Spear-wort (*Ranunculus lingua*, L.), Cow-bane (*Cicuta virosa*, L.), Gipsy-wort (*Lycopus Europæus*, L.), Great Reed-mace (*Typha latifolia*, L.), Lake Bulrush (*Scirpus lacustris*, L.), and Smooth naked Horse-tail (*Equisetum limosum*, L.). A short distance to the south lies Primside Bog, a well-nigh impassable morass of no great dimensions, whose abundant store

of Sphagnum Moss supplies a veritable forcing-bed for the Cranberry (*Vaccinium oxycoccus*, L.) and Mud Sedge (*Carex limosa*, L.). Joining the road at Primside and crossing the Kale below Morebattle, we may find, on the authority of one who has cared for its propagation, a colony of that very scarce, but alien, Rock Cress (*Arabis Turrita*, L.), which for a long season has been associated with the upper waters of that stream. At this point one would be greatly advantaged by the arrival of an air-plane in order to be borne to Marchcleugh, a recently reported station of Hoary Cinque-foil (*Potentilla argentea*, L.), and thence to Wooden Hill in the parish of Eckford, where, if the noble Scots Firs which adorned its crest still stand, an extensive ramification of Linnæus' loved Twin-flower (*Linnæa borealis*, Gro.) over a thirty yards' expanse of Whortle-berry (*Vaccinium Myrtillus*, L.) will gratify the most fastidious.

Travelling westward to S. Boswells Newtown to gain the high-road over Clarilaw Moor to Selkirk, we enter a county with which in respect of botanical records the names of two ex-Presidents are intimately associated, namely, the late Rev. Dr James Farquharson, minister at Selkirk, and Mr William B. Boyd of Faldonside; and on its confines, ere passing Whitmuir Hall, may strike the Murder and Long Mosses on the right of the road. Aquatic plants form their chief distinction, among which may be named—Mare's-tail (*Hippuris vulgaris*, L.), Water Milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*, L.), Buck-bean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*, L.), Marsh Speedwell (*Veronica scutellata*, L.), Marsh Orchis (*Orchis latifolia* var. *incarnata*, L.), Various-leaved, Reddish, Broad, and Plantain-leaved Pondweeds (*Potamogeton heterophyllus* Schreb., *P. rufescens*, Schrad., *P. polygonifolius*, Pourr., and *P. plantagineus*, Duer.), and Lesser-panicled and Slender-leaved Sedges (*Carex teretiuscula*, Good., *C. filiformis*, L.). Making use of an old drove road to the north we shall descend on Cauldshiels Loch above

Faldonside, from which through the diligence of its late owner have been reported—Goldilocks (*Ranunculus auricomus*, L.), Wood Stitch-wort (*Stellaria nemorum*, L.), Moschatel (*Adoxa Moschatellina*, L.), Tooth-wort (*Lathræa squamaria*, L.), Flowering Rush (*Butomus umbellatus*, L.), Cotton Grass (*Eriophorum polystachyon* var. *latifolium*, Hoppe.), Adder's Tongue Fern (*Ophioglossum vulgatum*, L.), and two established aliens, *Asperula taurina*, L., and *Petasites albus*, Gaert. Turning eastward through Melrose and Gattonside, we may reach on the high ground above the right bank of the Leader an expanse of marsh, on which a profitable half-day may be spent, especially if we have provided ourselves with waders, as the bog is usually very wet. Among our spoils may be Round-leaved Sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*, L.), Hairy Stone-crop (*Sedum villosum*, L.), Lesser Winter-green (*Pyrola minor*, L.), Creeping Goodyera (*Goodyera repens*, Br.), Heart-leaved Tway-blade (*Listera cordata*, Br.), Fragrant Orchis (*Gymnadenia conopsea*, Br.), and a variety of Sedges, comprising the Mud, Pale, and Tawny species (*Carex limosa*, L., *C. pallescens*, L., *C. fulva*, Good.).

Continuing our quest for water-loving plants we may bend our steps towards the boundary of Berwickshire at Earlston, and bearing eastward by Fans, from which the Twin-flower has also been reported, we may gain the happy hunting-ground of Gordon Moss, whose unique treasure, Marsh Stitch-wort (*Stellaria palustris*, Retz.), is sparingly distributed on both sides of the North British Railway line. In addition Water Star-wort (*Callitriche hamulata*, Kuetz.), Lesser and Ivy-leaved Duck-weed (*Lemna minor*, *L. trisulca*, L.), and Floating Bur-weed (*Sparganium natans*, L.) will reward a diligent search of the peat-holes and sheep-drains which dimple its surface. Heading for the Lammermuir and traversing the classic ground on Langtonlees where, anterior to draining operations, Yellow Marsh Saxifrage (*Saxi-*

fraga Hirculus, L.) delighted a former generation of botanists, we may join the hill road to Longformacus, and, by a detour up Dye Water as far as Byreclough, discern towards the end of June Wood Bitter Vetch (*Vicia Orobus*, DC.) revelling amid the Heather on the west of the shooting lodge and putting into the shade every other local display, if we except the dry bank above the railway station at Stow on the road to Lauder.

At Longformacus we may be tempted to enter East Lothian beyond Cranshaws, and passing through the stock farms of Harehead and Crichness to make our way by the Monynut Burn to Aikengall, a deep gorge running in an easterly direction and issuing in a romantic glade below Cocklaw Hill in the parish of Oldhamstocks. Difficult of access and contracting into passages between the overhanging Conglomerate cliffs negotiable only in dry weather and astride at best, the ravine possesses peculiar charm and presents the opportunity of gathering most of the Ferns which sporadically occur throughout the Club's area. Among these are Common Polypody (*Polypodium vulgare*, L.), Beech Fern (*P. Phegopteris*, L.), Oak Fern (*P. Dryopteris*, L.), Brittle Bladder Fern (*Cystopteris fragilis*, Bernh.), Prickly Shield Fern (*Poly-stichum aculeatum* var. *lobatum*, Sw.), Mountain Fern (*Lastræa Oreopteris*, Presl.), Male Fern (*L. Filix-mas*, Presl.), Lady Fern (*Athyrium filix fœmina*, Bernh.), Maiden-hair Spleen-wort (*Asplenium Trichomanes*, L.), Black Spleen-wort (*A. Adiantum-nigrum*, L.), and Hard Fern (*Blechnum boreale*, Sw.). Festoons of Wood Vetch (*Vicia sylvatica*, L.), and Stone Bramble (*Rubus saxatilis*, L.) ornament the precipitous banks, while the Smooth-stalked beaked Sedge (*Carex lævigata*, Sm.) and Mountain Melic-grass (*Melica nutans*, L.), lend variety to the runnels which intersect them.

Through the village of Oldhamstocks and the fertile lands of Birnieknowes, we may join the Great North Road in the vicinity of Dunglass, and ere descending

into the dean may note the five remaining Stone or Mediterranean Pines (*Pinus pinea*) which find shelter on the embankment of the North British Railway, and are now under the care of that Company. The *flora* of the dean itself corresponds in the main with that of other local ravines, but comprises in addition Bird's-nest Orchis (*Neottia nidus-avis*, Rich.), and an unusually profuse growth of Common Hart's-tongue Fern (*Scolopendrium vulgare*, Sym.), and of that lax variety of the Prickly Shield Fern (*Polystichum angulare*, Presl.) generally associated on the eastern Borders with deans issuing towards the sea. From the mouth of the burn we may follow a path by Ramsheugh Cove and Reed Bay, and add to our gatherings Horned Poppy (*Glaucium luteum*, Scop.), Narrow-leaved Blysmus (*Blysmus rufus*, Link.), Great and Long bracteate Sedges (*Carex vulpina*, L.; *C. extensa*, Good.), and Wild Licorice (*Astragalus glycyphyllus*, L.). By way of Cove Harbour we may gain approach to the Pease Sands, once a station of the seemingly extinct seaside Smooth Gromwell (*Mertensia maritima*, Don.); and if inclined to view the devastation wrought during the war upon the wooded side of Penmanshiel, we may follow the Pease Burn to the point below the tunnel at which its waters have been confined within a sluice as they issue from beneath the railway. In the course of the ramble we may have occasion to note—Marsh Marigold (*Caltha palustris*, L.), Climbing Corydalis (*Corydalis claviculata*, DC.), Wood Vetch (*Vicia sylvatica*, L.), Enchanter's Nightshade (*Circæa lutetiana*, L.), Wood Sanicle (*Sanicula Europæa*, L.), Common Centaury (*Erythræa Centaurium*, Pers.), Sweet Woodruff (*Asperula odorata*, L.), Giant Bell-flower (*Campanula latifolia*, L.), Mountain Speedwell (*Veronica montana*, L.), Common Bugle (*Ajuga reptans*, L.), Ground Ivy (*Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth.), Common Skull-cap (*Scutellaria galericulata*, L.), Yellow Pimpernel (*Lysimachia nemorum*, L.), and

Giant Horse-tail (*Equisetum maximum*, Lam.). A steep ascent to the homestead of Penmanshiel will bring us out upon a moory country associated with the names of Dowlaw, Lumsden, and Coldingham, on whose broad and varied surface may be found Globe Flower (*Trollius Europæus*, L.), Chickweed Winter-green (*Trientalis Europæa*, L.), Bog Asphodel (*Narthecium ossifragum*, Huds.), and Grass of Parnassus (*Parnassia palustris*, L.). Following the "measured mile" for trials of deep-draft vessels from the Tyne, we may gain by Westerside the shore of Coldingham Loch, in whose waters Yellow Water-lily (*Nuphar lutea*, L.) and Slender-leaved Pondweed (*Potamogeton filiformis*, Pers.) have for long been established, and making for S. Abb's Head may hit the stations of a marine form of Lesser Meadow-rue (*Thalictrum minus*, L. var. *maritimum*), Rose-root Stonecrop (*Sedum Rhodiola*, DC.) and Vernal Sand-wort (*Arenaria verna*, L.). Between the headland and the village Hare's-foot Trefoil (*Trifolium arvense*, L.) and Purple Mountain Milk-vetch (*Astragalus hypoglottis*, L.) lend colour to the benty turf. Along the path to Coldingham and Linkum Bays, Wild Carrot (*Daucus carota*, L.) and Common Reed, or Bennets (*Arundo Phragmites*, L.) will be found in company, while on the shore Horned Poppy (*Glaucium luteum*, Scop.)—carefully nurtured by a member long resident in the district—Common Butterwort (*Pinguicula vulgaris*, L.) and Loose and Long bracteate Sedges (*Carex distans*, L.; *C. extensa*, Good.) will recompense investigation.

On the way from Eyemouth to Burnmouth by the cliffs, and on or near that portion of Gunsgreen laid out for golfing, Vernal Squill (*Scilla verna*, Huds.) rears its pale blue flowers in June, and Scottish Lovage (*Ligusticum Scoticum*, L.) and Black Bog-rush (*Schænus nigricans*, L.) vary the more common seaside vegetation. Chief among the botanical features of the steep banks above Burnmouth may be named—Bloody Crane's-bill

(*Geranium sanguineum*, L.), Wood Vetch (*Vicia sylvatica*, L.)—so abundant as to be utilised by the local fishermen in packing their crabs for market—Lesser Burnet (*Poterium Sanguisorba*, L.), together with the more familiar Carline Thistle (*Carlina vulgaris*, L.), Common Wormwood (*Artemisia Absinthium*, L.), Common Marjoram (*Origanum vulgare*, L.), and Cowslip (*Primula veris*, L.). The Border town may now be regained without recourse to the high-road, as a footpath, at various points admitting of access to the shore, affords fairly good footing and delightful views of the rock-bound coast. At Marshall Meadows a poorly engineered path below the cliffs has its beginning, whose course conducts the pedestrian on his way to Berwick to stations of Sea Spleen-wort (*Asplenium maritimum*, L.), and Great Horse-tail (*Equisetum maximum*, Lam.).

A survey such as this is of necessity arbitrary and far from exhaustive of the localities from which records have been received; but it has been adopted in the hope that it may assist and stimulate those of our number who in after years may seek acquaintance with the less common plants of the Border district. As in every branch of study patience and persistence are required in the acquisition of knowledge, so in the discovery of Nature's secrets none dare hope to succeed without diligence and personal effort; and if I may be allowed to submit the judgment of individual experience, I would commend to those, who like myself may not have had the advantage of a University course of botany, the purchase of a pocket handbook and Ordnance Survey map, the examination, where possible, of a local *Flora*, and the perambulation on foot of districts in which "others have laboured," that they may "enter into their labour," and share in common their reward. I would not thereby restrict investigation to beaten tracks, still rich for aught we know in treasures overlooked: but while sensible of the charms of

“pastures new,” I would urge the prudence of gaining familiarity with facts and features already ascertained, before essaying to deviate and break fresh ground.

In closing I would thank the Club sincerely for the honour they paid me in appointing me to the office of President; and in accordance with custom would nominate as my successor Mr James M'Whir, M.B., C.M., Norham, whose diligence in attending field-meetings, archæological leanings, and acknowledged literary gifts, fully qualify him to fill the position. Though a comparatively young member, and owing his immediate promotion in part to his residence on the farther side of the Tweed, I have no hesitation in saying that he will maintain the traditions of the Club, and whet the interest of members in its original object, namely, “to investigate the natural history and antiquities of Berwickshire and its vicinage.”

Report of Meetings, 1922.

1. ALNMOUTH.*

THE first meeting of the year was held at Alnmouth on Thursday, 8th June, and was attended by twenty-one members and friends, including Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, President; the Very Rev. Dr Paul, and Mr James A. Somervail of Hoselaw, ex-Presidents; Mr Craw, Secretary; Mr Hodgson, Editing Secretary; Mr John Bishop, Berwick; Mr and Mrs R. Collie, Stoneshiel; Mr W. J. Dixon, Spittal, and Mr Hilton Philipson; Mr H. B. Herbert, The Cottage, Fallodon; Miss Hope, Morebattle; Dr M'Whir, Norham; Captain Tate of Brotherwick; Rev. A. E. Warr, B.D., Coldstream; and Mr H. M. Wood, Alnmouth.

In continuance of its character for some time previous to the meeting, the weather was warm and cloudless; a slight heat haze vanished in the course of the day, and the strength of the midday sun was tempered by a refreshing breeze from the sea.

From Alnmouth railway station the party proceeded on foot to the Church of St Mary at Lesbury,† where, in the absence of the vicar, Mr Hodgson gave an outline of the history of the parish and church. The earliest record of the church is in the year 1147, at which time the chapels of Alnwick, Long Houghton, and Alnmouth were subordinate to it. The jambs of the chancel arch, the lower part of the south wall of the tower, and most of the north and east walls of the nave are considered to date from the beginning of the twelfth century. Towards the end of that century the arcades were probably broken through these walls. The chancel and chancel arch date from the beginning of the thirteenth century; in the western corners of the chancel may be seen the brackets which supported the rood beam. The three lancet windows in the south side of the chancel are original, but have been renewed externally. To

* See "An Account of Lesbury Parish," by George Tate, F.G.S.—*Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. vii, p. 440, and vol. viii, p. 238; also *B.N.C.*, vol. iv, p. 57, vol. vi, p. 190, vol. ix, p. 31.

† See the new *History of Northumberland*, vol. ii, p. 438.

the same period belongs most of the tower. The east window of the church dates from the middle of the fourteenth century, and has its original hood moulding; the tracery and mullions, however, are of later insertion. The chancel roof is of late fifteenth-century date, and is perhaps the most interesting feature of the church; the construction is curious, and the beams are enriched with carved bosses (Fig. 1) of conventional design—leaves and flowers, grotesque animals, the crescent and shackle-bolt as Percy badges, and the scallop-shell, which is supposed to denote the family of Middleham of Alnmouth. The crescent and shackle-bolt are also shown on the font, which is of somewhat rude workmanship. Considerable alterations were carried out in the church in 1853.

The party next proceeded to the seashore at Seaton House, and followed the coast to Alnmouth; nothing of greater inter-



FIG. 1.—CARVED BOSSES, LESBURY CHURCH, ALNMOUTH.

est than the usual seaside plants of the district, however, was observed. A few eider-duck were noticed on the sea, about two hundred yards from the shore. This portion of the coast has suffered to some extent from the encroachment of the sea, and endeavours have been made at certain points to resist the power of the waves. On nearing Alnmouth, members made a deviation to examine the remains shown as a camp in the maps of the district. This has been described as “an irregular quadrangle, about 90 yards in length from north to south by 70 yards from east to west.”* The construction may probably be more correctly described as a stock-enclosure than as a camp or fort, its position having been clearly chosen for shelter and not for defence; it is completely dominated from higher ground to the north and east—this higher ground would undoubtedly have been chosen had a fort been desired in the vicinity. The enclosure is surrounded by an earthen rampart with a trench outside. To the east the trench is 9 feet in width and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet

* The new *History of Northumberland*, vol. ii, p. 466.

below the top of the rampart ; to the west the rampart measures 8 feet across, and is 2 feet high internally and 5 feet externally ; the public road at this side occupies the position of the trench.

Lunch was served at the Manor House at 2 p.m., sixteen being present. In proposing the usual toast of "The Club," the President referred to the presence of Dr Paul, who had attended the meeting at Alnmouth in 1871, fifty-one years before. Mr Bishop exhibited specimens of Clary (*Salvia verbenaca*) and Celery-leaved Crowfoot (*Ranunculus sceleratus*) from the north bank of the Tweed above Berwick ; a specimen of the latter plant was found later in the day on the right bank of the Aln. Miss Cameron, Duns, sent to the meeting a Scottish twelve-penny piece of James VI. with date 1595, in fine preservation ; it was found in the garden at Trinity, Duns ; also a marriage certificate for use in the parish of Gretna. By a coincidence a completed certificate of irregular marriage, dated at Lamberton Toll, Feb. 24, 1842, was brought by Dr M'Whir.

After Mr Hodgson had given an account of the chapel of St Waleric, the Club crossed the Aln by ferry-boat and visited the knoll on which the chapel formerly stood. The site was probably occupied by a church as early as 684 A.D., when Cuthbert was chosen Bishop of Lindisfarne by the synod which met in the church of Ad Twifyrði, supposed to be at Alnmouth. No trace of the church now remains, but drawings dated 1771, reproduced in the new *History of Northumberland*,* show a building of twelfth-century character in a roofless condition ; it was destroyed by a storm in 1806. A few tombstones may still be seen penetrating the turf of the knoll ; the inscriptions, dating from 1726 to 1797, are recorded in Dickson's *History of Alnmouth*.

The time at its disposal before train time at Alnmouth station was occupied by the Club in botanising on this section of the coast, and on the marshy flats behind the Church Hill. The following is a list of the plants discovered during the day : Lesser Meadow Rue (*Thalictrum minus*) ; Sea Purslane (*Arenaria peploides*) ; Saltwort (*Salsola kali*) ; Sea Milkwort (*Glaux maritima*) ; Celery-leaved Crowfoot (*Ranunculus sceleratus*) ; Glasswort (*Salicornia herbacea*) ; Hemlock Stork's-bill (*Erodium*

* Vol. ii, pp. 492, 493, 494.

cicutarium); Purple Milk-vetch (*Astragalus danicus*); Sea Plantain (*Plantago maritima*); Buckshorn Plantain (*P. coronopus*); Seaside Arrow-grass (*Triglochin maritimum*); Broad-leaved Blysmus (*Blysmus compressus*); Fox Sedge (*Carex vulpina*); Rush Wheat-grass (*Triticum junceum*); Common Reed (*Phragmites communis*).

2. HENHOLE.

The second meeting, which was held at Henhole in Cheviot on Thursday, 13th July, took place during the spell of broken weather which since 13th June had followed the serious drought of two months' duration. In spite of a morning of ill promise, sixty-five members and friends courageously attended the meeting—evidence of the popularity of the excursion. There were present:—Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D. (President); Mr R. C. Bosanquet of Rock; Mr G. G. Butler of Ewart Park; Dr R. Shirra Gibb, Lauder; Mr Henry Rutherford of Fairnington; and Mr J. A. Somervail of Hoselaw (ex-Presidents); Mr Craw (Secretary); Mr Dodds (Treasurer); Mrs Aitchison, Lochton; Mr John Bishop, Berwick; Sheriff Carr, Berwick; Provost Carmichael, Coldstream; Misses Clark, Coldingham; Mrs Cowan, Yetholm; Mrs Dixon-Johnson, Middle Ord; Mrs Erskine, Melrose; Mr Allan A. Falconer, Duns; Mr W. Fortune, Ayton; Mrs Gray, Edrington Castle; Miss Greet, Norham; Colonel Leather, Middleton Hall; Major Logan-Home, Edrom House; Rev. P. S. Lockton, Melrose; Mrs M'Dougal, Blythe; Rev. J. Macknight, Coldstream; Dr M'Whir, Norham; Mrs Pearson, Otterburn; Rev. W. D. O. Rose, M.A., Ayton; Mrs Ross-Hume, Ninewells; Mr T. B. Short, Berwick; Mr J. R. C. Smith, Mowhaugh; and Mr G. Taylor, Chapelhill.

Most of the members came to the meeting in private cars; the others started from Kelso Railway Station in a char-a-banc at 9.30 a.m., and, passing through Yetholm, continued up the lovely valley of the Bowmont as far as the ford above Mowhaugh without incident. Here the effect of the recent rains on the state of the stream caused a check to the progress of the procession, but by the aid of ropes all difficulties were overcome and Sourhope was reached with little loss of time. The party was welcomed by Messrs Shiell, whose family has occupied

the farm of Sourhope since 1815 ; and the Club had the pleasure and benefit of their company on the three-mile walk to Henhole.

Following a peat-track which gradually ascended the grassy slope, the party soon attained the high ground at the Cocklawfoot march ; here they were met by our member Mr J. R. C. Smith, who had ridden up from Mowhaugh to wish the party good luck.

Although the summit of Cheviot was shrouded in mist, and a distant view was not to be expected, the view from the ridge before crossing the English boundary was worth coming far to see. Range beyond range the hills receded in the haze, their graceful outlines and grassy slopes assuming a veiled and liquid beauty which could not have been expected in a day of clear sunshine. The long line of the English boundary passing over the cairn-topped summit of Windy Gyle * formed the horizon to the south ; to the north lay the Curr, and, next it, the Schel with its rocky outcrop resembling a ruined castle dominated the quiet valley of the College ; the Newton Tors appeared past the flank of Cheviot, in which lay, directly in front, the great chasm of Henhole. High above loomed through the mist the sentinels of the ravine, the Auchope Cairn to the right and the Dinner Cairn to the left. As a stray beam of sunlight broke through the mist, the vivid green of the chasm stood out in marked contrast to the leaden hue of the cliffs and isolated rocks, and the white thread of the cascades, swollen by the recent rains, completed a picture that will long be remembered by those privileged to see it.

On the *col* which separates the headwaters of the College from those of the Cheviot Burn, and which here forms the boundary between the kingdoms, the party divided. Those preferring to climb ascended to the Auchope Cairn, finding the Cloud-berry (*Rubus Chamæmorus*) growing plentifully for some distance before reaching that point ; continuing eastward, they entered the upper reaches of Henhole, and, descending by the burn, rejoined the main party, who had entered the gorge at the foot and were now engaged in botanising below the Raven's

* Russell's Cairn is noted as the spot where Lord Francis Russell was slain in 1585. The cairn is said to have been raised in memory of the tragedy, but, as it is similar in form, situation, and dimensions to burial cairns of the Bronze Age, it was probably some 3000 years old at the time of the murder.

Rock and near the principal waterfall. A further addition to the party was made by several members who had come up the College valley by Southernknowe. In conversation with a shepherd the information was elicited that, while the Peregrine had this year nested at Henhole, the Raven had not done so ; two pairs, however, had nested in the Bizzle, and on the morning of the Club's visit two of the birds had been seen in Henhole. An old raven's nest could be seen on a ledge on the Raven's Rock. On the top of the opposite cliff, above Helen's Cave, were pointed out a black-faced ewe and her lamb which had descended to a point from which they found themselves unable to return, and would have to be rescued by ropes.

The time at the Club's disposal was found to be all too short for a thorough examination of the flora of the ravine, but the following plants were picked up:—Common Scurvy Grass (*Cochlearia officinalis*), Starry Saxifrage (*Sax. stellaris*), Mossy Saxifrage (*S. hypnoides*), Cow-wheat (*Melampyrum pratense*, var. *montanum*), Golden-rod (*Solidago Virgaurea*), Hard Fern (*Blechnum boreale*), Polypody (*Polypodium vulgare*, L.), Beech Fern (*Polypodium Phegopteris*, L.), Parsley Fern (*Allosorus crispus*, Bernh.), Brittle Bladder Fern (*Cystopteris fragilis*), Broad Crested-Fern (*Lastrea dilatata*, Presl.), Fir Club-moss (*Lycopodium Selago*).

Rain began to fall while the party was in the ravine, and the return journey was made under showery conditions. A slight detour was made to examine the fort on Park Law, figured and described by Mr Lynn in the Club's *History*.* A complete survey of the early remains among the Cheviot Hills has yet to be made : no better preparation for this useful and interesting work can be suggested than a study of the remains on Bowmont Water, with Mr Lynn's paper as a guide. On the party's arrival at Sourhope, the discomforts of the latter part of the walk were soon forgotten in the hospitable reception given by the Misses Shiell, and the members went on their way refreshed and warmed.

Dinner was served in the Cross Keys Hotel, Kelso, shortly after the hour fixed, 4.30 p.m. ; when nine members were honoured by the presence in the chair of our venerable member, Mr Rutherford of Fairington. Mrs Cowan sent for exhibition

* *B.N.C.*, vol. xvi, p. 191.

impressions of three seals connected with Molle and Hounam—these had been procured by our member Mr John Allan; the drawings here reproduced (fig. 2) are from the pen of Mrs Cowan. Miss Greet sent a groat of Richard III, found in the garden at Birch Hill, Norham. The Secretary brought specimens of plants from the Whitadder banks at West Foulden:—White Musk Mallow (*Malva moschata*, var. *alba*), Narrow-leaved Everlasting Pea (*Lathyrus sylvestris*), Wood Club-Rush (*Scirpus sylvaticus*), and Lake Bull-Rush (*S. lacustris*). Dr Shirra Gibb

early XIV cent.

William de Sprouston
Vicar of Molle
The vicar kneeling
before St. Helena
holding the new
found Cross.



SINT: CRUX: AC: ELENÆ

WILLI: GLORIA: PLENÆ
Brit. Museum
Cat. No. 17066.

Copied from an imperfect
cast in sulphur.

ANSELM WICEN d. WITTUNE
of Molle. Co. Roxburgh.



+ SIGILLUM: ANSELMI WICEN

Brit. Museum
Cat. No. 17,211.

Copied from an
imperfect impression
by Laing.



+ SIGILLUM WILLI
PSONE D'HUN.

Brit. Museum
Cat. of Seals. 17,212

FIG. 2.

stated that the local name of the last-named plant is Bennel, which has given its name to the Bennel Moss near Huntlywood. Till about 1860 these strong rushes were used for laying on the cottage rafters before boarded ceilings became usual; for weeks before the Whitsunday term-day carts came from far and near to places such as Hoselaw Loch to cut bennels for this purpose. The name is sometimes heard to describe strongly grown corn, when it is said to be "like bennels."

Mr Aiken stated that as President he, along with the Secretary, had attended the funeral of our Honorary Member, Mrs Hardy, Gavinton, the widow of our honoured Secretary Dr Hardy.

Nominations were intimated in favour of Mrs Bell, Northfield; Mrs Logan, Birkhill; and Mrs Tate, Tweedhill.

3. NORHAM.

The third meeting was held at Norham on Wednesday, 16th August. After a morning of showers the weather improved, and the umbrellas and waterproofs carried by the members proved an unnecessary burden. A few who arrived by an early train from Berwick walked along the top of the Tweed banks to the east of the Castle, obtaining a fine view of the river below ; and at 10.30 the entire party to the number of 117 assembled in the outer bailey of the Castle. The number has probably seldom, if ever, been equalled at a meeting of the Club : the largest attendance recorded in the reports of meetings was at Callaley Castle in 1892, when 101 members sat down to dinner.

The following members attended the meeting :—Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken (President) and Miss Aiken ; Sir George Douglas, Bart. ; Mr G. G. Butler, M.A., of Ewart Park ; Dr R. Shirra Gibb, Lauder ; Rev. J. F. Leishman, M.A., Linton ; Mr Howard Pease of Otterburn Tower ; and Mr J. A. Somervail of Hoselaw (ex-Presidents) ; Mr Craw (Secretary) ; Mr J. C. Hodgson (Editing Secretary) ; Mrs Aitchison, Lochton ; Mr J. Archer, Alnwick ; Mr I. F. Bayley, Halls, Dunbar ; Mr J. W. Blackadder, Ninewells Mains ; Mr C. H. Hunter Blair, Newcastle ; Miss Boyd, Faldonside ; ex-Provost Boyd, Jedburgh ; Miss Brown, Chirnside ; Sheriff Carr, Berwick ; Provost Carmichael, Coldstream ; Mrs Cowan, Yetholm ; Mr J. T. Craw, Whitsomehill ; Mrs Erskine, Melrose ; Miss Fleming, Kelso ; Mr William Fortune, Ayton ; Mr Neil Grey, Milfield ; Miss Greet, Norham ; Mr A. W. Hardy, Harpertoun ; Miss Hope, Morebattle ; Mr R. Kinghorn, Foulden Moor Park ; Mr R. Kyle, Alnwick ; Mr W. Wells Mabon, Jedburgh ; Miss Martin, Ord Hill ; Colonel Menzies of Kames ; Provost Oliver, Jedburgh ; Rev. Morris M. Piddocke, Kirknewton ; Mrs Pearson, Otterburn ; Mr J. Prentice, Berwick ; Rev. W. D. O. Rose, M.A., Ayton ; Captain Swinton of Swinton ; Rev. A. E. Swinton, B.A. ; Mr Edward Thew, Co. Durham ; Dr Voelcker, London ; Mr R. Waldie, Jedburgh ; Rev. A. E. Warr, B.D., Coldstream ; Mr J. S. Watson of Easter Softlaw ; Mr T. Wilson, Hawick ; Mr Alex. Wyllie, Mrs Wyllie, and Miss C. S. Wyllie, Galashiels ; also the

Rev. Canon Roberson, Norham ; and the Rev. R. N. Paisley, Ladykirk.

Dr M'Whir gave an outline of the history of the Castle, and then conducted the party through the ruins, pointing out the main features of interest. Of the original Castle, built by Flambard, "the fighting Bishop," at the command of Henry I in 1121, nothing probably survives. The south-eastern portion of the existing ruin, characterised by the short stones employed in the masonry, probably represents the work of Pudsey, who restored the building destroyed by David I of Scotland. The weakness of Norman masonry, through the facing stones not being bonded into the wall, is revealed in the interior of this portion, where the ashlar facing has fallen away, leaving exposed the core of rubble. Of later date, probably fourteenth century, are the portions characterised by the use of longer stones in the ashlar facing ; in 1322 the Castle had been captured by the Scots. With the introduction of artillery the glory of castles such as Norham began to fade ; its importance seems to have been small subsequent to the Battle of Flodden, and by 1570 the condition of the Castle seems to have bordered on the ruinous. Its state in 1728 is shown in Buck's View, which, with a number of other views of the Castle, had been sent by our member Mr John Allan for exhibition at the meeting. Dr M'Whir referred to the recent purchase of the Castle by our member Mr Romanes—an acquisition that many a Scotsman of earlier days would have given much to make, but one which happily was now made in order to preserve, not as of old to destroy.

The Rev. J. F. Leishman of Linton drew attention to the fact that Marjorie, daughter of Richard Bowes, Keeper of Norham Castle, became the first wife of John Knox in 1556.*

Descending through Marmion's Gate, the party next walked through the village of Norham with its beautiful village cross, and a recently erected war memorial, to the church, where the Rev. Canon Roberson, vicar of the parish, described the archi-

* Mr Leishman supplies the following references :—*A Son of Knox and Other Studies*, by James F. Leishman, M.A. (Maclehose, 1909). Cf. *Moulding of the Scottish Reformation* (Lee Lecture, 1897), by T. Leishman, D.D. Vide also *Surtees Society*, vol. xxvi, for will of Richard Bowes, dated 11th August 1558. It is significant that the testator omits from this document the names of his wife and daughter Marjory.

ture of the building, which is perhaps the finest parish church in Northumberland. A piscina found by Canon Roberson to the east of the church since the last visit of the Club was examined with interest, as were also the pre-Norman fragments * placed, unfortunately, in a badly lighted position (fig. 3).

Canon Roberson then conducted the party through the vicarage garden on their way to Ladykirk; the flower-garden was laid out in geometrical design by Chantrey, the famous sculptor, during the incumbency of Dr Gilly. The large *Wellingtonia* observed on the occasion of the Club's visit in 1876 no longer exists, but a fine tulip tree, measuring 7 feet 3 inches



FIG. 3.—PISCINA AND CROSS-SHAFT, NORHAM CHURCH.

in circumference at five feet from the ground, stands on the vicarage lawn.

Following the bank of the Tweed and crossing into Scotland by the stone bridge erected 1885-7, the party had a noble view of the river from the top of the high bank behind the old toll-house. On arriving at Ladykirk Church, the party was received by the Rev. R. N. Paisley, who gave an enlightening account of the building, acknowledging his indebtedness to the researches of our member the late Rev. W. S. Moodie,† whose death was a serious loss to the Club.

One of the latest pre-Reformation churches in Scotland, Ladykirk Church, stands to-day almost as it did when completed early in the sixteenth century. The upper portion of the tower dates from about 1743, being almost the only addition of later

* See *Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. iv, pp. 121 and 218 (Pls. I and II).

† See "Ladykirk, or The Kirk of Steill, Berwickshire," *Eccles. Soc.*, 1914-15.

times. Some of the pinnacles of the buttresses are much weathered, especially on the north side. A sundial on the top of the south-west buttress of the south transept appears on close examination to be an original feature, being weathered in a degree similar to other stones in the building; all the figures have disappeared, and the gnomons have rusted away. The earliest dated dial in Scotland, according to M'Gibbon and Ross, is that at Troquhain, dated 1616; the Ladykirk dial must be fully a hundred years older.

Leaving the church, members proceeded to the village hall, a light and spacious building recently erected by Mr William Askew. Here, through the kindness of the President, tea was provided, and fifty-five members sat down to the welcome refreshment, their thanks being expressed by Dr Shirra Gibb to the President and Miss Aiken, and also to Mr and Mrs Paisley, who had done so much to help in making the visit one of interest and enjoyment.

The Secretary exhibited a fragment of rough pottery, probably of Early Iron Age, found in a quarry close to the rampart of a fort near Primrosehill, Duns (No. 117 in the *Inventory*), and a copy of *The Siege of Norham Castle*, by George Rule, sent by Mr John Allan.

Nominations were intimated in favour of Mr Parker Brewis, Newcastle; and Mrs Lennox, Billie Mains, Chirnside.

4. DRYBURGH.

The fourth meeting was held at Dryburgh and Earlston Black Hill on Thursday, 21st September, when the Club was again unfortunate regarding weather. The view from the Black Hill is perhaps the finest in Berwickshire, but the Cheviot range and other distant hills were entirely hidden by the mist, and showers of rain fell at intervals during the day.

The meeting was attended by seventy-three members and friends, including Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D. (President); Sir George Douglas, Bart; Mr J. Ferguson, Duns; Dr R. Shirra Gibb, Lauder; Rev. J. F. Leishman, M.A., Linton, and the Very Rev. Dr Paul, Edinburgh (ex-Presidents); Mr Craw (Secretary); Mr J. C. Hodgson (Editing Secretary); Mr and

Mrs J. Aitchison, Lochton ; Miss Brown, Chirnside ; Miss Boyd, Faldonside ; Mrs Dixon-Johnson, Middle Ord ; Mrs Erskine, Melrose ; Mr Allan A. Falconer, Duns ; Miss Fleming, Kelso ; Mr T. Gibson, Edinburgh, and Professor G. A. Gibson, Glasgow ; Mr Neil Grey, Milfield ; Mrs Hope, Cowdenknowes ; Miss Hope, Morebattle ; Mr R. G. Johnston, O.B.E., Duns ; Mrs Kirkwood, Kelso ; Mr R. Kyle, Alnwick ; Rev. Dr and Mrs M'Conachie, Lauder ; Dr M'Whir, Norham ; Mr W. J. Marshall, Berwick ; Miss Martin, Ord Hill ; Mrs Michael, Kerchesters ; Miss Miller, Duns ; Mr C. S. Petrie, Duns ; Mr and Mrs N. Ritchie, St Boswells ; Miss Sanderson, Greenhead ; Mr and Mrs D. Veitch, Duns ; Rev. A. E. Warr, B.D., Coldstream ; Miss Wilson, Duns ; Mr and Mrs T. Wilson, Hawick ; also Mr J. M. Corrie, St Boswells ; Mr T. Stirling, St Boswells ; and Major Sharpe of The Park.

Meeting at St Boswells Station, the party motored by char-a-banc to Earlston Black Hill. The Tweed was crossed at Drygrange Bridge, the circular spandrils of which betoken a late eighteenth-century date : it was erected 1776-80. At Earlston it was noticed with regret that the old pant-well had been removed to make room for a war memorial. Though not of great antiquity, the pant-well lent character to the street, and stood as a relic of an age that has passed.

On arriving at Cowdenknowes Mains members left the char-a-banc, and, together with those who had come in private cars, commenced the ascent of the Black Hill. On the screes by the side of the steep path were observed the Parsley Fern (*Allosorus crispus*, Bernh.) and Climbing Fumitory (*Corydalis claviculata*).

On the summit (1031 feet) the Secretary pointed out the features of the fort, which is protected by three ramparts of stone and earth at the east side and by six or seven at the west side. Traces of about nineteen hut circles are to be found in the interior and between the ramparts. To the north of the fort, at the foot of a steep slope, is a rampart which has probably been designed to defend an approach to the fort along the top of the declivity which descends to the foot of the hill. On the highest ground are traces of a ring of boulders, possibly the site of a cairn of the Bronze Age. This fort is the only one in the county claiming to be vitrified. No authority in recent times

has been able to find evidence of this feature ; and although on the occasion of this visit two fragments of vitrified stone were picked up on the outer rampart at a point due south of the summit, these may owe their origin to the bonfires of recent times. The matter can only be decided by excavation.

After a hurried visit to the quarry, where fossils were unsuccessfully looked for, members descended to the Park Road and, rejoining the cars, proceeded towards Dryburgh. A short pause was made at the famous " Scott's View " from Bemersyde Hill, and there was later pointed out the socket of a cross at the left side of the road. Its position is at the commencement of a strip of wood about 300 yards south of the recently demolished lodge of the keeper of the Wallace Monument ; the stone is 2 feet in height and 2 feet square at the top, with a socket $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches square ; the field on the opposite side of the road is called the Fountstone Park. At the right side of the road immediately after joining the road from Kelso, a fine silver fir was observed, measuring 13 feet 2 inches at five feet from the ground ; the tree forks at a height of fifteen feet.

On arriving at the Abbey, presently in process of repair by the Board of Works, the party was conducted round the ruins by Mr John Ferguson, F.S.A. Scot., who had acted as guide on the occasion of the Club's visit in 1896—his presidential year. Mr Ferguson's paper on the Abbey, read in the chapter-house, will long be remembered by those privileged to listen to it. The President, in expressing the thanks of the Club, referred with regret to Mr Ferguson's approaching departure from the district, and took the opportunity of acknowledging his great services in the past.

A fragment of stained glass and a label termination bearing a finely chiselled representation of a human face (fig. 4), apparently the companion of that above the north window of the north transept, were shown. There was also laid out for exhibition in the chapter-house a large collection of flint and stone implements found near Dryburgh and in the surrounding district. These were brought to the meeting by Mr Thomas Stirling and Mr J. M. Corrie, F.S.A. Scot., St Boswells, who have devoted much time to the collection and study of these objects. Mr Stirling briefly described the exhibits, conspicuous among which were a large number of microliths or pigmy flints,

considered to date from early neolithic or even from late paleolithic times.* Mr Aiken thanked the exhibitors for the great trouble they had taken in laying out such an interesting exhibit. There were also exhibited a collection of old prints of the Abbey and books relating to Dryburgh, including the newly issued volume on the Abbey, by the late Mr Manuel.

The return drive was *via* Mertoun Bridge. At St Boswells members left the cars in order to enjoy the impressive view of the Abbey from the brae-heads behind the village. This view embraces a noble sweep of the river, with the Abbey nestling among its trees beyond, and the Eildon Hills rising majestic in



FIG. 4.—CARVED STONES AT DRYBURGH.

the background ; there is no finer prospect among our Border Abbeys.

On arriving at Newtown St Boswells, twenty-nine members sat down to dinner in the Railway Hotel, the President being in the chair.

Nominations were intimated in favour of Mrs Brownlie, Haughhead, Earlston ; Rev. William Flint, M.A., Norham ; Captain H. H. Liddell-Grainger of Ayton Castle ; Mrs Greig, Wester Wooden ; Miss Herbert, The Cottage, Fallodon ; Mr W. A. Laidlaw, Wellfield, Duns ; Mr John Moffat, Kelso ; Mr A. R. Simpson and Mrs Simpson, 7 Doune Terrace, Edinburgh ; Mr T. Stirling, St Boswells ; and Miss M. A. C. Campbell-Swinton of Kimmerghame, Duns.

* See Mr Corrie's paper, *Proc. Soc. Ant. (Scot.)*, 1915-16, p. 307.

5. BERWICK.

The annual business meeting was held in the small Assembly Room of the King's Arms Hotel on Wednesday, 11th October. Forty-eight members were present, including the Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D. (President); Sir George Douglas, Bart., and Mr James A. Somervail of Hoselaw (ex-Presidents); Mr Craw (Secretary); Mr J. C. Hodgson, M.A. (Editing Secretary); Mr R. H. Dodds (Treasurer); Mrs Aitchison, Lochton; Mr Adam Anderson, Berwick; Mr John Bishop, Berwick; Miss Boyd, Faldonside; Mr Edward Brewis, Berwick; Miss Brown, Chirnside; Rev. John Burleigh, Kelso; Misses Cameron, Duns; Mr and Mrs Collie, Stoneshiel; Mr Dixon, Spittal; Mrs Erskine, Melrose; Mr William Fortune, Ayton; Miss Greet, Norham; Mr Neil Grey, Milfield; Miss Hope, Morebattle; Mrs Dixon-Johnson, Middle Ord; Mr R. Kinghorn, Foulden Moor Park; Mr Robert Kyle, Alnwick; Rev. H. M. Lamont, B.D., Coldingham; Rev. David S. Leslie, Hutton; Lieut.-Colonel W. B. Mackay, C.M.G., M.D., Berwick; Miss Martin, Ord Hill; Rev. John Miller, M.A., Berwick; Miss C. C. Miller, Duns; Mr F. Mills, Alnwick; Mr T. B. Short, Berwick; Mr James Stevenson, Berwick; Miss Wilson, Duns; and Mr H. M. Wood, Alnwick. Apologies were received from Sir Archibald Buchan-Hepburn, Bart.; Mr John Ferguson, Duns; Mr J. Lindsay Hilson, Jedburgh; Rev. Dr M'Conachie, Lauder; Dr M'Whir, Norham; and Dr Voelcker, London.

Mr Aiken delivered his Presidential Address on an itinerary of the stations of the less common plants in the Club's area, and thereafter nominated his successor, Dr James M'Whir, Norham. Sir George Douglas expressed the thanks of the members to Mr Aiken, and testified to the healthy state of the Club at the close of Mr Aiken's long official connection with it. The Secretary then read the following report on the year's work :—

REPORT.

The four field days of the season have not this year been favoured with the usual fine weather conditions to which the Club is accustomed. With the exception of the opening meeting, rain has marred the pleasure of the gatherings; in spite of this

discouragement, however, the average attendance has been sixty-nine, testifying to the keenness of members in the work of the Club.

We have this year to regret the loss by death of the following members :—Mr Thomas Craig-Brown, Selkirk, an ex-President



FIG. 5.

of the Club ; Mr William Madden, Norham ; Dr Robert H. Clay, Plymstock, S. Devon ; Mr Edward Willoby, Berwick ; Rev. A. C. Illingworth, West Woodburn ; Mr John Hunter, B.A., Harrogate ; Dr John C. J. Fenwick, Longframlington ; Mr Thomas W. Johnson, Alnwick ; and ex-Provost James Laidlaw, Allers Mill, Jedburgh ; also our Honorary Member Mrs Hardy, Gavinton, the widow of our respected Secretary, Dr James

Hardy. The following members have resigned:—Lieut.-Colonel James Paton, Crailing; Mrs Margote Swan, Ewart Newtown; Mr J. Hall Renton, Sussex; Mrs J. A. Hogg, Berwick; Mrs R. H. Dodds, Berwick; Rev. T. Gillieson, Cranshaws; Mr H. Parker, Tindal House; and Mr John Ford, Duns.

A considerable number of papers have been submitted to the Editing Secretary during the year; the state of the Club funds, unfortunately, has only permitted the insertion of a small number of these in the *History*.

An account of the field days will as usual appear in the *History*. I have meanwhile to report as follows on individual work and observations:—

Botany.—As if to disprove my assertion made a year ago that botanical novelties must now be of rare occurrence in our district, Mr George Taylor reports the occurrence of the Hare's-ear Treacle-Mustard (*Erysimum orientale*) in a garden at Abbey St Bathans; a specimen of the same plant was later observed by our President at the side of the railway close to Reston Station. Mr Taylor also reports the Early Winter Cress (*Barbarea præcox*) on waste ground at the corner of a turnip field on Redheugh, Cockburnspath. Both of these plants are no doubt introductions. Mr Howard Pease records *Amsinckia intermedia*, a native of California, from the Farne Islands; this plant has made its appearance elsewhere on the English coast. The Hoary Cinquefoil (*Potentilla argentea*) was found by Miss Hope, Morebattle, at Marcheleuch, Roxburgh—our first record of the plant from that county.

Ornithology.—The notable event of the year has been the invasion of Waxwings; this will be specially dealt with in our *History*. The return of the Raven to nest in Lauderdale will be similarly noticed. Mr William Aitchison, Abbey St Bathans, reports having seen a pair of Green Woodpeckers in a wood at Retreat in the spring of 1920; the birds were only seen for a few seconds, but as they were within ten yards of the observer and as there is no other bird for which they could readily be mistaken, the record is probably authentic. This bird has only twice previously been recorded from Berwickshire.* A specimen of the Dusky or Slavonian Grebe was shot at Billie Mains pond

* Bolam's *Birds of Northumberland*, p. 707. See also *B.N.C.*, vol. ix, p. 562.

in February 1922, and is preserved in the collection of our member Mr Cowe, at Butterdean. The Great Crested Grebe is reported as nesting at Hirsell Loch and at Faldonside. Six Crossbills were noticed by Mr Taylor in December on larch trees near Cockburnspath, and a small flock of about fifteen was seen about the same time on larch and spruce trees on the Kyles Hill above Greenlaw. A specimen of the Bittern is recorded from the Hirsell on 19th January,* and a Marsh Titmouse was seen at Duns by Mr W. T. Laidlaw on 25th January.† On 16th August, and again on the 24th, I observed a Green Sandpiper at the mill-pond at West Foulden; an even rarer bird, the Green-shank, was seen by Dr M'Conachie near Seene's Law at the headwaters of the Dye. Mr R. H. Dodds reports that during the year 235 Cormorants, 40 Green Cormorants, and 9 Goosanders have been killed on the Tweed and its tributaries.

Piscatology.—It is worthy of record in our *History* that a salmon of 51 lbs. was caught by Mr Howard St George, Springhill, on 16th February, in the Weil Stream near Birgham, on the Tweed. Mr St George informs me that the fish measured 54 inches in length, being 2 inches more than any fish on record for British waters. The scales showed its age to be eight years; it had remained in salt water since going down to the sea at the age of two years. Records of heavy salmon will be found in a paper by Mr George Bolam in our *History*.‡ On 4th May Mr Ramsay, fishing at Birgham, caught twenty salmon—this constitutes a record for one day's spring fishing in Tweed.

Mr R. H. Dodds gives particulars of a yellow trout unrecorded by Mr Bolam, which was caught by net at Norham on 9th September 1901. It weighed $8\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., and is now in the possession of Mr Samuel Storey, South-hill, Chester-le-Street.

Archæology.—The most important work of the year in our district has been the excavation carried on by our member Mr C. S. Romanes at Coldingham Priory. The cloisters, formerly supposed to have been to the west of the south transept, have been discovered to the east of it, with the chapter-house and Sacristy adjoining the cloisters to the east. Much early pottery and some fragments of stained glass were unearthed during the excavations.

* *The Scottish Naturalist*, 1922, p. 49.

† *Ibid.*, 1922, p. 72.

‡ *B.N.C.*, vol. xxiii, p. 185.

Subsequent to the Club meeting at Kelso last year, an endeavour was made to trace several carved stones stated to have been dug up on the site of the town of Roxburgh. Some of these have been irretrievably lost, but eventually two fine



FIG. 6.—CROSS-SLABS FROM ROXBURGH.

cross-slabs (Fig. 6) were discovered in a wood at Floors, to which they had been taken for the purpose of covering a drain. One of the slabs bears a floriated cross of conventional design, a pair of shears and an inscription in Lombardic capitals HIC · IACET · JOHANNA · BVLLOC · QVE · OBIIT · ANNO · DNI · MCCCLXXI · ORATE · P · AIA · EIVS (pray for her soul).

The stone is stated to have been unearthed in 1788,* and to have been first deciphered by Sir Walter Scott, then a lad of seventeen, who later told the story at the table of the Duke of Roxburgh at Floors Castle, adding that he was much pleased at his own capability. The stones are being removed by the Ancient Monuments Department to the Abbey at Kelso, with the permission of His Grace the Duke of Roxburgh.

During the extension of the premises of the Alnwick and Berwick Garage in Silver Street, Berwick, last winter, there were unearthed several relics of interest; a dripstone and a window jamb, both showing mouldings of a date not later than the fifteenth century; two octagonal blocks of stone, resembling the bases of shafts; part of a stone jar with side handle; and fragments of pottery showing a green glaze which may date from the twelfth century. Two coins found at the same place have been identified by our member Mr John Allan of the British Museum: $\frac{1}{6}$ th öre of Charles XI of Sweden, 1677 (possibly 1672), restruck on one of 1660, and a groat of Henry VI from the Calais mint.

This spring I made a further effort to trace the line of trench in the Roman Camp at Channelkirk. The line laid down in General Roy's Plan (1793) was found to be accurate, and the trench was traced for some distance further in both directions. The stony nature of the ground, however, made it impossible to complete the outline. A further section became visible later by observation of the growth of field crops, and it may yet be possible to complete the plan in this manner. At the point where the line of trench approaches the British fort, called by Roy "a small post or redoubt," the Roman rampart seems to have been designed to dominate the native stronghold. There were also signs which seemed to indicate that at a later period the native fort had been strengthened by the addition of an advanced rampart and trench cutting through the Roman line. A Roman playing-man was picked up near the line of the Roman trench.

On 29th April, a Bronze Age Cist was discovered on the south end of a low, sandy ridge, about 120 yards north-west of the steading of Borewell, near Scremerston, and 40 yards east of the public road. On being informed of the discovery by our

* *B.N.C.*, vol. viii, p. 292; vol. xx, p. 76 (plate).

member Dr W. B. Mackay, I visited the spot and found that the cist had been removed and the relics taken to the police-station at Scremerston. The soil had been riddled, and notes carefully taken by the constable. The cist, which lay almost due east and west, was formed of thin sandstone slabs from the adjacent cliffs, and was unpaved; the cover measured 4 feet by 3 feet 10 inches and was 2 inches thick; it had been covered by about 6 inches of soil. The contents were:—a skull in the south-west corner, fragments of an urn of beaker type at the north side, and two pieces of flint; I could find no trace of charcoal. The skull, which is small and well-formed, is pronounced by Dr Mackay to be that of a female about thirty years of age. The largest fragment of urn is of a light chocolate colour and measures 5 inches in height and $\frac{5}{16}$ inch thick; it shows the form of the urn from the base to 1 inch above the widest part. The ornamentation consists of three bands encircling the urn: the uppermost, which is above the widest part, consists of seven lines of short horizontal incisions, with a row of crosses below; the middle band has also seven similar lines with a row of crosses above and two rows of larger horizontal incisions below; the lowest band has six lines of the small incisions with two lines of the larger incisions above and a zigzag line below. One of the flints is a thumb scraper of blackish-grey flint, the other a thin flake of pale brown flint showing the bulb of percussion.

At the meeting of the Club on Cockburn Law last year it was suggested that the two small circular enclosures on the summit, within the fort, might be the remains of cairns of the Bronze Age. In order to test this theory, I made a partial examination of one of the circles with the ready consent of our member Mr Turnbull of Abbey St Bathans, and with the assistance of our member Mr R. P. Cowe, Butterdean, and Mr C. W. Calder, Billie Mains. A slight depression in the ground suggested the position of a cist, which on excavation was found to lie some 6 inches beneath the surface. The cist lay due north and south, its position being 12 feet north of the summit of the Law; it measured 3 feet 8 inches by 1 foot 9 inches, and was 2 feet 3 inches deep. The floor consisted of the natural rock, there was no cover, and the side slabs were of the igneous rock native to the spot; one slab formed each end, and each side

consisted of one large and one small slab. The clay soil within the cist contained small fragments of human bones partly incinerated, a portion of a quartz hammer stone, nine small quartz pebbles, a small fragment of agate, a flint flake, three small nodules of a red ochre-like substance, and several pieces of charcoal. The cist had undoubtedly been previously opened, and is probably the construction supposed by the late Mr Turnbull of Abbey St Bathans to be a well.* It has been left exposed, and will add to the features of interest of this notable hill.

Before leaving the department of archæology, I may refer to the fact that our members Messrs R. C. Bosanquet and T. B. Short have been appointed to assist on the Committee of the Ancient Monuments Board for England, in their respective districts.

Publications.—The following books dealing with the Club's area have been recently published :—the new *History of Northumberland*, vol. xi, dealing with Carham, Branxton, Kirknewton, Wooler, and Ford, by Kenneth H. Vickers, M.A. ; and *Dryburgh Abbey in the Light of its Historical and Ecclesiastical Setting*, by the Rev. D. G. Manuel, B.D. The *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* for 1920–21 contains papers on “Fast Castle,” and the “Forts of Berwickshire.”

During the year I have had occasion to visit the churchyards of Berwickshire, and have been struck by the manner in which the stones are becoming defaced by natural decay. In this way many records of the past, not elsewhere preserved, are becoming lost. The inscriptions of the churchyards of Buncle and Preston have been transcribed by our Club ; may I suggest as an undertaking worthy of the consideration of our members, that we should endeavour to compile a record of all names, dates, and places, with complete transcriptions of the more interesting inscriptions, on all stones in our churchyards previous to 1855, when the registration of deaths became compulsory. If one, or preferably two individuals could undertake each parish, the work would not be heavy, it would be found full of interest, and there would be the satisfaction of saving from loss a not unimportant record of life in our district in bygone times.

The following were then elected members of the Club :—Mrs Margaret L. Bell, Northfield, St Abbs, Coldingham ; Mr Parker

* *B.N.C.*, vol. iii, pp. 15 and 138.

Brewis, F.S.A., Glenbrae, Jesmond Park, Newcastle-on-Tyne ; Mrs M. B. Brownlie, Haughead, Earlston ; Mr William Sholto Douglas, Springwood Park, Kelso ; Lieut.-Col. Ralph Henry Carr-Ellison, Hedgeley Hall, Powburn, Northumberland ; Rev. William Flint, M.A., The Manse, Norham ; Rev. D. Denholm Fraser, M.A., The Manse, Sprouston, Roxburghshire ; Mr Alexander Morrison Garden, 3 Percy Terrace, Berwick-on-Tweed ; Mr Thomas Gowland, Pencraig, Melrose ; Captain Herbert Henry Liddell-Grainger, Ayton Castle, Berwickshire ; Mrs Greig, Wester Wooden, Roxburgh ; Miss Mary Herbert, The Cottage, Fallodon, Lesbury ; Mr George Gilroy Hogarth, Commercial Bank, Ayton ; Mr William Alexander Laidlaw, Wellfield, Duns ; Mrs Lennox, Billie Mains, Chirnside ; Mrs James Logan, Birkhill, Earlston ; Mrs Ellen Mitchell M'Conachie, The Manse, Lauder ; Mr James Gracie Maddan, 5 Park Road, Cheadle Hulme, Stockport ; Mr John Moffat, 12 Bridge Street, Kelso ; Major Leonard Henry Orde, Twyford House, Alnmouth ; Rev. Canon H. Roberson, Norham ; Mr Ninian Sanderson, Greenhead, Reston ; Major Robert William Sharpe of The Park, Earlston ; Mr J. R. Simpson, 5 Marion Crescent, Selkirk ; Mr A. Russell Simpson, 7 Doune Terrace, Edinburgh ; Mrs Dorothy Simpson, 7 Doune Terrace, Edinburgh ; Mr John Smith, Longhoughton Hall, by Lesbury ; Mr Thomas Stirling, St Boswells ; Colonel Thomas Stodart, C.I.E., I.M.S., Kingston House, North Berwick ; Miss Margaret Anne Cecil Campbell-Swinton of Kimmerghame, Duns ; Mrs Arthur Tate, Tweedhill, Berwick-upon-Tweed ; Mrs Gartside-Tippinge, Berrywell, Duns ; and Mr W. A. Wilson, Eastbury End, Northwood, Middlesex. The addition of the above thirty-three names brings the membership to 313.

The Treasurer then read his report, which was adopted. The estimated balance at the Club's credit was £56, 8s. 10d., the balance on the year's working being £25, 2s. 5d. There were no subscriptions in arrear. The subscription was again fixed at 10s.

Mr John Bishop, delegate to the British Association, read his report of the Association's meeting at Hull. He dealt with the inaugural address of the President, Professor Sherrington, on "Some Aspects of Animal Mechanism," and with the interesting discussion on the present position of Darwinism. Mr Bishop also outlined the lecture by Dr Smith-Woodward on the recently discovered Rhodesian Skull, and gave a short description of the

excursions organised by the Geological Section, which he had the pleasure of attending. Other features of the Conference were the Citizen Lectures, from which hundreds were turned away; and the exhibition by the Yorkshire Naturalists' Union, containing exhibits to illustrate the Geology, Botany, Zoology, Archæology, etc., of East Yorkshire. Mr Bishop suggested an exhibition on similar lines in connection with our own Club. The President thanked Mr Bishop for his careful and interesting paper, and moved his reappointment as the Club's delegate to the British Association: this was agreed to with applause.

The Secretary read a list of suggested places of meeting for 1923, and it was left to him, in consultation with Dr M'Whir, to make the necessary arrangements.

The meeting next considered the retirement of Mr Hodgson from the position of Editing Secretary, which he had occupied since 1913. The President expressed the regret of the members at the loss of Mr Hodgson's services, and their thanks to him for the manner in which the work had been done, instancing the punctuality with which the parts had been issued since Mr Hodgson took up his duties. The Secretary similarly testified to the good work done by Mr Hodgson and recorded his appreciation of the help and friendly co-operation experienced in association with him. Mr Hodgson suitably replied. The Secretary proposed as Editing Secretary the name of Dr M'Whir, Mr Hodgson seconded, and the appointment was approved by the meeting.

The Secretary introduced the following suggested alteration of the Rules of the Club:—

“New members may be elected at any meeting of the Club by the unanimous vote of members present, the official forms having been duly completed and signed by the proposers and seconders, and the nominations having been approved by the officials of the Club. New members shall be entitled to the privileges of membership upon payment of the entrance and membership fees.”

The Secretary explained that the object of the alteration was to enable members to benefit more immediately from their election, and to allow the Club to reap the advantage of their subscriptions a year earlier, in most instances, than under the present rule. He pointed out that the danger of unsuitable

members being admitted would be obviated, as far as possible, by the clause requiring nominations to be approved by the officials of the Club. Mr Hodgson supported the suggestion, and it was agreed that it should be recommended for final approval at the first meeting of 1923.

The members then examined the following objects exhibited on the table :—Objects found during excavations at the Garage ; skull, flints, and fragments of urn from cist at Borewell (brought by Dr Mackay) ; Roman playing-man from camp at Channel-kirk ; drawings and photographs of cross-slabs and other stones from Roxburgh ; portion of glass armlet with three incrustated bands of blue and white glass, found near the broch at Edin's Hall ; the three above-mentioned recently published volumes ; and pen and ink drawings for the *History*. Mr Adam Anderson brought a specimen of Sea-lyme grass (*Elymus arenarius*), found behind Berwick Pier ; Mrs Aitchison, Lochton, brought a branch with fruit of the "wild plums of Birgham," locally valued for making jam. The specimen was subsequently identified through the Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, as the Wyedale Plum, a late culinary variety, much grown in North Yorkshire. Mr Somervail exhibited from Hoselaw a plant of the brightly flowered *Vicia villosa*, Roth, a native of Central and Southern Europe, occasionally introduced into this country. The plant had been identified by Mr Evans, Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.

At the close of the meeting, the members adjourned to the King's Arms Hotel, when nineteen sat down to dinner. The customary toasts were duly proposed by the President.

TWEEDMOUTH circa 1715.

(From the Warburton MS.)

"TWEEDMOUTH a large village on ye south west side the river Tweed, and suburb of Berwick which it is united to by a fine bridge of 16 arches. In it is ye parish church dedicated to St Bartholomew.

"Spittle, a handsome village on ye seaside near Berwick, copiehold bellonging to ye town and county of Berwick, a colliery adjoining."

PERCIVAL STOCKDALE,

sometime Vicar of Lesbury.

By J. C. HODGSON, M.A.

THE recent visit of the Club to the parish church of Lesbury induced the writer to reperuse a collection of autograph letters written by the brilliant but egotistical Percival Stockdale, who was vicar of the parish from 1784 to his death, 14th September 1811.

His chequered career is sufficiently well known from his autobiographical *Memoirs*, published in 1809, and from shorter memoirs to be found in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes*, the second volume of the new *History of Northumberland*, Tate, *Alnwick*, and elsewhere. A brief recapitulation, therefore, is all that is needed as an introduction to the following selection of his letters.

The only son of the Rev. Thomas Stockdale, vicar of Branxton and perpetual curate of the parochial chapelry of Cornhill, in the parish of Norham,* Stockdale was born at Branxton on the 26th October 1736, and was baptized 25th November

* Thomas Stockdale, son of T. Stockdale of "Lakeland," Yorkshire, was of University College, Oxford, whence he matriculated 12th April 1712, aged 20, B.A. 1716; vicar of Brecknock St John 1718; of Branxton 1730, with the perpetual curacy of Cornhill. He married, 15th October 1735, Mrs Dorothy Collingwood of Cornhill (*Cornhill Registers*) and died at Cornhill on the 7th of April 1755. His widow died at Berwick, and was laid beside her husband in the chapel of Cornhill.

If Thomas Stockdale, vicar of Branxton, be the same person—as is not improbable—as Thomas Stockdale, curate of Netherwitton, then Dorothy Collingwood must have been his second wife. Thomas Stockdale of Netherwitton and Ann Macklain were married at Alnwick, 3rd January 1726/7, by licence (*Alnwick Registers*); the bond of marriage being dated 2nd January 1726/7; George Macklain of Alnwick being bondsman. Their son Macklain was baptized at Netherwitton 18th December 1727, and was buried, 5th November 1729, at the same place.

following. His mother was Dorothy Collingwood of Murton, near Berwick, of the family of Collingwood of Cornhill. He received his Christian name from his godfather and kinsman Percival Clennell of Branxton and Harbottle. He was educated at home by his father, at Alnwick Grammar School under Abraham Rumney, at Berwick Grammar School under Joseph Rumney, and at the university of St. Andrews under Principal Tillidalph. He left the university in the month of February 1756 on receiving a commission as second lieutenant in the 23rd (or Royal Welsh) Fusiliers, under Lieutenant-General John Huske. After serving for over two years he reverted to his original intention to take holy orders, and having obtained a title from the Rev. Thomas Sharp, he was, at Michaelmas 1759, ordained deacon at Bishop Auckland by Dr Trevor, Bishop of Durham. He was licensed to serve as sub-curate and sub-lecturer in the church in Duke's Place, near Aldgate, London. He removed to Berwick in 1762, and there for five years acted as curate to the Rev. Thomas Thorp, the vicar of that parish. After remaining in Berwick for five years he went to Nice—in what capacity it does not appear—and remained there for a couple of years.

After a varied experience in London, as a naval chaplain, as curate of Hinxworth in Hertfordshire, as reader of Grosvenor Chapel, etc.,* he obtained priest's orders, on Trinity Sunday 1781, in the Temple Church, from Dr Thurlow, Bishop of Lincoln, afterwards Bishop of Durham, brother of the Lord Chancellor of his day.

Brilliant in conversation, endowed with literary graces and with a genius for making acquaintances, and having great self-confidence and boundless self-esteem, Stockdale, during this period of his life, not only became knowing, and known, in theatrical circles, but also in more general society. Amongst those whom he claimed as his friends were Dr Samuel Johnson,†

* In 1783 Stockdale was living at Gibside as secretary to the notorious Andrew Robinson Bowes, husband of the foolish and unfortunate Countess of Strathmore, heiress of the broad lands and wealth of the ancient family of Bowes of the county of Durham.

† Stockdale furnished Boswell with a number of anecdotes which are printed in *Johnsoniana* in Murray's edition of Boswell's *Johnson*, vol. x, part xxvii.

Garrick, Sir Robert Porter and his two accomplished sisters, Maria and Jane Porter, Edward Jerningham, Lord Doune, Dr Brown, a distinguished vicar of Newcastle, Dr Thomas Sharp, Archdeacon of Northumberland, and others, and obtained the patronage of Lord Chancellor Thurlow, by whom, in October 1784, he was presented to the vicarage of Lesbury, to which the Duke of Northumberland added the vicarage of the adjoining parish of Longhoughton. After the lax custom of his time he took his responsibility easily, and was for some years absent from his cures, the duties of which he discharged by curates.

The date of his marriage has not been ascertained, but the match was not a happy one, and there was a separation by consent.

Stockdale's anticipated tranquillity at Lesbury was disturbed, in the month of October 1785, by the intelligence that his wife had died in London. The intimation, if not instigated by her, seems to have been put forth with her privity. The affliction, and subsequent indignation, of the victimised husband may be read in the following letters addressed to Thomas Loggen, attorney-at-law, 83 Basinghall Street, London.

Short as was the period which elapsed between the date of Stockdale coming to Lesbury and that of the invasion of his wife, he had raised a hornets' nest about his ears, and had aroused the enmity of Thomas Collingwood, an apothecary and surgeon in Alnwick, whose pen, though more coarse, was as nimble as Stockdale's own. He dramatised the story, and published it as—

A | TRAGI-COMICAL FARCE; | OR, the | DEAD ALIVE AGAIN. |
To which is added, | THE AGREEABLE SEPARATION. | A | Comic
Entertainment. | Berwick: | Printed for the Author. |
1786. | [Price sixpence.] 8vo. pp. 36.*

The play is stated to have been performed in Alnwick in an old barn, used as a theatre by travelling companies, which stood near where Bondgate Hall now stands.

Stockdale could not face the ridicule and talk of the countryside, and took himself off to London.† Although in constant

* A copy of this publication—perhaps unique—is in the writer's possession.

† In 1787 Stockdale procured his appointment to be chaplain to the British Consul at Fez and Morocco. The public press of February 1790 gave an account of his favourable and distinguished reception at the Court of the Emperor of Morocco.

apprehension of a prosecution for non-residence on his cure, he did not return to Lesbury until 1799.

Stockdale died in the old vicarage house of Lesbury, which stood on the north side of the churchyard, 14th September 1811, and was buried in the chapel of Cornhill. The following is an abstract of his will :—

24 April 1807. Will of Percival Stockdale of Lesbury, clerk. My remains to be conveyed to Cornhill to be there (with the permission of the clergyman) deposited at the altar as near as possible to those of my dearest father and mother, and I request that they may be accompanied thither by my two curates Messrs Mitchell and Marshall and by my esteemed friends Mr John Tate and Mr Ralph March. To the poor of the parishes of Lesbury and Longhoughton £20. I give £300 to the Rev. William Beville of No. 20 King Street, Portman Square, for the elegant publication of my works. And I also give unto him (who tho' I have been unfortunate and improper has always been my constant and ardent friend) all my manuscripts and printed books. I desire he may publish them in octavo. The profits to be divided equally between himself, Miss Porter now residing at Thames Ditton, near Kingston upon Thames, and John Palfrey Burrell of Grays Inn, barrister at law. To the said John Palfrey Burrell £200 as a testimony of my high esteem. To my nephew Mr William Pattison of Wooler £200. To Mr John Tate of Bank-house, in the chapelry of Brainshaugh, £300 as a mark of gratitude for the important services I have received from him. To Mrs Ann Brown of Narrowgate, Alnwick, £50 and my clock. To Mrs Forster of Warkworth, widow of Captain John Forster late of Berwick-on-Tweed, £50. To Mrs Wooley of Lesbury £5. To Margaret Curry in the Poor-house at Lesbury £5. To William Forster joiner in Lesbury £5. To Jane Porter who hath acted towards me with the most disinterested and excellent friendship, to John Palfrey Burrell esq. to Mrs Lloyd of Gower Street, Bedford Square, my old, loved and respected friend, to my dear friend Thomas Loggan esq. of No. 13 Castle Street, Holborn, to the aforesaid William Beville, to Edward Jerningham esq. of Green Street, Grosvenor Square, my much esteemed friend and always anxious for the completion and establishment of my literary fame, to Mrs Sharman at No. 5 Nassau Street, Soho, to Charles Grey esq., Morwick, to Palfrey George Burrell esq. Alnwick, to Mrs Herdman daughter of William Hay esq. to Ralph Marsh and to Miss Marsh, both of Field House, to Miss Kitty Swan of Lesbury and to the aforesaid John Tate the sum of five guineas each to buy a ring. To Thomas Tate, second son of the aforesaid John Tate esq. my gold watch, seal and chain. My two women servants Mary Leak and Jane Joyce each to have furniture etc. to furnish a room. The rest of my furniture etc. to be sold and the proceeds to be divided between my said two servants. To each of my said two servants £200. Residue to the aforesaid Jane Porter. Executors, John Tate, Palfrey George Burrell, and John Palfrey Burrell.

Codicil 5 May 1807. To my friend Edward Hull master of the Charity School of Berwick £50.

Codicil 9 Feb. 1810. Mr John Lunn, bookseller, Soho Square, appointed an addition executor.

Codicil 11 Feb. 1811. Mrs Ann Brown being dead I give my clock and £50 apiece to each of her two daughters Miss Brown and Miss Ann Brown. My old and much esteemed friend Ralph Patterson of Berwick, surgeon, to attend my funeral.

Will proved at London 29 January 1812; and at Durham 28 March 1812.

Mrs Stockdale,* whose maiden name is stated to have been Buck, retired to Alnwick, where she died, and where she was buried on 1st August 1812, aged 85. The following is an abstract of her will :—

22 Oct. 1811. Will of Christian Stockdale, of Alnwick, widow. I give my freehold burgage and garden in Rotton Row, or Ravensdown, Berwick, lying between the Charity School and the garden, my moiety of a burgage in Rotton Row or Ravensdown, now in the occupation of Elizabeth Wolfe, widow, to Ann Mary Cashell, the only surviving daughter of the late Major Cashell late of Berwick on Tweed. I also give her my household furniture, plate, linen, and the residue of my estate. Executors: my sincere friends George Embleton of Alnwick esq. and William Dodds of Alnwick, woollen-draper, and I give each of them £10. Witnesses Sarah Lisle, widow, M. Burrell, wife of George P. Burrell esq. and Christian Baron, spinster, all of Alnwick.

Proved at Durham 1813.

LETTERS OF PERCIVAL STOCKDALE.

To Mr Loggen, attorney-at-law, No. 83 Basinghall Street, London.

Alnwick, Jany. 22nd 1785. . . . I have been very much employed, my dear Sir, ever since I came hither, with very disagreeable business; with letting my tythes, and with examining, and estimating delapidations: the former objects are almost already settled, to my own satisfaction, and to that of my parishioners. The latter, I am afraid, will not be determined without my embarking on *your* troubled sea. For the clergyman's widow and her connexions have all, a selfish, rancorous spirit; their souls are not impregnated with that gentle milk of the Gospel, which, Mrs Kettle and Miss Lloyd

* It has been alleged or stated that she was a second wife. She seems to have belonged to Berwick and may have been a descendant of, or akin to, Mr Charles Buck of Berwick, who married, 6th September 1695, Mrs Dorothy Forster of Ingram. (*Ingram Registers*.)

will tell you, is so remarkable in *me*: The widow is very well left; she is young, and pretty; but she is a Scotchwoman; therefore she mortally hates me; because, I succeeded her husband, and because I am an English Poet. . . . The late vicar of my two churches was one of the vilest scrubs that ever existed; consequently, by his avarice, the delapidations are many and heavy. I shall do everything in my power to settle matters with his relict mildly, and amicably; but if that cannot be effected, the contest shall be warm; for it will be *Hotspur* against *Douglas*. . . . I feel it strongly my duty to be approved, and loved by my parishioners; and I have great reason to hope that *that* feeling will be adequately rewarded: I have brought together, since I came hither, as numerous congregations as the churches would hold, even during our late severe weather; and in the late parson's time, his churches used to be almost totally unfrequented. . . . Dr Johnson is no more. as I was a friend to his glory, I wish he had died ten years ago, before he wrote his *Lives of the Poets*, and his political pamphlets. But he was a great and good man; and his death has made a large, melancholy, and irreparable chasm in society. This my generosity, if not my equity, says of him, for he acted very meanly, as *my* friend. . . .

To Mr Loggen.

Alnwick, June 6th 1785. . . . I have long ago settled the affair of dilapidation not without sacrifices of my interest. But I *hate* law suits as much as I *love* 2 or 3 attornies. I have had much intercourse with low, knavish people in letting my tythes, which has much disconcerted me: The sources from which a clergyman's emoluments flow are strong arguments against embracing our profession. After the scenes of London, I likewise feel myself, here on very gothick, dreary ground: the inhabitants are ignorant, and truly inhospitable: God grant that my elevation of mind may be restored to me: it will require great philosophy to prosecute, to purpose, worthy objects in this country. But I have determined to put some furniture into my vicarage house at Lesbury, and there to retire from mankind (of whom I am indeed almost heartily sick) for three years; that I may, in that time, devote myself totally to study, and composition: . . . You particularly mention Mr Wilkes, in your letter: I am not at present in a temper of mind to write virulently against any man: but Mr Wilkes's behaviour to me, has been unequal, and, finally, contemptible. I wish him well; and am sorry that he should at any time be ill treated for his publick good deserts. I find, in a letter from Mr Jerningham to me, that Mrs Siddons played the fool most egregiously in the Rosalind of Shakespeare's "As you like it." In her dresses in that character there seem to have been the most glaring impropriety, and the most fantastick and arrogant conceit. Her comedy, too, is, I find, what I always expected it *would* be, very unequal, or, inferior to her tragedy. . . . What alarms me most in my present state of spirits (which I am endeavouring, but in vain, to improve) is, that I was several weeks ago appointed by the Bishop of Durham to preach the Assize Sermon at the ensuing Assizes at Newcastle, on the 24th of July. If my

spirits continue what they are, I shall not be able to write a line of the sermon; and I would rather die ten thousand deaths than forfeit my *intellectual honours*.* . . .

To Mr Loggen.

Vicarage House, Lesbury: Sept. 1 1785. . . . I fancy I need not now tell you that I have not written a line of my intended tragedy. At once, to act, and write a tragedy, is impossible. *A propos*: a passage from a letter which I had from my dear friend, Mr Jerningham, about two months ago, will be a beautiful comment, or corollary to our theorem concerning sensibility: "The gift that Nature has bestowed upon you, of extreme sensibility, is with many advantages, a dubious blessing; it makes life (as an acquaintance of mine observed to me yesterday) a Rembrant's picture; too strongly contrasted with light, and shade. May the picture of *your* life my good friend (to speak the language of allegory) while it is still under the hand of the *Great Painter* be enlivened by the colouring of Albano; and may the clouds melt away into the skies of a Claude Lorain." So writes my elegant poet. I am extremely obliged to you for your theatrical intelligence: for my own part I never thought the "School for Scandal" a masterpiece: it is far inferior to the Comedy of a Man, all whose other pieces are contemptible: I allude to the West Indian. I envy the Pope who married Miss Younge, more than the most powerful, and illustrious Pope that ever thundered from the Vatican. Even *my* divine *Pope* is not more to be envied. I have ordered six copies of Mr Knipe's funeral sermon to be sent, for *you*, to London: . . . I am happy that the sermon and dedication deserved your high approbation: I shall never be able to write *more*. . . . I have been obliged to furnish, in some sort, this house: I am under the necessity of having a curate at my other living, Longhoughton. . . . I really believe that if I do not see London, this winter, I shall see Charon, and Cerberus, and the Styx: for I am here, almost in a perfect hermitage. After all, agreeable society is the principal charm of life; I mean, next to women, of whom I am here totally, and impiously deprived. . . . The Chancellor is *my* tutelary God. My Assize Sermon went off at Newcastle with *éclat*, but it is likewise much traduced. Is not its merit, think you, evinced by this *double report*? . . .

To Mr Loggen.

Lesbury: Oct. 26 1785. I shall not, in this letter, pay you the proper tribute of gratitude, and friendship for yours of October 6th. Nor shall I particularly answer some of its most material passages till I am honoured with the cover of Novr. 5th which you have promised me, and which I shall, not without some eagerness, expect. I have the happiness of a worthy friend, in this neighbourhood, much at heart. Therefore I

* 24th July 1785. Rev. Mr P. Stockdale preached before the Judges of Assize at St Nicholas', Newcastle: his text, Genesis i. 27. Nicholas Brown's Diary—Surtees Soc., pub. No. 117, p. 265.

shall immediately plunge into business ; state, as clearly, methodically, and fully as I can, a case in which he is deeply interested ; I solicit your attention to him, as my friend ; and he will be happy to make you a proper requital for any effectual service, which, as his legal agent, you may render him. I must farther premise, that my friend is a gentleman of the most unblemished honour, sobriety, and economy ; but he has lost, by limited situations, much of life ; and his very delicate health, likewise demands every fair indulgence which money can procure for it.

John Selby, esq. of Beal,* in the county of Durham, the uncle of my friend, Mr George Selby of Foxton-hall,† very near me, and in Northumberland, died on the 21st of February last. He had but one brother, a George Selby,‡ aged 62, last July, to whom, for his natural life he left an estate, now lett for £1561 pr. annum ; together with £8000 vested in trust, to purchase its value in estate, which additional estate was to descend with the £1561 per annum. I must here observe, that as this £8000 is not at all mentioned in his will, it was found, at the time of his death, by his executors, in Bonds, and Mortgages, and is exclusive of the payment of all his debts, and legacies. £2000 with £50 a year for life, would likewise revert to the residue of the estate, in case of the death of an illegitimate daughter of the said John Selby esq. which daughter is six years of age. The estate is charged with annuities to the amount of about £200 which annuities are granted to old people, and only for the term of their lives.

The present George Selby, aged 62, who inherits the estate, is married to a young woman of about 30 ; by whom he has a daughter, who cannot enjoy the estate, as it is entailed on *male* heirs. The wife of the said George Selby is reported to be pregnant. If he has no male heir, the estate, at his death, descends to my friend Mr George Selby of Foxton-hall, as you will see by the will. This gentleman is 39 years of age ; and though I remarked that his constitution is delicate, I am firmly of opinion, that by the care which he will always take of it, he will, in all probability, see a good old age. He has been married seven years, to a very sensible, economical woman ; he has no children. He wishes, to raise, on his chance of inheriting this estate the sum of £4000. I have read Mr John Selby's will ; you will not imagine that my friend or I would lead you willingly into the least error

* John Selby of Beal, eldest surviving son and heir of Prideaux Selby of Brinkburn and Beal, born *circa* 1716, died unmarried, 22nd February 1785 : will dated 27th December 1784.

† George Selby, tenant of Foxton, was son of George Selby of Alnwick, by his wife Mary, sister of the above-named John Selby of Beal, the testator.

‡ George Selby, tenant of Hunting-hall, and afterwards proprietor of Twizell in Bāmburghshire, brother and heir of John Selby of Beal, the testator, died, aged 80, and was buried at Holy Island 5th November 1804. He was father to Prideaux John Selby of Twizell, the ornithologist, one of the early members and some time president of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club.

on this subject ; an intention which would be equally dishonest, and absurd. If you think he can be completely served in what he wishes, you will, I should suppose, see the will in Doctors' Commons ; at all events, a copy of it shall be sent you, if you find it requisite.

A thousand pounds was bequeathed to my friend by his uncle's will. If he raises his wished-for sum of £4000, he intends immediately to vest the sum of £5000 in the Funds ; therefore, should he happily succeed to the estate, he will be able, immediately to pay off £5000 to those who shall have supplied him with the £4000 : and whatever additional sum he shall be indebted to them for having raised the £4000 he will be able, when master of the estate, to repay, with interest, in no long time. . . .

To Mr Loggen.

Lesbury, Oct. 28th 1785. I am in great anguish of mind ; but am endeavouring, as much as I can, not to forget my necessary interest. Distraction of grief is prejudicial to the living and, alas ! unavailing to the dead. I have lost my wife ; an excellent woman, of whom I was not worthy ! My reliance on your goodness, and regard for me, makes me presume much on that goodness, and that regard : will you be pleased not to lose any time, after reading this letter. . . . Will you repair to Gower Street ; and if there should be any impossibility of Mr Kettle's acting for me agreeably to the tenour of the following letter, will you generously fulfill it, and let me hear from you very soon, and completely on its contents. . . .

To Mr Loggen.

Lesbury, Nov. 9th 1785. My sincere heart thanks you for your packet of the 5th and for all your generous attention to the most *unfortunate of men*. Mrs Stockdale's most unexpected and violent, and most unjustifiable invasion of me has almost distracted me : in short it ruins me in my native country, and is almost equal to the depriving me of both the livings. She had repeatedly proposed to come hither and I wrote strongly, and perseveringly against the proposal : I told her that I would rather sacrifice ten thousand existences than live with her here ; she had repeatedly promised, after I had made over to her £50 a year (vested it in trust, it was all that I had, and I was totally unestablished) she had repeatedly promised that she would never molest me : Yet I am as sorry for *her* misery as for my own ! Oh ! Sensibility ! I now feel all thy agonies ! You may be assured, my good friend, that I am not at present in a tone of mind to be an advocate for the good effects of extreme susceptibility of constitution ! I have had great difficulties to surmount, and I had almost surmounted them all. The qualifications necessary for the holding of my two livings, and furniture, and necessary repairs had cost me about £300 : I was going to sit down quietly, here, for the sake of my literary fame, and for the honour of my integrity. I had begun to plan my tragedy ; I was planning it in the very moment when my wife entered my parlour, and when I was certain that she was a corpse in London. But now all my laudable prospects, and

exertions, are dashed to pieces ; and I have not the least glimmering hope of happiness but in flying to some propitious spot, where it will not be in the power of my evil genius to reach me. I should deem the person my greatest enemy, who would insult, and torment my feelings by desiring me to live with her. . . . My wife knew nothing of the letter that was written concerning her death ; she was not privy to the writing of it : Were my genius in proportion to the number of my enemies, I should infallibly be the first poet in the world. I am sorry for the bad paper and print of my sermon : Alnwick could not afford better ; and I have long resolved, that whenever any of my productions are printed the press and I shall be in the same town. . . . I have something to publish, which I hope to have time to throw off in London. I long to be out of misery, and to embrace my London friends ! I leave my wife with my vicarage house to live in, with its furniture, and £10 a year as addition to her income !

To Mr Loggen.

Lesbury, February 22, 1786. My mind has been often on the wing to *you* ; but my body has not been able to keep pace with it : in short, I write to you as soon as I am able. I have been very near the gates of Pluto's dreary realm ; and am but yet slowly returning from those gloomy precincts. To speak in prose. The powers of my stomach have been almost destroyed ; I have been long afflicted with indigestion, and dreadful pains, in that region : this malady was occasioned by my wife's infamous invasion of me ; by my foolishly suffering her to continue ten weeks in this house ; and by the want of sleep, loss of appetite, and agony of mind, which during that time, I suffered. Her coming hither was unwarrantable ; was worse than highway robbery : for she came not from indigence ; when I had no income, from my profession, I vested in trust, for *her* use, all I had, to secure her from want : Long before she came, she proposed coming : I insisted that she should not come ; I told her I would rather sacrifice ten thousand existences than have her here : yet the Devil came : and I now find that she herself was the contriver of the letter concerning her death, to throw me off my guard, and to agitate, and melt a too sensible, and generous heart, on her arrival. She came to distress my person, and my finances, just when I was terribly drained with many necessary expenses here ; and when I was meditating the exertion of my mind, to prove my pecuniary, and to augment my literary honour. I thank, God, however, I am now rid of her ; though the obstinate Devil will live no where but at Alnwick, under my nose ; though Berwick is evidently the place for her abode ; there she has her property, and many old friends. . . . My demon of a wife told me that she informed the ladies in Gower Street, that Mr Fitzmaurice was much displeased with me for an attachment that I had to a Welsh lady, while I was with *him*. I asked her how she could tell such a pandemoniacal lye : She said she did so, on purpose to vex Miss Lloyd, for whom she had taken it into her damned noddle. that I had a particular regard.—The fact is, I never had the least attachment to any one woman in Wales ; and that Mr Fitzmaurice

and I never had an outfall on that, or any other score. Envy, and malice have persecuted your poet, *here*:—where shall *I* have rest? I still hope, however, that I shall surmount all my persecutions, all my miseries. My late distresses have afforded much glee to my enemies, and I have been mangled, and butchered even in print. I have, however, the heartfelt consolation to assure you, that I am still sympathised with, loved, and esteemed, by some of the best informed, and most respectable characters of this despicable county: my health I would fain flatter myself, is returning; and my perseverance, and intrepidity shall only desert me, in this world, with life. . . .

To Mr Loggen.

Gibraltar, Nov. 12th 1788. However appearances may be against me, my affectionate remembrance of my friends is as warm as ever. *Your* particular attention to me I shall never forget. And, on account of the same object of gratitude, I shall never forget Mrs Loggen. It is a fortnight, *this* day, since I came ashore to Gibraltar: I was six weeks on board of the vile ship, in which I took leave of our great metropolis, and of the Thames. By contrary winds, we were detained for a fortnight at Dungeonness, in the English Channel, and on the coast of Kent. In short, during half of the six weeks, we contended with adverse weather, in the Channel. Our voyage was a very rough one, and a very dangerous one; for two blowing nights, we expected to founder; the ship was old, and leaky; we were obliged to pump often every half hour; and never, while our voyage lasted, seldomer than every hour. . . . My accomodations of every kind were execrable; the captain was *negatively* insolent, at first, whenever he had an opportunity so to be; but I reduced him to excellent order; and by far the greater part of our voyage was performed with reciprocal civility. . . . I read, at sea, the greater part of Dr Johnson's Letters; 2. Towers History of the great King of Prussia 2 vols. octavo; 3. On Sundays, all Sherlock on Death; 4. Cheniers History of Morocco, 2 vols. octavo; 5. Savary's Letters on Greece; a very excellent book, 1 vol. octavo; 6. A Portuguese Grammar; 7. Del Pirno's Spanish Grammar. 8. The Abbé Vertot's Révolutions Romaines, 3 vols. octavo. We anchored in Gibraltar Bay on Tuesday evening, October 28th.

The letters introductory, or recommendatory, which I had for this garrison, produced their desired effects; and I am on a most agreeable footing with General O'Hara, the acting governor, and with the genteelest families in this place. I have been very much in company, since I came hither, not to dissipate, but to correspond with the politeness which was shown me, and, *usefully*, to observe. Yesterday, and to-day, I have kept totally at home, that I might indulge reflexion, and pay my present tribute to sincere friendship. I have made some improving excursions (as far as it can be said, with any propriety, that we make excursions round Gibraltar). I have visited the highest summit of this romantick, and stupendous rock: above 1300 feet above the town;—from this situation, the view is very delightful,

and commanding over the town of Gibraltar, and the Bay, westward ; up the Mediterranean eastward ; all along the abrupt eastern side of the Rock ; into Spain, to the north, and to Apes' Hill, the *African Pillar* of Hercules, and a great way, east, and west, along the coast of Barbary, where you see hills, and mountains, of peculiar, and very striking figures. This scenery is much enlivened, and brightened by the charming atmosphere, and sky, of *this* region ; which are, in general, altogether clear, and pure, even in the gloomy November of England. I shall not now dwell tediously on description, as, if I am long enough here, to obtain a proper acquaintance with the objects which environ me, I may, possibly communicate to the publick something entertaining, and interesting on Gibraltar, and its vicinage. . . . My friend, the consul, at Tangier, is but 8 leagues distant from me ; I have written to him ; but I have, as yet, had no letter from him ; vessels that might come from Tangier, hither, would, at present, be obliged to perform a quarantine of 40 days ; therefore the arrival of letters from this town, at Tangier, is very uncertain ; but I *must* hear from him soon. . . . Provisions are very dear at Gibraltar ; indifferent Portuguese mutton is sold for a shilling a pound : this place, however, is excellently supplied with fish ; all poultry is very good here ; in short, I every day sit down to luxurious dinners. . . . My social intercourse (*that*, with a very few dear English friends in England excepted) is very, different, here, from what it was, in my cruel stepmother, Britain !

To Mr Loggen.

Gibraltar, Sept. 18th 1789. I always sit down to pay an epistolary debt to *you*, with a very particular pleasure : for your attention to *me*, through many vicissitudes, and calamities of my life, has been miraculously disinterested. I have, before me, your long, kind, and in many passages, truly facetious letter of March 9th and your shorter one of May the 10th. I shall answer them in as regular a manner as possible. When I remarked the *miraculous* disinterestedness of your attention to me, I forgot to add, that you have always been as assiduously kind to me, as if I had been a dean, or a bishop. . . . I found the consul at Tangiers one of the most mean, and perfidious of traitors : after giving me the most ardent invitation to come to him, while I was in my own, northern, humble, but independent spot, I found, by his evident change of behaviour to me, while he was in Gibraltar, that he did not wish to have me : You know the make of *my* mind : I have, consequently, never, yet, set my foot on African ground. Naturally, *necessarily*, chagrined, and mortified at this base treatment, I accepted a situation of which I could not be fond, that of a chaplain to a Man-of-War. I fondly flattered myself, that Admiral Beyton, as he is a sober, regular man, would make a chaplain's life as comfortable as possible. There, again, by my evil stars, I was mistaken. . . . A dangerous fever ensued ; which I believe I only surmounted by my previously temperate life (for my only beverage is water)—I resigned my chaplainship : I am alive, and well : but melancholy. . . . I shall sail, within a week, I hope, for

Algiers, with a major in this garrison, who is going to make a long visit to Mr Logie, our English consul at that place. The character of Mr Logie is very amiable; however, I thank God, I am *philosophically* independent; therefore I can steer still further eastward; I mean, to Italy, from Algiers, when I find it proper so to do. N.B. I composed 13 naval sermons, while I belonged to the Leander; most of them were written in my cabin, in the midst of the most tremendous noise, obscenity, imprecations, blasphemy. Surely, at least, from the concomitant circumstances of their origin, they must be a literary curiosity. . . .

I shall write a letter of mere general respect, and entertainment, to the Lord Chancellor, while I am abroad. I wish that I had stayed in England; but I knew not what to wish, or why to blame myself. I would fain flatter myself (if it is not absurd in *me* to entertain any hope) that, after my return to England (if I live to return) I shall publish, by the exertion, and assistance of my friends, my selected works, elegantly equipped, and sent forth into the world. After that return, as I fear, Lord Thurlow will overlook me, I will endeavour to settle myself comfortably, and for life, at Lesbury; oh! how cruelly have I often regretted that I left it; after I had subdued all my enemies; after I had, even, with a Herculean victory, conquered, my wife! . . . I was very much entertained with the publick intelligence with which you favoured me: I am sincerely glad that the reins of government so fortunately, and opportunely escaped the hands of the Prince of Wales, and of his rapacious banditti. I do not regret the decline of Mrs Siddons' popularity: I always thought it was greater than she deserved; though she is, certainly, a capital actress. I love, to see avarice, and insolence, mortified. . . .

You have an inquisitive, and speculative mind: What do you think of the Revolution in France? For my part, I deem it one of the greatest of political prodigies: I always admired the French nation: now I adore them. Causes, and effects have been long working towards this catastrophe: In the reign of the late King, many noble stands were made, by the French parliaments, against arbitrary edicts. The obnoxious character of the present Queen; the despicable character of the King; the free, and intrepid spirit of the Tiers Etat, animated, and inspired by the doctrines of a Voltaire, a Helvetius, a Raynals and a Rousseau, have, in that extensive kingdom, given the *coup de grace* to despotism, and vindicated the rights of mankind. When we recollect, in this memorable revolution, the vast number of men who were accessory to it;—the previous idolatry of monarchy;—the systematick intrepidity, and perseverance, with which they proceeded; the patriotick conduct of the very soldiers; of the French guards; this illustrious people seem to rise, “above all Greek, above all Roman fame.”

To make a transition, from a flood of publick glory, to an humble individual;—there is nothing that I am now anxious for, in this world, but literary glory. You know how I have persevered, in my endeavour to acquire it, against the most pertinacious, and mortifying oppositions. I hope my name will not be obliterated, in England, during my absence: if

I live to revisit our island, I shall renew the noble pursuit. My embodied works and my memoirs of my life, will, I flatter myself, defy the shafts of malice, and the chilling arm of power. I would willingly prognosticate, that my fame will, in time, emerge from every hostile depression ; that it will break forth, and establish itself, like the freedom of France.

To Mr Loggen.

Algiers, January 9th 1790. My dearest Friend, While I retain memory, I must warmly recollect the many instances of your warm and equal friendship for me ; and of this recollection, let this letter be a sincere though a feeble proof. My evil stars impend over me in Africa, as they did, in Europe. Industrious hostility persued me to Gibraltar, and to Tangier ; the consul of the place, partly by the arrogance and intoxication which his new office had infused into his little soul ; and partly by ungenerous impressions which he had received of me from England, made it impracticable for me to sail over to West Barbary. My health suffered so much by my noisy station on board of the *Leander* ; and to speak ingenuously by the inexpressibly brutal manner of my messmates that I was obliged to leave the *Leander* ; which I did, I thank God, with credit, and honour. A major of the garrison of Gibraltar pressed me to come hither with him ; he extolled the character of our English consul, here, Mr Logie ; with whom, he assured me, that I should pass the winter very happily. I soon, however, found this consul as great a brute as he is deemed by all respectable persons in this place ; I have left him now six weeks ; and am lodged with a very civil Frenchman, watchmaker to the Dey. I was very desirous of persuing my intellectual inquiries : but my health, and spirits are so broken by a severe series of persecution, that I am determined to return, and fix myself, during the remainder of a very unfortunate life, at Lesbury. How often do I pungently regret that I ever left my little independent spot : yet, for leaving it, I cannot, in my dispassionate hours, blame myself : You know, partly, what I had to make Northumberland odious to me : and I had very worthy objects to come abroad for ; an augmentation of knowledge, and literary reputation ; and it was impossible for me to pre-imagine the evils which have befallen me. I should have enjoyed even *this* place, if I had had the common satisfaction of life : the scene is very new to an European, and very useful, and salutary reflections may arise from the sight of a fine climate, and soil, producing hardly any good effects from the ignorance, the consequence of the horrible religion, and government of the inhabitants ; and from their shocking morals, another melancholy effect of the same causes. A truly philosophick mind may likewise, be consoled, while it is wounded, at the sight of the robbery, and tyranny, which are here exercised against the Christian world. But, alas ! I am no longer fit for intellectual expansion, and exertion ; My body, and mind, are, I fear, debilitated, and broken down, for ever. . . . I hope, in a month, to sail for Marseilles ; whence, I propose to go, through France, by land, to England. The difference of expence, between that mode and a voyage to London, will be small ; the pleasure,

and healthfulness of the former mode will, I hope, be much greater. I detest the sea; and from strong, and various causes, my dear Mr Loggen, I long once more to see a sincere friend; therefore I long to have *you* by the hand: I still think that I shall recover; if I do, under the divine favour, I shall owe my recovery to my steady temperance; to my adherence to water-drinking. As I have not been at Tangier, I have some dread of a prosecution for non-residence, which prosecution would completely ruin me: but I hope that I shall escape it. I verily, *yet* believe, that the providential and *real* demise of my wife, would perfectly restore my health, my literary talents, if I ever *had* any; and all my true enjoyment of life. But *this* would be too propitious a disjunction, for *my* perverse horoscope. . . .

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Thirteen Sermons to Seamen: preached on board of his Majesty's ship, *Leander* in the Bay of Gibraltar. London, 1791.

Observations on the Writings and Conduct of our present political and religious Reformers: occasioned by a letter in the paper of *The World*, with the signature of Tiberius Gracchus, etc., etc. London, 1792.

Letters between the Honourable, and Right Reverend Father in God, Shute, by Divine Providence, Lord Bishop of Durham, Count of the County Palatine, Earl of Sadberge, Baron Evenwood, etc., etc., and Percival Stockdale. London, 1792.

A Letter to Mr Bryant; occasioned on his late remarks on Pope's Universal Prayer. London, 1793.

A Letter to a Gentleman of the Philanthropick Society. London, 1794.

The Invincible Island: a poem. London, 1797.

A Letter to the Bishop of Durham on the Slave-trade. Durham, 1799.

Poems: (with portrait and three woodcuts by Bewick). Alnwick, 1800.

A Discourse on the Duties and Advantages of Old Age (two vignettes by Bewick). Alnwick, 1801.

A Remonstrance against Inhumanity to Animals and particularly against the savage practice of Bull-baiting. Alnwick, 1802.

An Epitaph on a very Pretty and Most Amiable Cat. Alnwick, 1803.

Poems: (cuts by Bewick). Alnwick, 1806.

Lectures on the Truly Eminent English Poets. 2 vols. London, 1807.

Selection of Poems: 2 vols. London, 1808.

The Memoirs of the Life, and Writings of Percival Stockdale; containing many interesting Anecdotes of the Illustrious Men with whom he was connected. Written by himself (with portrait). 2 vols. London, 1809.

The Poetical Works of Percival Stockdale. 2 vols. London, 1810.

The following hymn was specially composed by Stockdale, to be sung before sermon in Lesbury church on Easter Sunday, 1785.

O Thou! whose son, for mortal man,
Descended from the skies;
Pleased to perform his Father's plan,
To live, to die, to rise!

Lead us in Virtue's sacred road,
From this auspicious day ;
Teach us, the gifts which Christ bestowed,
Like Christians to repay.

From the pure terms of baptism's birth,
Ne'er let us idly roam :
Our spot of pilgrimage, this earth ;
Heaven, our eternal home !

Death will our soul's best powers unfold,
And give them vigorous wing ;
As winter's damps, and piercing cold,
Are followed by the spring.

ALNMOUTH *circa* 1715.

(From the Warburton MS.)

"ALNEMOUTH, a considerable and well-built village at ye entrance of ye river Alne into ye sea, hath a small harbour for ships and hath considerable quantity of corn loaded for London, France, etc. On a bank adjoyning are standing ye walls of a very large and neat chapell which hath been in ye figure of a cross."

GEORGE RULE: A NORHAM POET.

BY J. ALLAN.

SCOTT has given Norham Castle an enduring place in literature, and a former proprietor, Sir H. E. H. Jerningham, has chronicled its history in a well-known volume. A less-known work inspired by it is the poem "The Siege of Norham Castle." The subject of the poem is the siege and capture of Norham Castle by James IV, and the story turns on the local tradition that he was only enabled to capture the stronghold by the aid of a traitor within the English camp, whose ultimate fate is commemorated in the names "Hangman Lands" and "Gibbet Hill." James's escape from drowning in the Tweed, which resulted in the building of Ladykirk church, is also introduced into the poem. The little book is dedicated to the Rev. Dr W. S. Gilly, the celebrated historian and philanthropist, a former President of the Club, probably the most distinguished man associated with Norham for some generations.

The author of this poem, George Rule, was born in Norham in 1825, one of the six sons of Thomas Rule, slater. He was educated at the village school by Mr Forsyth, a famous teacher in his day. After serving as a pupil-teacher he entered Durham Training College, and on qualifying taught for some time. He abandoned the teaching profession to become secretary to Mr George Crawshay, of the well-known firm of iron manufacturers in Gateshead. Throughout his life he was a keen politician, a strong supporter in his youth of Chartist principles, and a contributor to Ernest Jones's *People's Paper*. The writings of David Urquhart directed his interests into another channel, and he became a member of the Foreign Affairs Association, taking an active interest in it so long as it existed. He was for some twenty-five years a member of Gateshead School Board, and its vice-chairman for a long period. He was also

Honorary Turkish Consul for Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He died on 12th June 1904, aged seventy-nine.

His earliest published work was a collection of poems—a slim book in paper covers printed by Robert Ward, Dean Street, Newcastle, in 1857, and dedicated to Richard Turnbull, watchmaker, Wooler. In 1881 appeared the poem already mentioned, “The Siege of Norham Castle,” published by John Cochrane, West Street, Gateshead.* Its introduction reveals his political attitude very strongly. In 1884 most of his earlier poems were included, with additions and alterations, in a more pretentious volume entitled *Northern Ballads and Poems*,† dedicated to Earl Percy. One of the poems, “The Old Water Mill,” is a memory of his maternal grandfather’s mill on the Aln below the Castle at Alnwick, now long disappeared.

In 1894 he published at Gateshead a novel, *Mary Gledstone*,‡ *the Pupil Teacher*, originally published in the *Household Magazine*. It was dedicated to Mrs Walter de Lancy Wilson, Mayoress of Gateshead. The book apparently contains a good deal of autobiographical matter, and gives also the author’s views on education. To the end of his life he never forgot the good influence of his first teacher, Mr Forsyth, and his poems are evidence of the soundness of the latter’s guidance in his early reading. His sister Alice also possessed literary ability, and won at the age of twenty-three a prize open to working

* *The Siege of Norham Castle*. By George Rule. 1881. Published by John Cochrane, Bible and Book Depot, Gateshead-on-Tyne. 8vo. Pp. xxv. Dedication in verse to the memory of the Rev. Dr Gilly. View of Norham in 1841 on title-page. Portrait of Dr Gilly (p. iii). View of Norham Castle (p. vi). View of Norham Church (p. vii). Gateshead: W. T. Fletcher, printer.

† *Northern Ballads and Other Poems, Political, Occasional, In Memoriam, Humorous, etc.* By George Rule and J. Cochrane & Co. Bible Depot, Gateshead-on-Tyne, and Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and England Publishing Company, 291 Strand, London. 1884. Pp. xii+264. Portrait of the author facing title-page. View of Norham Castle. Dedicated to the Right Hon. Earl Percy, M.P. List of subscribers at end.

‡ *Mary Gledstone, the Pupil Teacher: A tale of the Loves and Jealousies of certain young people*. By George Rule. Author of *Northern Ballads and other Poems, Sir Harvey*, etc. Paging begins with title-page; 160 pages in all. Gateshead-on-Tyne: Henderson & Birkett. 1894. Printed by Morrison & Gibb, printers, Edinburgh.

men and women of Northumberland. The subject of the essay was "Man's Duty to God," and prizes to the value of £100 were given by Mr Thomas Rochester of Whalton in 1858. Five of the successful essays were published.* Another brother, James, had a successful career in Tasmania, and Thomas was also an able man. He likewise gave up teaching for a business career in Gateshead, where he was a town councillor for a period, and a borough magistrate for many years. A fourth brother, David, was also a disciple of David Urquhart, and in 1872 published a pamphlet on *The True Defence of England, the Right of Search* (16 pp., 8vo), printed by Adam & Co., 4 Clavering Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

I owe my information on the subject of these notes to Mr John Oxberry, a member of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and to Mr J. Crawford Hodgson, who, with his usual kindness, placed all his notes on George Rule at my disposal.

One does not like to leave Norham without recalling the name of one of its vicars, Robert Lambe, whose edition of the *Ballad of Flodden Field* is one of the earliest books printed in Berwick (1774). A second edition appeared at Newcastle in 1809. His earlier work on the *History of Chess*, London, 1764, is perhaps not so well known. The curious story of his marriage has given him a reputation for eccentricity which has perhaps caused his learning and scholarship to be rather overlooked.

* *Five Prize Essays on Man's Duty to God*. By members of the Working Classes, to which were awarded one hundred Pounds, given by Thomas Rochester, Whalton, Northumberland. London, Mozley & Sons; Newcastle-on-Tyne, Robert Robinson, and all booksellers. Printed at the Journal Office, Grey Street, by Andrew Carr, 1858. 12mo. Pp viii+272. Alice Rule's essay occupies pp. 88-128. There were fifty-four competitors. A similar volume of essays on *Man's Duty to his Neighbour* was published in 1859 containing eleven prize essays. 12mo. Pp. vi+282. London, Robson & Avery, 64 Edgeware Road; Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mr Charlton; Morpeth, Mr P. Blair. Printed by Thomas Danks, 9 Crane Court, Fleet Street, London.

ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, sometime VICAR
OF NORHAM, and his son, of the same names,
sometime RECTOR OF FORD.

BY J. C. HODGSON, M.A.

ON the 16th October 1643, Alexander Davison, clerk—for so was his name spelled in the record—was instituted to the vicarage of Norham on the presentation of “John Greene gent.”* He was born about 1606, but his parentage has not been ascertained nor yet the place where he received his education. His name occurs in neither the Oxford nor Cambridge Register of Admissions to these universities; it is therefore probable that he received his degree of Master of Arts at one of the Scotch colleges. Although turned out of his living during the Commonwealth, no details are given under his name in Walker, *Sufferings of the Clergy*, and but little is known of his life except incidental details set out in two affidavits sworn, respectively, 5th January 1685, and 1st October 168(6), in Chancery proceedings connected with his son’s incumbency of Ford.† He was buried at Norham 22nd February 1688, but his will cannot be found in the Probate Registry of Durham. He had (perhaps with other issue) a son of the same names.

As in the case of the father, so with the son, it has not been ascertained where he obtained his degree of Master of Arts (it was neither from Oxford nor Cambridge), nor by whom he was ordained. Having become acquainted with Francis Blake of Ford Castle, he received from him an offer of the presentation to the rectory of Ford then vacant, the same being of the reputed value “*a communibus annis*” of £350. He was informed

* Public Record Office, *Liber Institutionum*. It is not known how John Greene came to be patron, for the turn, of a benefice of which the Dean and Chapter of Durham are the patrons.

† *Ford Tithe Case*, pp. 197, 210. In the first affidavit he gives his age as 79, or thereabouts, and in the second as aged 80.

that he would be required to execute a bond of resignation on due notice given, the ostensible reason for which was to compel the rector's residence on his cure, although behind lay the question of the legal validity of a *modus*, or composition, which had been customarily paid, and accepted, in lieu of tithes yearly accruing out of the patron's lands within the parish of Ford. Davidson accepted the condition, executed a bond on the 26th March 1677, and was shortly afterwards instituted to the benefice by Dr Nathaniel Crewe, then Bishop of Durham.*

While the negotiations about Ford were proceeding, or soon afterwards, the younger Davidson obtained the vicarage of Lewisham, in Kent, and was instituted to the benefice 2nd March 1677.† Being thus preferred he married 11th July 1678, at Bishop Wearmouth, "Mrs Grace Brandling," ‡ who may be identified with the daughter of these names of Robert Brandling of Alnwick White-house, who was one of the younger sons of Sir Francis Brandling of Alnwick Abbey by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Ralph Grey of Chillingham.

The two benefices lying so far apart it was not possible to give each parish its due as to residence, and Mr Blake called for Mr Davidson's resignation of Ford under penalty to forfeit the sum of £1000, as provided in the bond of resignation. Davidson was displeased and petitioned the High Court of Chancery for relief, and on the 24th April 1678 exhibited his bill.§

In the proceedings, which lingered over some years, depositions were made—full of details of local interest—by landowners, clergy, farmers, and others. Some of them were sworn 1st October 168(6).|| It has not been ascertained how the suit terminated; but in the event Davidson continued to hold both of his benefices until his death in 1689.

In Raine, *North Durham*, p. 334, there is printed a letter dated London, January 27, 1684/5, the authorship of which is attributed, by the historian, to the elder Davidson, the vicar of Norham. It is addressed to Dr Robert Grey, Prebend of Durham. A study of the contents of the letter, in which the writer states that eight days before he had received a letter

* *Ford Tithe Case*, pp. 171, 172.

† Hasted, *History of Kent*, vol. i, p. 79. ‡ *Bishop Wearmouth Register*.

§ The bill is printed in the *Ford Tithe Case*, p. 171.

|| *Ford Tithe Case*, p. 210.

from his father, make it evident that it was written by the son, the younger Davidson. The venerable and venerated Dr Grey,* to whom the letter was addressed, prebendary of the eighth stall at Durham and rector of Bishop Wearmouth, was grand-uncle of the wife of the younger Davidson. The following letter, now printed for the first time, passed between the same parties. The original was given to the present writer by Dr William Greenwell of Durham, shortly before his death in 1918 at the age of 98.

It will be observed that the writer of the letter spelled his name *Davidson*.

Worshipfull Sir

I thought I should have been the bearer of this my selfe but I received a letter last week from my curate at Lewisham that my Lord Bishopp of Rochester hath dispensed with me till after Easter, att which tyme my wife if she keep her health and the weather prove seasonable she resolves to make a visitt to your Worshipp and her brother and sister at Northallerton. We have no news here soe great, as the two ministers of Barwick giveing of theire consent to chuse such members as his Majestie shall recommend, the like is said to be required of us by our Bishopp.† If any such thing be, I humbly beg and desire to know the clergie's judgment of it. My father, my wife, sister and children are all in good health, and we will all heartily be glad to heare the like of your self, my Lady and Miss: and my brother and all other friends. God grant that these may finde you all in health. And soe with all our respects to you and all friends I am and shall ever remaine

Honoured Sir
your most affectionate and
dutyfull nephew
Alexr. Davidson

Norham, March 19, 1687/8.

(Addressed)

For
The Right Worshippfull
Dr Robert Grey, prebendare
of Durham
These
Durham

(seal, heraldic)

* Cf. Memoir of Dr Robert Grey. Welford, *Men of Mark*, vol. ii, p. 386.

† The last Parliament of James II was dissolved 4th July 1687. In the next or Convention Parliament which met 22nd January 1687/8, Berwick was represented by Sir Francis Blake and Philip Babington; the latter was governor of Berwick.

Alexander Davidson did not long survive his father and was laid beside him 10th July 1689 at Norham.*

So far as is known he left issue, two sons and three daughters; † who were (1) Robert Davidson, who died *s.p.*; (2) William Davidson of Plymouth, who left a daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Richard Grieve; (3) Jane, wife first of George Forster of High Buston, and secondly of Edward Grey of Alnwick, and left issue; (4) Martha, wife of William Davidson, a colonel in the army, died *s.p.*; (5) Margaret, second wife of Richard Croshold, an officer in the Excise, who left issue an only child, a son who died unmarried. These five sons and daughters, through their mother, took an interest in the rectorial tithes of the chapelry or parish of Alnwick.

* 1689, July 10, Mr Alexander Davison, rector of Foord, buried.—*Norham Register*.

† Cf. Pedigree of Brandling. *New History of Northumberland*, vol. i, p. 247.

KIRKNEWTON *circa* 1715.

(From the Warburton MS.)

“KIRKNEWTON village between Cheviot Hills and ye river Glen hath in it ye ruuing of a large tower with a quadrangular wall and circular towers about it belonging to Mark Strother Esq., and till of late ye residence of his brother. The church built 1669 hath nothing about worthy perticular . . . built in ye figure of a cross, length 33 (yards) breadth 15 (yards), and near ye communion table are hung ye armes of ye Strothers, and under it a valt where that family are repositied. . . .”

NOTES ON DRYBURGH ABBEY AND SOME OF ITS ASSOCIATIONS.*

By JOHN FERGUSON, F.S.A.Scot.

It has been often remarked that the monastic foundations of the Middle Ages were almost invariably set down in the midst of scenes of great natural beauty. Certainly the observation is amply justified in the case of the Border Abbeys, and it can hardly admit of question that among these Dryburgh holds pride of place in this respect. Whether or not we agree with our older antiquarians, like Grose and Morton, that the name is of Celtic origin, and has legendary associations with Druidical worship here in a sacred grove of oaks, there can be little doubt that this green peninsula, washed by the silver Tweed, must, even in early times, have been a place of perfect sylvan loveliness and peaceful seclusion; and the venerable ruins of the Abbey founded in later centuries, so beautiful in themselves, are placed in a setting which everyone must feel enhances their charm. The old, simple, pious souls who, in December 1152, came from the Premonstratensian monastery of Alnwick on the invitation of Hugo de Morville, Lord of Lauderdale, or of his royal patron, the saintly David, seeking to find here a safe asylum from the turmoil and temptations of the world, doubtless soon learned to appreciate the beauty of their surroundings, and to sing in their daily office, with a fervour reinforced by the fair scenes without, the words of the fifteenth Psalm (in the Vulgate)—*Funes ceciderunt mihi in praeclaris, etenim hereditas mea praeclara est mihi*--“The lot is fallen to me in a fair ground; yea, I have a goodly heritage.” But they could hardly have anticipated what the future held in store: the birth of the Border Muse on the slopes of the overlooking Eildon, its efflorescence in Border ballad and song, and the glory of

* This paper was given to the Club, as an address, in the chapter-house at Dryburgh, on Thursday, 21st September 1922.

its full bloom and final passing in the poetry and romance of Sir Walter Scott, whose genius made the entire Borderland a world-possession before he himself took, on this very spot, the last sad "seisin of earth and stone," and was laid to rest, here, in the heart of the region he had enchanted.

The long debated question as to whether the founder was David I, or his friend and vassal Hugo de Morville, must be decided in favour of the latter. The so-called foundation charter quoted in the preface to the "Liber de Dryburgh," but finding no place in the Register itself, in which the King is made to say that he founded the Abbey, presents so many suspicious features that its genuineness is, to say the least, extremely doubtful. But apart from this, the confirmation charters of the Bishops of St Andrews state positively that De Morville was the founder, and we may be sure that such a statement would not have been made had there been a rival claimant for the honour in the person of the King. It is significant, too, that an English chronicler of the time, John of Hexham, in his eulogy of David, mentions Kelso, Jedburgh, and Melrose in the list of religious establishments founded by him, but makes no reference to Dryburgh. The conclusion is inevitable, that we have here an instance of a "pious fraud," or forgery, under the hand of an over-zealous canon, who could not brook the thought that his beloved monastery was not able, like its neighbours, to boast of a royal origin. However this may be, there can be no doubt that the establishment of the Abbey had the full sanction and approval of the King, who throughout the remainder of his reign was one of its most generous benefactors.

There is no need to tell again the oft-repeated story of the calamities which overtook the Abbey in the course of its troubled history. Burned by Edward II in his retreat from Scotland in 1322, and again by Richard II in 1385, it shared in the final destruction which befell the Border Abbeys in 1544 and 1545 under the lieutenants of Henry VIII. And the ruins have been so often described in the pages of the Club's Transactions, and in such works as Morton's *Monastic Annals of Teviotdale*, and MacGibbon and Ross's *Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland*, and finally, with an exhaustiveness and accuracy that leave nothing to be desired, in the *Report of the Ancient Monuments*

Commission, that we need to do little more than to point out, in a rapid survey, their general features, and to direct attention to some of the discoveries that have been made since they were presented to the nation by the patriotic munificence of the late Lord Glenconner. While we are thankful to see what is being done to ensure their preservation, we cannot help feeling that, with the removal of the beautiful vegetation with which Nature sought to hide their nakedness, something of the old charm has evaporated. And we cannot too earnestly protest against an experiment which, I understand, it has been proposed to make—to cover the exterior walls with a kind of distemper on the pretext of preserving them. Nothing can be more beautiful than the ashlar work of Dryburgh, or the stone of which it is built, and this piece of gross vandalism should be resisted to the uttermost.

Dryburgh is the only one of the four Border abbeys of which any considerable portion of the conventual buildings survives. These are chiefly late Norman or Transitional in style, and evidently date from the second half of the twelfth century. On the east side of the cloister, but for the most part at a lower level, there still exist the remains, more or less entire, of the sacristy, a small chamber, probably a reconstructed slype, which may have been a parlour, the chapter-house, the abbot's parlour or calefactory, and an apartment called the "Library" in Morton's plan. Of the dormitories and other apartments above, few traces remain, but in one of Slezer's views of the Abbey, as it existed at the end of the seventeenth century, there are shown three tiers of pointed windows, the upper series quatrefoiled, overlooking the cloister, indicating a structure of considerable architectural pretensions. Steps leading up to these apartments from the south transept, the cloister and the calefactory are still visible. The sacristy, also known as "St Modan's Chapel," is on the same level as the cloister, from which it is entered by a round-headed doorway. An entrance has also been provided from the south transept. It contains a stone altar and two piscinas, one in a recess in the south wall, and another hollowed out of the pavement. Whether the traditional name of the sacristy can be held as confirming in any degree the statement of Camerarius that St Modan, a Celtic saint, was abbot of a monastic establishment at Dryburgh in

522 A.D., it would be idle to inquire. The small apartment to the south of the sacristy contains an ambry, but nothing else of interest. Adjoining it on the south, but at a lower level, is the chapter-house, a large apartment measuring 47 feet by 22 feet. It is barrel-vaulted, but the vaulting has evidently undergone alteration at a later period. The interior of the chapter-house bears indications of having been decorated in colour, some details of which are figured in the *Report of the Ancient Monuments Commission*. The fine Transition doorway by which access was provided, probably by a staircase, from the cloister, and the similar but even more important one leading from the cloister to the nave, are among the most striking individual features of the Abbey. The abbot's parlour, or calefactory, has been a handsome vaulted apartment, remodelled, probably after the damage done to the Abbey by Richard II in 1385, and showing much late work added to, or replacing, the original Norman or Transitional. The remains of the fireplace, with carved imposts on each side, and some elegant corbelled wall-shafts which supported the vaulting are worthy of examination. A narrow passage may be observed in the angle of the east and south walls, which seems to have afforded access to the apartment on the floor above. The remains of the two central pillars which formed the main supports to the vaulting show them to have been octagonal in form, and there are two pointed windows, with transoms, in the east wall of obviously late date. The barrel-vaulted passage, or slype, immediately to the south of the calefactory, calls for no remark ; but the recently excavated apartment, called by Morton the "Library," to the south of the slype, has been a structure of some importance, although its purpose cannot now be ascertained. Like the calefactory, it has been vaulted in six compartments, the vaulting having been supported by groin ribs resting on corbelled wall-shafts and two central pillars, of which a portion of one, similar in all respects to those of the calefactory, still remains. Of the external elevation of this range of buildings it is only necessary to say that it exhibits the features of the late Norman or Transitional style ; but two of the windows of the calefactory, as already stated, and a square-headed window which lighted the apartment above the chapter-house are much later in date.

On the south side of the cloister nothing is left except the doorways at the south-east and south-west angles and the remains of the substructure of cellarage which supported the refectory. The west wall of this apartment has fortunately been preserved in a wonderfully perfect state, and the fine rose-window in the lofty pointed gable must excite the admiration of every lover of Gothic art. The roof-mark of what was probably the kitchen is visible on the outside of this west wall, and also a round-headed opening which probably communicated with the refectory. A few yards to the south-west, on the margin of a small stream, are the remains of the gateway or porter's lodge. These have now been cleared of the ivy which formerly concealed the details of the structure. On each of the skew-puts is carved a shield, that on the north-east charged with a unicorn, and that on the north-west with a fleur-de-lis between three roses, two and one. These shields are figured in Sir David Erskine's *Annals and Antiquities of Dryburgh*. The stream is spanned by a small stone bridge of interesting character, and evidently of early date. The range of vaulted apartments outside the west wall of the cloister, and communicating with it by a doorway at the north-west angle, offers little requiring remark. In the cloister itself the recess at the north end of the east wall, with grooves for shelving, and the shield above the south-west doorway, on which are carved the arms of John Stewart, commendator of Dryburgh in 1555, deserve notice.

The Church, which stood upon the highest part of the site, was cruciform. Though smaller than those of Kelso, Jedburgh, and Melrose, it must, when entire, have been an imposing structure, and its scanty remains are of great beauty and interest. The presbytery at the extreme east end is wellnigh a shapeless mass, the exterior of the east wall having been almost entirely despoiled of its ashlar masonry. The south transept is represented by its gable, containing a lofty window of five lanciform lights, the gable being stepped to support the mullions. The east aisle of the north transept, and a portion of the north wall, with its surviving lancet window, peerless alike in the elegance of its proportions and in the beauty of its mouldings, and the two north bays of the choir, with its chapel containing the tomb of Sir Walter Scott, also remain to attest the magni-

ficence of this portion of the Church. Simple in design, but of a purity and restrained elegance of style quite remarkable, we feel it to be a shrine worthy to hold the remains of one of the greatest of Scotsmen. The groining of the aisle and chapel is quite entire, and shows indications of having been decorated in colour on a white ground. The traces of design still visible are figured in the *Report of the Ancient Monuments Commission*. In the compartment at the angle of the north transept and choir is to be seen an interesting sculptured boss, also figured in the *Report*, representing Our Lord in Majesty, with a book on His knee and His right hand uplifted in blessing—a usual mode of treating the subject at the time. That the crossing has also been vaulted is evident from the springers appearing on the north-east pier. In all probability the piers of the crossing supported a central tower. Of the nave, which was of six bays with north and south aisles, nothing is left save the great west doorway, the wall of the south aisle containing two piscina niches, the foundations of the wall of the north aisle with traces of a doorway near its west end, and the bases and portions of some of the pillars. The great doorway is of four moulded orders continued round the semi-circular head, composed of broadly filleted rolls with hollows, round and angular alternately, between, in two of which are inserted a series of square rosettes. Traces of windows which have lighted the aisles on either side are still observable. The comparatively weak and shallow mouldings of this part of the Church betoken a late date, and offer a singular contrast to the much bolder and deeper mouldings of the choir and transept, which are First-pointed.

In the course of the recent excavations there have been discovered a number of fragments of painted glass, and it is to be hoped that these, after being carefully cleaned, will be inserted in one of the windows of the sacristy or chapter-house. A beautifully carved female head, with a goffered wimple round the face, has been unearthed near the east end of the church and is worth examination. We have already seen in the chapter-house two important sculptured fragments—a boss with a carved representation of the Lamb, surrounded by a garland of vine leaves; the other, formerly believed to be a font or lavatory, but now considered to be the socket of an upright cross, with ornament in high relief, which, from its resem-

blance to the designs in the illuminated work of the late twelfth or early thirteenth century, I have little hesitation in assigning to that period. This fragment, with two bosses recently dug up, is beautifully figured in the *Report of the Ancient Monuments Commission*.

A few words on some of the associations of Dryburgh. None of its abbots or commendators, with the exception of the noted pluralist, Andrew Forman, on whose head must rest much of the weight of responsibility for the diplomacy which led to the fatal disaster of Flodden, have left their mark on our history. Mention should be made, perhaps, of the abbot commendator, James Stewart, who, through the marriage of his natural daughter, may be regarded as the ancestor of the Erskines, Ebenezer and Ralph, the founders of the Secession Church. Their father, the Reverend Henry Erskine of Chirnside, was born here. The principal associations of Dryburgh are literary, and of comparatively recent date. If we could believe Dempster (*Hist. Eccles. Gent. Scot.*), Radulphus Stroodus—"the philosophical Strode"—the friend of Chaucer, to whom, with the "moral Gower," he dedicated his beautiful poem of *Troilus and Cressida*, was a canon of Dryburgh in the fourteenth century; but Dempster's proneness to claim a Scottish origin or connection for almost every man of note before his day, forbids us to place much reliance on his statement. Robert Burns, in the course of his Border tour in May 1784, visited Dryburgh. "A fine old ruined abbey," he calls it in his *Journal*, but it seems to have made much less impression upon him than "the ruins of a once magnificent cathedral" at Jedburgh, or Melrose, "that far-famed glorious ruin."

Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy were here on 20th Sept. 1803. In her *Recollections* of their Tour in Scotland, the latter says: "The ruins of Dryburgh are much less extensive than those of Melrose, and greatly inferior both in the architecture and stone, which is much mouldered away. Lord Buchan has trained pear-trees along the walls, which are bordered with flowers and gravel-walks, and he has made a pigeon-house, and a fine room in the ruin ornamented with a curiously assorted collection of busts of eminent men, in which lately a ball was given; yet deducting for all these improvements, which are certainly much less offensive than you could imagine, it is a

very sweet ruin, standing so enclosed in wood, which the towers overtop, that you cannot know that it is not in a state of natural desolation till you are close to it."

But it is with the great name of Sir Walter Scott that Dryburgh will ever be most closely associated. In his *Autobiography* he mentions the interesting fact that his paternal ancestors were at one time proprietors of Dryburgh, a possession which passed out of the hands of the family in consequence of the bankruptcy of his paternal granduncle, Robert Haliburton—"a weak, silly man," as he characterises him; and he adds: "And thus we have nothing left of Dryburgh, although my father's maternal inheritance, but the right of stretching our bones where mine may perhaps be laid ere any eye but my own glances over these pages." Much of his childhood, as we all know, was spent at Sandyknowe, only a few miles to the east; and we can fancy "the marvellous boy" being taken time and again to view the ruins, where, we cannot doubt, there appeared to him, even then, visions of "the stately processions of the past," which he was afterwards to revive with such vividness and power. It will be remembered that in the earliest of his ballads, *The Eve of St John*—that weird but glorious echo of the old tragic Border muse—Smailholm Tower and Dryburgh Abbey, the haunts of his early boyhood, were made the scenes where the tale of sin and horror unfolds itself, and the curtain rings down. Scott's attachment to Dryburgh was lifelong. In his prosperous days there were few of his numerous friends, literary and other, most of them well-known names, who were not privileged to visit it under his guidance. And when dark days fell, and the light of his life wellnigh went out, it is touching to read in his *Journal* and *Letters* the references to the spot he loved so well. Describing his wife's funeral here (*Journal*, 23 May 1826), he says: "The whole scene floats as a sort of dream before me—the beautiful day, the grey ruins covered and hidden among clouds of foliage and flourish, where the grave, even in the lap of beauty, lay lurking and gaped for its prey. Then the grave looks, the hasty, important bustle of men with spades and mattocks, the train of carriages, the coffin containing the creature that was so long the dearest on earth to me, and whom I was to consign to the very spot which in pleasure-parties we so frequently visited." It will be ninety

years on the 26th of this month of September, since another mournful procession brought him from Abbotsford and laid him by her side. Lockhart, his gifted son-in-law and biographer, and others of his near kindred rest here also. And ever since the "mighty Minstrel" fell on sleep, a train of pilgrims in ever-increasing numbers—among them the brightest names in literature and art, the vast majority unknown to fame, but all alike attracted by the magnet of his genius—come to Dryburgh and stand by his tomb, and with bowed heads and hushed hearts do honour to his memory.

At a meeting of the Club held here twenty-six years ago I endeavoured in a few halting sentences to express our indebtedness as Scotsmen and Borderers to Sir Walter Scott. To-day we feel that with the passing of the years his greatness and what we owe to him are ever becoming more fully recognised, and that the more the distance in time that separates us increases, we are growing the better able to focus him, so to speak, and to look with less dazzled eyes upon the brilliant luminary whose setting drew the gaze of the civilised world to this spot in the heart of his land of romance. To him the pungent saying of Sir Thomas Browne can never apply: "Our fathers find their graves in our short memories"—for he can never be forgotten. Is it a heresy to say that like some others of his illustrious countrymen—Burns and Carlyle, for example—he was in some respects an Apollo in homespun; the beams of the "Fardarter" partly hidden, but ever and anon bursting through their wrappings of hodden grey? The somewhat heavy figure, the limp in his gait, the broad Lowland burr, proclaim him one of ourselves; only the noble head, and its towering dome with which Chantrey's bust has made us so familiar, the mobile mouth, and the grey eye lighted up by the spirit within, betoken his kinship to the gods. To say that he was brave, hospitable, and patriotic is only to say that he was a Borderer and a Scot; to say that his soul was attuned to all that was best and noblest in the Past is to tell only half the tale. No paladin of old showed greater courage or bore himself more nobly than he, when, after years of almost unexampled prosperity, he faced a reverse of fortune, a succession of calamities such as have fallen to few men, with high heart, unstained honour, and an entire acquiescence in the dispositions of Providence, so that, in reading

his *Journal*, we hardly know whether pity or pride stirs us most—whether to weep or cheer. And his marvellous imagination—second only, as has been often said, to that of Shakespeare—what creations—or resurrections shall I call them rather?—of the unfailing loyalties, the heart-breaking tragedies, the stern and homely virtues, the humour, the mirth-provoking foibles even, of our Scottish race did it not evoke, and as with loving hand hold up to the view of succeeding generations? A minute ago I called your attention to the sculptured boss on the vaulting above his tomb. Surely there is no irreverence in the fancy that the wasted but august figure, with hand upraised in blessing, is the visible symbol of the Unseen Guardian who keeps watch and ward over the slumbering dust of His servant—Walter Scott.

CARHAM *circa* 1715.

(From the Warburton MS.)

“CARRAM a village on ye south brink of ye river Tweed of 20 (? 26) houses. The church is a mean building length 20 (yards) breadth 10 (?) (yards) and covered with thatch: and for nothing remarkable but its meanness, being on all appearance a barn. The present incumbent is ye Rev Mr Ogle: patron and impropietor . . . Foster of Etherston Esq. who is chief lord and hath a mansion house in it but ruinous: no bell: sallery £30.”





PLAN OF CHIRNSIDE COMMON.

(The numbers refer to the allotments made at the Division; see p. 431.)

[To face page 423.

CHIRNSIDE COMMON.

By JAS. HEWAT CRAW, F.S.A.Scot.

To the north of Abbey St Bathans, stretching over the Lammermoor range as far as the edge of the low country which borders the coast-line, lies a high and somewhat bleak area which was formerly the common grazing of Chirnside in the Merse, and in parts is still known as Chirnside Common. Varying in elevation from 400 to almost 1150 feet above sea-level, this area is drained by the Whare, the Eye, the Pease, and the Heriot burns; it is situated for the most part in the parish of Cockburnspath, but partly also in Abbey St Bathans, and (formerly) in Longformacus.

That the Commonty of Chirnside should have been situated at a distance of nine miles from Chirnside village may probably be accounted for by the fact that during the fifteenth century the lands of Chirnside and of Dunglass belonged to the Homes. The higher pastures of Lammermoor doubtless proved a suitable grazing ground for stock from the Merse, and might afford a safer place of refuge in the alarm of an English invasion. Chirnside was not alone in possessing rights of hill grazing: in the parish of Longformacus there was a common at Otterburn and Wedderlairs belonging to the parish of Hilton in the Merse, and Horndean possessed similar rights at an early date at Dirrington.

I. THE OLD PERAMBULATIONS.

The following account of the history and boundaries of the Common during 250 years, from 1569 till its division in 1807, is derived from records preserved in the Register House, Edinburgh. At the time of its division the Common extended to 2462 acres, but the earliest perambulations seem to have included a large portion of Ewieside Hill,* an extension which must have

* This part is referred to as Ewe-side Common.

brought the total area to almost 3000 acres. The distance covered in a complete circuit of the boundary was over 13 miles, and occupied from six to eight hours,—no slight undertaking for “ane verrie aigit man,” though forming now a charming excursion for a fine summer day. The various documents contain, in addition to many place-names long forgotten, the names of proprietors, tenants, and others at the periods concerned; they also throw light on the conditions and customs of a bygone age.

The following collation includes in order the points indicated in the various perambulations, modern identifications and other remarks being added as footnotes:—

“Fra the foott of Yowarsyid,* bewest the parkyett,† southeist to Padowcleucheheid,‡ and then by the Thre stanis§ and the Chesteris to the Gledlaw.|| Fra the Gledlaw southwest to ane grit eardfast staine upon the south syid of the rod that lyis betuixt Eccalie and Edmersdaine; ¶ and fra the said staine to the Charcole fuird, and sowthe up the Charcole Clewche to the Thre stanis, syne to the Bluidwoll in the heid of the said Clewche.** Fra there directly southe to the Carlingstaine,†† and fra the same southe downe the Fairnie slack ‡‡ to the Bluidwell on the Water of Eye. Then along the top of the south bank of the Water of Eye to the vestige of an old dike,§§ and along the said dike to ane parte callit the Primrose Bush,||||

* Ewieside: spelt Yowarsyde in Pont's map of Berwickshire (Blaeu's Atlas, 1654).

† See Pont's map, the field on Tower farm in which is the old curling-pond.

‡ Paddy Cleuch, at Glenfyn Quarry.

§ The large boulders still lie on the moor some distance to the east of Ewieside fort.

|| Apparently the height on Ewieside midway between the fort and Ecclaw steading. Gledstane Forest is shown on the 6-inch O.S. map, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-east of the fort.

¶ It is called the Gladstone in the Perambulation of 1763, but has now disappeared.

** A small cleuch $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-east of Ecclaw steading, it is marked Shalter Cleuch in Armstrong's map of Berwickshire, 1771.

†† A large boulder, near the top of Ecclaw Hill, in the march wall between Ecclaw and Blackburn, about a dozen yards west of the Duns road.

‡‡ A dry water-course running south to the Eye.

§§ Called the Strawberry Dike in the evidence in the Process of Division.

|||| Apparently on the left bank of the Eye, below Blackburn Mill; prim-roses and saugh bushes still grow on the banks.

and down the Water of Eye to the red scar of the brae at the Bizardnest,* and to the foote of Quickstruther; therefra up ane litill syick to ane parte callit Purvesfauld; † then southwest to the end of the Blakdyke of Quikiswode, and west the Blakdyke to the hie streit way that lies to the Brokinmoss, and fra the said hieway still endlang the said dyik to the Quhairburne at the foot of Edgarscleuch. ‡ Then up Quhairburne be the foote of the Raschietae § and up the Raschietae, thence up the Braefoot to the Hempheadrig and up the Peat syke in a line northwest to the Quhyterorce. || Fra the Quhyterorce directly out the hie streitt way along the Edgagate by the Crosslawslady to the three rush bushes at the head of Phartoncleugh bewest the Brokenmoss, thence down Phartoncleugh to the water of Eye, and croceing over the said water of Eye to the north-west nuik of the Hairmuirdod by the east end of Parson's Moss. ¶ Thence to the east cairn and then east the hicht of the hill as

* An interesting name, now lost. Traces of the scar remain, a short distance above the Butterdean boundary.

† Quickstruther, also referred to as Cowstruther, with its little syke is on Quixwood Moor, a short distance below the boundary strip between Butterdean and Blackburn. The foundations of Purvesfauld can still be seen near the syke.

‡ The Black Dike (see *Inventory of Monuments, Berwickshire*, No. 4) can still be traced by the growth of crops for some 250 yards to the east of the Duns road; to the west of the road it is distinct running to the head of a cleuch which descends to the Whare Burn.

§ The name Rashietae is still given to the marshy portion of Godscroft moor on the left bank of the Whare Burn.

|| The Perambulation of 1618 runs: "Up Quhairburne be the foot of the Rashietae to the fuird callit Dunbarfuird on the get that cumis fra Strafontanis, then northeast to the Quhyterorce." An extract from the statutes of the Barony Court of Godscroft shows that in 1619 Mr David Home of Godscroft successfully protested that "ane noble and patent erle, Alexander Erle Home, with sundry gentilmen and commons, all deeply sworn" were in error in riding up Quairburne to Dunbarfuird, whereas they ought to have left the Quairburne at "the burn callit Quhytburne," and to have gone "to the Quhyterorce at the heid of the Quhytburne, quhairas the croce they pretended to ryid to was Loukashiel croce to the quhilk was na gaitt, meith nor merche but throuche his medow and corn of Loukashiel." Dunbarfuird is at the present county boundary. See also *MSS. of Col. D. Milne Home*, pp. 81-83.

¶ In 1763 called the west cairn of the Hairmuirdod.

the water fallis * to the Kowcleucheheid,† then northeist out-with the dyke of the Scheillis to the Eister Scheill duris callit Cokburnispeth Scheillis and to Bellisclewche.‡ Fra thence across the syke to the old dike on the muir edge called the black dike and along it to the west end of Goosecruive,§ and fra the Guiscrove endlangis over the Over Sledgaite to ane parte callit the Raschieholl,|| and to the Hiegate that cumis to Ekkelie above the corneland, and thairfra directlie down be Eccalie durris, and fra Eccalie northeist be the hip of Youarsyid to the place quheir thei began the said raid.”

Further details of the documents will be found in Appendix A.

-II. THE DIVISION OF THE COMMON.

With the opening years of the nineteenth century the history of Chirnside Common comes to an end. The Process of Division was issued in printed form, but as I have been unable to find a copy, the following particulars are taken from the MS. of 340 pages preserved in the Register House, Edinburgh.¶ Unfortunately, the surveyor's plan, which might have thrown light on several points somewhat obscure, does not appear to have been preserved in the Register House.

Proceedings Instituted.

By the provisions of the Act concerning the dividing of Commonties, the Court of Session was empowered to value and divide commonties according to the rights of those having interest. In terms of this Act, John Turnbull of Abbey St Bathans, insisted on a Division of Commonty before the Lords of Council and Session, against the other proprietors having interest in the Commonty, viz.—The Right Hon. Francis Charteris, Earl

* *I.e.* along the watershed. Traces of the old pits dug on this portion are still visible.

† Called Stotcleugh in 1763, now the Kails Burn.

‡ The foundations of Hoprig Old Shiells still remain near the edge of cultivated land on the left bank of Hoprigshiels Sike, which represents Bellisclewche.

§ This black dike is not now traceable ; the name Goosecruive is forgotten.

|| Probably the rushy hollow 700 yards north-east of Pait's Hill farm.

¶ *Register of Acts and Decrees*, 2nd series, Dalrymple Office.

of Wemyss; the Right Hon. Janet, Countess Dowager of Hyndford; Sir James Hall of Dunglass, Bart.; the Managers of the Orphan Hospital of Edinburgh, and Alexander Bonar, Banker in Edinburgh, Treasurer to the Orphan Hospital; George Baillie of Jerviswood; Robert Hunter of Thurston; Miss Isabel Hutton, residing in St John's Hill, Edinburgh, sister of Dr Hutton, late physician there; Patrick Home of Wedderburn; Adam Landells of Bankend; John Wauchope, Writer to the Signet, Trustee appointed by the Earl of Marchmont; Joseph Hume of Ninewells; William Molle of Maines, Writer to the Signet; William Dunbar of Houndwood; Robert Hay of Drummelzier; Sir William Grant Keir of Blackburn; Florence Darling, portioner in Chirnside, residing at Old Cambus Mains; John Davidson, junior, portioner in Chirnside; and Robert Cockburn, portioner in Chirnside. The pursuer was proprietor of the lands of Abbey St Bathans, and the grass haughs and crofts adjacent, belonging to the Priory of St Bathans, the lands of Frankspath * and Hardhessell † with the corn and wauk miln of the same: "the pursuer and his predecessors and authors and their tenants have past the memory of man possessed the Commonty lying adjacent to his property, known by the name of Chirnside Common, as their common property, and part and pertinent of their said lands, by pasturing cattle, casting feal and divot and using other acts of commonty thereon."

The summons is dated 9th December 1804, and on 7th February 1805 the Court of Session granted commission to William Molle of Maines, Writer to the Signet, and George Tait of Langrig "for taking a proof *pro ut de jure* of the extent, limits and marches of the Commonty, and for receiving the writs and titles of those interested, to take a proof by witness, and to march and meith the shares falling to each heritor."

Boundary Evidence.

Accordingly the two Commissioners met at Abbey Mill on 8th August 1805, and appointed George Peat, writer, Dunse,

* The ruins of Frampath are indicated on the 6-inch Ordnance Map, on the left bank of the Frampath Burn, about 400 yards south of Barnside.

† Hardhessil stood about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south of Abbey House, in the Under Hardhessil Field, some 80 yards above the road and the same distance east of the Lady's Pocket Plantation.

to be Clerk, and John Blackadder, land-surveyor at Blanerne Eastside, to be Surveyor, in the Division. There were present Sir James Hall of Dunglass; Sir James Suttie of Balgone, for the Countess of Hyndford; John Turnbull, for himself and for Patrick Home of Wedderburn; William Anderson, writer in Edinburgh, agent for Sir James Hall; Alexander Lowe of Laws, for the trustee on the estate of Marchmont and for the Orphan Hospital; James Bell, Sheriff-Clerk of Berwickshire, also agent for the said trustee; James Watson, writer in Dunse, agent for Miss Isabel Hutton of Slighhouses and for Thomas Gregson of Whitechester, now proprietor of the lands of Blackburn and others, which formerly belonged to George Baillie of Jerviswood; Allan Purves, residing in Duns, for Lord Douglas and the feuars upon the Barony of Preston; Alexander Lawrie, writer in Dunbar, for Robert Hunter of Thurston and for David Roughhead of Barnside; George Wilson, tenant of Blanerne, for the Earl of Wemyss; Adam Landells of Bankend; John Davidson, portioner in Chirnside; and also the following tenants of farms adjoining or claiming right to the Commonty: Robert Hunter, tenant of Godscroft; Peter Denham, tenant of Middle Moninett; James Weatherly, tenant of Hoprig and Shiels; George Hood, tenant of Bowshiel and Ecclaw; David Weatherly, tenant of Blackburn; David Whitehead, tenant of Butterdean; Thomas Purves, tenant of Quixwood; and — Mein, steward to the said Thomas Gregson, residing at Butterdean Mains.

The day was devoted to walking the boundaries, and on the two following days the parties met at Duns, where evidence was taken. (See Appendix B.)

Finding re Boundaries.

On 15th August 1805 the Commissioners, in an Interlocutor, found it proven that the marches and limits of the Commonty were as follows:—From the junction of the Whareburn and the Whitadder at the west side of the schoolmaster's house at Abbey up the east side of Whareburn to the ford at the Rashietae road; along the south-east side of Rashietae road, north-east to its junction with the Haddington road; along the north side of the Haddington road, which in its progress takes the

name of the Edgegate road, by the Whitecross Cairn,* the Rough Slack and the March Grain-head to Illiecleuchrig; thence by the west side of Brodie's Fold to the head of Partoncleugh or Fardeancleugh (being the west line of march walked); † thence north, down Fardeancleugh to the Water Eye and across it by the east end of Parson's Moss to the north cairn of the Haremuirdod; then south to the south cairn of the Haremuirdod; thence east to the Stotcleugh road and along its south side to the Caw-whin Bog, then nearly in a straight line east to the Butterwell, and after crossing the syke at the Butterwell, nearly in a straight line up Pait's Hill to the Blackdyke at the west side of Goosecruive (being the south line of march),‡ thence by Birdshill House § to the Carling-stone, || in an east and south-east direction, then south-west by the Blindwell Cairn to the Blindwell and across the Eye; then along the top of the south bank of the Water Eye in a south or south-east direction to the Crowberry Dyke and along the Dyke to a point opposite to and a little below the Primrose Bush where the line of march joins the Stainshiel heugh or Wain road; ¶ thence along the north side of the said road till it crosses the Earl's Road, and along the west side of the Earl's road till it joins the Dunse and Dunbar road at Cowstruther or Quickstruther. Along the west side

* One of the witnesses stated that it crossed the greenroadhead after passing the Whitecross Cairn.

† This was one of two points at which the evidence was divided as to the true boundary. The other line, contended for by some, ran from the head of Illiecleuchrig by the "Rash Bush" straight over to Partoncleugh. Brodie's Fold is marked on the 6-inch Ordnance Map.

‡ The second point of difference. The north line ran from Caw-whin Bog down the Stotcleugh road by the Lammerknowe to the barn yard dike at Hoprigshiels, thence along the Blackdyke to Bellsleugh and across it up to the Goosecruive where it again joined the south line. This is the line given in the earlier perambulations, and the decision in favour of the south line is somewhat surprising in the light of the strong evidence in favour of the other line given in the Process.

§ Birdshill is the name of a field on Ecclaw, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-east of Pait's Hill.

|| The northern projection of the old Common, known as Ewieside Common, was thus excluded from this division, it had probably been already appropriated by the Cockburnspath farms.

¶ "Wains (perhaps sledges) were used for bringing peat from the moss." Sir G. Douglas, *Hist. of Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Peebles*, p. 71.

of the Dunse and Dunbar road till that road crosses the Black Dyke and then south-west along the Black Dyke to a deep cleugh and down it to the Whareburn road; then along the foot of the Brae called Aikiebank till the start.

The Commissioners found that the small triangle with the Whitadder on the south, the Whareburn on the west, and the bottom of Arkiebank [*sic*] on the east, and the point on the north where the two roads from the two fords of the Whitadder join, belongs to the Schoolmaster of Abbey and his successors in office, having been immemorially occupied by him and his predecessors as a school-house garden and school area; and that the following is mean between the Commonties of Chirnside and Oldhamstocks, viz.: the ground bounded by Illicleugh on the south-east and Parton or Fardean Cleugh on the north-west, and the ground opposite thereto on the north side of the Water Eye bounded by the Ox road on the south-east and the line of march from the bottom of Parton or Fardean-cleugh to the north cairn of the Haremuirdod on the north-west.

The Commissioners appointed John Blackadder to survey the Commonty, including the ground between the two lines of march at Hoprigshiels.

Grazing Rights.

Evidence was next taken on the rights of grazing on the Common, when eighty-two witnesses were examined; the hearing was at Dunse on 9th August 1805. Details will be found in Appendix C.

Apportionment of the Lands.

By an Interlocutor, dated 7th May 1806, the Commissioners found that the heritors, possessors, and tenants of the lands and estates aftermentioned had been in the use of possessing the Commonty of Chirnside for upwards of forty years by pasturing their cattle, horses, or sheep thereon. Apportionment was accordingly made in proportion to the rentals of those concerned.* Without the original plan it is difficult to identify the various allotments with complete accuracy, but the divisions shown on

* The detailed rentals are given in Appendix D.

the accompanying plan (Plate XX) of the Common are probably accurate at most points.

1. The lands and barony of Chirnside, and other lands in the parish of Chirnside, which belonged to the late William Hall of Whitehall, and now belong to Sir John Hall of Dunglass, Bart., the farm of Broadhaugh excepted: 471·849 acres, valued at 6d. to 7s. 6d. per acre . . . £28 19 3.
This allotment now forms the farm of Whiteburn, sometimes called "The Sun," rented at £70.

2. The lands and barony of Cockburnspath lying in the parish of Cockburnspath, belonging to the said Sir John Hall: 537·226 acres, valued at 8d. to 12s. . . £100 6 9.
Now forming the holding called Dunglass Common or "The Star," rental £72.

3. John Turnbull, for Abbey St Bathans and Abbey Mill: 95·668 acres at 1s. to 10s. . . £11 7 6.
Now forming the small farm of Paitshill or "The Moon."

4. Thomas Gregson of Whitechester for Blackburn, Blackburn Rig, and Blackburn Mill (in the parish of Cockburnspath), and Butterdean and Butterdean Mains (in the parish of Oldhamstocks), 385·595 acres at 7d. to 10s. . . £37 7 2.
This allotment lay on the right bank of the Eye, opposite Blackburn Mill, to which farm it was added.

5. Robert Hunter of Thurston, for Hoprig and Hoprig Shiels (parish of Olhdamstocks): 143·231 acres at 8d. to 10s. . . £20 19 7.

Lying on the left bank of the Eye from the Dod Hill to Hoprig Old Shiels.

6. Heirs of the Earl of Marchmont, for Shannabank (parish of Abbey St Bathans): 41·644 acres at 6d. to 7s. 6d. . . £3 4 10.

Two narrow fields on the left bank of Whare Burn, extending south from a point 30 yards below the ford on the road from Whiteburn to Godscroft.

7. The Right Hon. Janet, Countess Dowager of Hyndford,

for Ecclaw, Edmondsdean, and Bushiel (parish of Cockburnspath): 220·636 acres at 9d. to 10s. £17 19 9.

Now included in Ecclaw farm, extending from the north boundary of the Common to the Blackburn Mill allotment. It is much contracted in the middle where the encroachments by Blackburn Mill, referred to in the Instrument of 1649, seem permanently to have extended much beyond the Fairny Slack.

8. John Landells of Bankend, for Bankend: ·977 acre at 7s. 6d. £0 7 4.

This lies on the left bank of Whareburn immediately to the south of the ford on the Whiteburn and Godscroft road.

9. Mrs Sarah Dunbar of Houndwood, for Fulfordlees (parish of Cockburnspath): 154·333 acres at 8d. to 1s. 6d. £7 9 9.

Now called Fananside, lying between Paitshill and Luckieshiel. It was subsequently sold to Mr Hunter, Godscroft.

10. Patrick Home of Wedderburn, for Godscroft (Abbey St Bathans) and Luckieshiel (Oldhamstocks): 79·011 acres at 9d. to 5s. 6d. £5 12 5.

This lies on the left bank of Whare Burn, between the Rashietae road and Whiteburn ground.

11. David Roughhead of Barnside, for Strafountain Mill (Abbey St Bathans): 11·472 acres at 9d. to 5s. 6d. £1 2 1.

On the left bank of the Whare Burn, between the Godscroft allotment and the White Burn, till recently divided into two small fields, but now in one.

12. The Right Hon. Francis Charteris, Earl of Wemyss, for Blackerston (Longformacus): 102·661 acres at 6d. to 7s. 6d. £7 18 0.

The south extremity of the Common between the Black Dyke and the farm of Whiteburn.

13. The Edinburgh Orphan Hospital for Quixwood: 112·954 acres at 1s. to 7s. £10 0 4.

Now known as Quixwood Moor, and lying between the Eye and the Duns and Cockburnspath road. This portion of the Common also seems to have suffered permanently by the

encroachments from Quixwood, the extent of Quixwood ground within the original Common boundary being considerably over double the amount allotted.

14. Miss Isabel Hutton of Slighshouses, for Nether Monynett (Oldhamstocks): 50·753 acres at 6d. to 6s. . . . £4 10 0.
On Corse Law adjoining the lands of Middle Monynett.

15. The Mean Rig, 22·687 acres at 4s. . . . £4 10 9.
At the western extremity of the Common.

16. Abbey St Bathans Church and School Lands: 32 acres
£1 13 5.
The Minister's portion, 20 acres, and the Schoolmaster's, 12 acres, lie to the west of the Duns and Cockburnspath road, at the south-east corner of Whiteburn farm. The aerodrome used during the recent war stood on the former, which lies to the south of the latter.

The total area thus divided amounts to 2462·697 acres, of annual value estimated at £263, 8s. 11d.

The proportion of the Mean Rig found to be their due, was allotted to the proprietors of Oldhamstocks lands, in the ratio of their valued rents. These amounted to £1166, 15s. 10d. Scots, the rentals of the Berwickshire proprietors being £8104, 4s. 9d. Scots. Each heritor's share was directed to be allotted next to his lands, as far as possible; and roads 30 feet wide were to be laid out for access.

The ground was valued by John Darling, tenant of Mill-knowe; Peter Purves, late tenant of Rawburn, then tenant of Lylestone; Robert Rankine, tenant of Blackrig; and Adam Sligh, tenant of Crumstaine.

The title-deeds of the various claimants were produced for examination in Court,* as were also the following plans:—

1. Plan of the Commonty of Chirnside, by James Watson, writer in Dunse, dated 31st July 1761.
2. Large Plan of the Commonty, by John Blackadder.
3. Rectified Plan and Scheme of Division, by the same.

* See Appendix E.

Expenses.

The total cost of the Process amounted to £976, 7s. 5d., equal to about three and three-quarter years of the valued rental. The following are some of the chief items :—

	£	s.	d.
Commissioners' fees, each	105	0	0
John Renton, W.S., 19 days' attendance .	63	0	0
Agents' fee for carrying through the Process	31	10	0
Expenses of extracting the Decree of Division	76	8	9
Mr Peat, Clerk, expenses in taking the Proof	139	7	4
„ Dues for preparing State of Process	31	9	6
John Blackadder, Surveyor's fee	60	0	0
„ expenses	48	13	6
Printing State of Process	33	9	6
Engraving Plan of Chirnside Common	8	15	5
Bill at Allan's Tavern, Duns, for entertainment to the Commissioners' parties, witnesses, and horses, on 9th, 10th, 12th, and 13th August 1805	25	11	0

Small sums also appear for advertising in the *Courant*, *Caledonian Mercury*, *Herald*, *Chronicle*, and *Weekly Journal*.

There can be little doubt that the results of the division of this Common have been wholly good, expensive and troublesome though the process was, considering the natural poverty of the land. What belonged to everyone became of much value to no one; this is clearly shown by the failure of the Chirnside tenants to send stock to graze, though bound to do so by their leases.

The value of the grazing also does not seem to have been sufficient to induce those possessing it to incur expense in withstanding encroachments on the ground: the area of the Common seems permanently to have suffered at several points from this cause.

Although the land is high in elevation, and naturally poor, there can be no doubt it is now under better management,

carries more stock, and produces more food than in its former condition. In parts it is cultivated, fences and buildings have been erected, and the moor benefits from regular burning and systematic draining. The recent introduction of wild white clover promises to raise the producing power of portions of the land to a point hardly contemplated by the early graziers of the Common.

In conclusion, I have to acknowledge my indebtedness to those who have helped me in tracing the history of the Common: to Professor R. K. Hannay and to Mr William Angus, the Register House, for assistance in examining the records; to Mr George Taylor and to many others for information regarding localities; and to Mr J. C. Hodgson and Mr John Ferguson for advice and assistance in putting together these notes.

APPENDIX A.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE COMMON.

No. 1.—Instrument, dated 3rd June 1569, taken in the hands of William Lamb, notary public, narrating that at the instance of “Williame Dowglas, servitour to my lord of Anguis,” there were “callit togidder the persons underwritten within the said lordschip * and other lordschippis adjacent about the samen for the ryding of the common of the said lordschip according to the auld bowndis, merches and methis thair of, viz. : in Brok-hoillis, Thomas Richesone; in Berrihill,† James Gibsone, Johne Lylle; in Rantoun, David Ellem of Rantoune, Gilbert Ellem his brother, Johne Ellem; in Hoprig, Robert Young, James Taite, Christell Homè, Alexander Lumsdene, George Baptie, James Nesbit, Johne King, James Bell, Williame Hereate, Thomas Robesone, Steyne Nesbit, Hew Baptie, Johne Hendersone, Thomas Anguis, Peter Hendersone, Williame Walker, James Bisset, David Lumsdene, Andro Jonestoune, Clement Warde, John Lylle, James Litstare, James Ramsay, Michell Hendrie, Ewmonde Broun, Johne Hog, indwellaris of the said lordschip; Patrik Lylle and Andro Lylle thair, Williame Bukles, Cristell Sleiche, Johne Colvine, Cristell Forman, Williame Forman, indwellaris in the baronye of Bonkle; and Williame Ellem, sone lawfull to Peter Ellem of Buttardane; quhilkis personis with one consent cheissit furthe Williame Heret, Thomas Robsone, Steyne Nesbit, Hew Baptie, Johne Hendersone, Thomas Anguis of Hoprig, and Peter Hendersone in Rawchanside,‡ and toke thame sworne to leillie and trewlie ryde the

* Of Cockburnspath.

† Berryhill, the western part of Brockholes farm.

‡ Rachanside is now part of Bowshiel farm.

bowndis of the said commoun conforme to the auld merches and methis of the same," etc.

No. 2.—Instrument, dated 16th July 1607, "being ane day prefixit for ryiding of the Commoun of Chirnsyid and Cokburnispeth be James, Maister of Cairleill, quha being accompanyid with William Arnot * of Cokburnispeth, Johne Taitt thair, Johne Young thair, Johne Bisset thair, James Tait in Chapellhill, Johne Robesone thair, Michael Hendrie thair, David Quaythead in Cokburnispeth, Water Bisset thair, Johne Nisbet callit in Slap, Johne Hog in Pethheid, David Nisbet in Rauchansyid, Thomas Angus of Hoprig, Thomas Ridpeth in Fulfuirdleis, Alexander Broun of Berriehill, and ane grit number of the commounis and inhabitantis of Cokburnispeth and steidis about," etc. In the course of the riding "thair was fund to be wrangouslie brokin, revin, and teillit out of the said commoun be the inhabitantis of Edmersdaine, Ecalie, and Rauchansyid betuix Eccalie and the Gledlaw and thairfra down to the Charcolefuird wpon the northe syid of the moss and siclyke fra the said fuird and the syik lyand wp thairfra to Eccalie on the south syid of the said moss; as also thair was brokin be the inhabitantis of Blaigburne mylne and mylne landis † the haille hauchis on the Water of Eye on the syid thairoff nixt adjacent to the said commoun, and be the inhabitantis of Quickfuird thair was teillit and sawin in growand come wrongouslie of the said commoun ane grit schott of land bewest Purves fauldis." The following were also witnesses of the riding, "Robert Cunninghame, brother of umquhyle — Cunninghame of Bonnytown, George Inglis brother to James Inglis of Braidlie, Johne Johnestoun and Michael Carruthes, servitouris to the said Maister Cairleill, and me Timothee Rouchlaw, notar."

No. 3.—Instrument, dated 25th August 1618, narrating that on that day there "Compeared Alexander, Earl of Home, with his vassals James Spens of Westmains of Chirnside, Patrick Home *alias* Laird Home, William Ellem, James Innerweik and William Wychtman called Laird Wychtman, for their interest in the lands and barony of Chirnside; also Mr Alexander Kynneir parson of Quhitsome for his temple lands in Chirnside held of Lord Binning; also William Arnot of Cokburnispeth for his lands of Cokburnispeth; who elected Alexander Purves in Chirnside and John Richard-sone there, for the lands of Chirnside, and Michael Hendry and James Young in Cockburnspath for the lands of Cockburnspath, to ride the Common according to their knowledge," etc. Timothy Ruchlaw, notary.

No. 4.—Instrument of Protest, dated 25th August 1626, at the instance of Mr James Nicolson of Edmersdane and the "nychtbouris" of the town

* The arms of William Arnot, a chevron between two stars in chief and a crescent in base, with date 1614, surmount the east gable of the tomb-house in Cockburnspath churchyard. See also *Session Book of Bunkle and Preston*, p. 136.

† The position of Milllands to the north-west of Blackburn Mill is shown on the map of Berwickshire in Thomson's Atlas (1821).

of Cockburnspath in respect of the alleged right of Mr David Home of Godscroft to cast and lead peats in the "commoun mure of Cobrunspeth callit the Quytcorse boge," there being lawborrows at Nicolson's instance against him.

No. 5.—Instrument of the riding of the marches, dated 16th August 1627. Convened at Eccalie, James, Earl of Home; Sir David Home of Wedderburn; Mr James Nicolsone of Cokburnespeth; "James * of the Abbay of Sanct Bothanis"; Mr John Home, Provost of Dunglas; John Arnot, portioner of Cockburnspath; James Broun of Blaigburne; George Trotter of Prentonan; James Angus of Hoprig; James Spens of Westmains of Chirnsyid; James Wallace in Chirnsyid toun; Mark Home; John Richardsone; John Forman; William Ellem there; James Home, younger of Eastmains; William Cowan, possessor there; James Samsone of Nethermains; William Watson and George Rauff there; John Arnot in Pethheid; David Quhytheid in Cokburnespeth; James Wallace there; John Nisbet in Slapp † there; James Tait in Chaippellhill; Robert Pannango in Cokburnespethe Toure; Patrick Schireff in Easter Scheillis; Robert Hendersone in Edmersdene; and other commons thereabout; and chose James Samsone and John Richardsone for Chirnside, and James Wallace and David Quhytheid for Cokburnespeth, to ride the commonty. Timothy Ruchlaw, notary.

No. 6.—Instrument to the same effect taken in the hands of George Todrig, dated 28th June 1630. Compeared James, Earl of Home; the Laird of Colbrandspeth; David Home of Nynewells; William Lylle, lawful son to the deceased George Lyll, laird of Stainiepath; George Trotter of Quikiswode; James Broune of Blaikburne; James Spence of Spences Maynes; and other gentlemen; and the whole commons of Chirnside and Cocksburnpath town; and chose Alexander Daggleische in Kello, Mark Home in Chirnside, Alexander Home in the Crocehill there, and George Achisone there, for the commonty of Chirnside; and James Wallace in Cockburnspath, David Whytheide there, Robert Panango in the Towre, and John Hude in Edmarsdane, for the commonty of Cockburnspath; who rode the said common.

No. 7.—Instrument to the same effect, dated 1st August 1634. Compeared Sir James Nicolsone of Colbrandspeth and Robert Cockburne of Butterdeane, and other gentlemen, with the most of the honest men and commons of Cockburnspath, and chose Robert Panango in the Towre, David Whytheide, John Nisbet younger, William Sincklar, Robert Achisone, Thomas Lyll, indwellers in Cockburnspath, John and William Dicksons, indwellers in Butterdean, for Cockburnspath commonty. Witnesses: James

* James Home.

† Slap stood on the south-east side of the road to Hoprig, about 200 yards south-west of Cockburnspath U.F. Church. The last buildings were removed in 1864. The name is now remembered by only one man in the village, aged over 80.

Whytheide, William Taite, James Wallace younger, and George Donaldson younger, all indwellers in Cockburnspath. George Todrig, notary.

No. 8.—Instrument of Interruption taken in the hands of George Stobo, notary, 9th August 1644, “at that pairt of the commoun moore of Chyrnsyde and Colbrandspeth callit Illecleucherig,” at the instance of Sir James Nicolson of Colbrandspeth against Thomas Haistie, servitor to Andrew Heriott in Burniknowis, David Bairnesfather also his servitor, James Mernes servitor to Margaret Henrie there, John Chisholme son of Robert Chisholm there, James Lyll son of Patrick Lyll there, William Greiwe son of Elspeth Haistie there, Thomas Fair servitor to Christian Fell there, George Lyll servitor to Elspeth Haistie there, William Litster in Dunglas, John Sinclair there, James Whytheid there, George Crichtoun there, John Thomsone in Thorntoun, Thomas Gray there, who were pulling heather at the said part of the moor wherein they had no right or interest. Witnesses: William Sinclair in Deinemyne of Colbrandspeth, Patrick Litster in Colbrandspeth, John Achesone there, and George Whytheid also indweller there.

No. 9.—Instrument of Interruption, dated 9th July 1649, at the instance of Sir James Nicolson of Colbrandspeth, against William Lyll in Burnieknowis, Andrew Chisholme there, David Greive there, Thomas Fair and George Gray for casting turves and peats at the part of the common muir of Chirnside and Cockburnspath called Illiclewchrige.* Done at 5 a.m. Witnesses: Thomas and John Lylles in Cockburnspath, John Nisbet there, and Patrick Litster there. William Hog, notary.

No. 10.—Instrument, dated 28th September 1649, taken at the Water of Eye at the instance of Sir James Nicolson against Marion Whythead, tenant to George Browne of Bleckburne, for sowing with oats and tilling “four hawches” † and eight or nine rigs besides, at that part of the common called the Fernie Slacke, and also sowing with oats a great part thereof lying at the water side beside his mill of Bleckburne, which portions of land belong to the commonty. Witnesses: John Home in Woodend of Oldcampes, Robert Atchisone indweller in Cockburnspath, John Nesbit there, Alexander Torie in the Towre, and Thomas Galloway, servitor to the said Sir James. James Reddoch, notary.

No. 11.—Instrument of the Riding of the Marches, dated 24th June 1656. In presence of the Laird of Blakwater ‡ as commissioner and having warrant from James, Earl of Home; Sir James Nicolson of Cockburnspath; [John] Home of Nynewells; and the most part of the commons of Chirnside and Cockburnspath; choice was made of Florence Home in Chirnside, John Innerweik there, Robert Smith there, and Paul Achisone there; Thomas Lyle in Cockburnspath, Robert Pannango in the Tower thereof, John Nesbit there, and John Torie there, to ride the marches. Mention was made o encroachments on the common by the Laird of Blaikburn, George Trotter

* Elly Cleuch is on the right bank of the Eye, below Fartan Cleuch (Fardean Cleuch).

† Haughs.

‡ Probably John Home of Blackadder.

of Quixwood, who tilled it in several places between Primrosebusch and Quickstruther, John Steven in Mill-lands who had built a standfold * on the north side of Whaireburne, and the tenants of Dunglas and Birnie-knowes, who had cast peats on the common, also John Masone and John Stevensone in Auldhamptockes, who had cast peats on the west side of Elieleuchrig. Witnesses: James Bisset in Cocksburnpath, James Taitt younger there, Patrick Litster there. James Reddoch, notary.

No. 12.—Instrument of Interruption, dated 23rd July 1658, at the instance of Sir James Nicolson against David Bairnesfather, servitor to Alexander Heriot in Dunglas, and William Litster there, for casting turves “upon that parte of the mure nixt to the common”; also against George Trotter, tailor in Auldhamptockes, for casting peats at the Neck of the Dodds; also against Mr Thomas Hepburne parson of Auldhamptockes, for casting peats at Helencleuchfoott.† Witnesses: James Taitt, portioner of Cockburnspath, James Gray in Fernicley, and James Litster, servitor to the said Mr Thomas Hepburne. James Reddoch, notary.

No. 13.—Instrument, dated 17th June 1662, taken at the place called the Laireheads, belonging to the lands of Cockburnspath Tower and next to the marches and lands of Busheill, by Sir James Nicolson and his tenants, where, for clearing his marches between him and the said lands of Busheill pertaining to the Laird of Smetoun, conform to Contract between the said Sir James and the deceased Mr John Hepburne of Smetoun, proprietor of the lands of Busheill, dated at Edinburgh, 6th December 1633, they cast a certain number of turves and pastured on the said ground for about two hours or thereby without interruption, having advertised the tenants and possessors of the foresaid lands to be present, and to witness that he did no wrong to their present master or to them as occupiers and possessors, which the said tenants refused to do, and compeared not. Witnesses: William Fleyming, schoolmaster at Cocksburnpath, James Lyle and Henry Symson. indwellers there. James Reddoch, notary.

No. 14.—Instrument of the Riding of the Marches, dated 6th August 1666. Compeared William, Lord Mordingtoun, Sir James Nicolson, Mr James Nicolson his son, George Brown of Blackburne, Robert Brown his son, George Trotter of Quixwood, James Spence of Spencesmaynes, and other gentlemen, and the whole commons of Chirnside and Cockburnspath town; and chose James Inderwick, Paul Aitchisoun and Robert Smith, indwellers in Chirnside, John Nisbit, George Rucheid, and William Sinclair, indwellers in Cockburnspath, and George Shirress in the Scheillis, to ride the marches. Mention is made of encroachments by Blaikburne, George Trotter of Quixwood, and the possessors of Lukiescheill, who had grown corn on part of the said common, and also the tenants of Eccalie. Alexander Marttine,‡ notary.

* Stane-fold ?

† Elly Cleuch.

‡ Alexander Martin of Ravelaw, of whom Thomas Boston speaks in an uncomplimentary manner in his autobiography.

No. 15.—Instrument of the same, dated 27th September 1679. Compeared Sir John Nicolson of Cockburnspath, Patrick Hepburne of Blackcastill, Robert Broun of Blekburne, James Broun his son, George Paule of Foulfardlies, Thomas Trotter of Quixwood, and other gentlemen, and the whole commons of Colbrandspeth town. They chose Patrick Schireff in Holdine, William Sinclair in Deinmilne, James Roucheid in Colbrandspeth, John Nisbitt there, John Taitt in Chappillhill, William Dunn in Colbrandspeth tower, and John Coll in Colbrandspeth nuick,* to ride the common for the commonty of Colbrandspeth. Encroachments by Blaikburne, Thomas Trotter of Quixwood, the possessors of Lukiescheill, and the tenants of Eccalie were recorded. Compeared Alexander Mow of Chirnsydeistmaynes, and protested that the said raid might not be prejudicial to the barony of Chirnside in respect that the inhabitants of the town of Chirnside were not present at the riding, “quhilk was admitted”; and also John Ruthven, brother to the Laird of Dunglas, protested that the raid be not prejudicial to the Laird’s interest. Alexander Marttine, notary.

Of the last riding of the bounds we find the record in the Process of Division. It took place on 7th November 1763, when there were present William Hall of Whitehall, superior of Chirnside; Dr William Dunbar of Fulfordlees; James Scott, tenant of Hoprig and Shiells (for Mr Hay of Lawfield). In the barony of Cocksburnspath: George Holiwell, tenant of Chapelhill; George Holiwell, junior, tenant there; John Veatch, tenant of Linhead; James Veatch, tenant in Neuck; John Monilaws, tenant in Cove; Thomas Greenfield, tenant in Pathhead; John Fife, tenant in Tower. In the barony of Dunglass: Robert Sinclair, tenant in Dunglass Mill; James Blair, tenant there; James Millar, tenant in Palmerton†; Thomas Miller in Birnieknowes; Simon Gillespie in Saltpanhall‡. Also George Monnilaws, tenant of Blackburn and Millands; William Lee of Bowshiel; Thomas Hunter, tenant of Butterdean; David Whitehead, tenant of north side of Quixwood; John Dods, tenant of Godscroft and Luckieshiel; Adam Landells, brother of John Landells of Bankend; Alexander Dods, junior, tenant of Nether and Middle Moninetts; and Robert Hogg, Schoolmaster of Cockburnspath (for Sir John Hall). William Tait, writer in Duns was made clerk. William Hogg and John Bauld, servants to Mr Scott of Hoprig, John Cowe and Adam Fortune in Cockburnspath and David Drydsale in Ecclaw having been present at former ridings were asked to show the boundaries. Trespasses were reported, by the tenants of Ecclaw ploughing on the south side of Ewesome, and on both sides of the Duns road; by the tenants of Blackburn at a spot called Capscaith bewest the Blindwell; by

* Neuk or Wheatacres.

† Palmerton, now a field name on Birnieknowes, stood some 800 yards north of Birnieknowes, with which farm it was incorporated in 1851. The last tenant was Mr C. Miller.

‡ Saltpanhall stood near the main road, between the Pan Bridge and Palmerton.

the tenants of Blackburn Mill at a small haugh on the south side of the Water Eye; by the tenants of the north side of Quixwood from Primrose bush to the Bizardnest, and to the westward; by the tenants of Shannabank and Bankend on two small haughs benorth Whareburn; by the tenant of Luckieshiel at the Hemphedrig and Peatsyke; by the tenant of Shiels on the Commonty immediately be-east the said town; by the tenants of Goosecruive on the part of the Commonty immediately be-east Goosecruive. Alexander Martin "doer" for Mr Hay of Lawfield was required to fill up the pits he had dug on the east side of Illiecleughrig.

APPENDIX B.

WITNESSES EXAMINED REGARDING BOUNDARIES OF THE COMMON.

1. Robert Trotter, herd at Middle Moninett, aged 50, had been a herd or servant at Godscroft, Shannabank, Abbey, Over and Middle Moninett, Butterdean Mains, and other farms for forty-two years. 2. James Purves, wright at Barnside, aged 68, herded cattle and sheep on the Common at the age of 13 at Bankend, and later at Blackburn Mill. 3. Adam Hog, Stainshiel, near Auchencraw, aged 78, remembered the last riding about forty years ago. 4. Alexander Dods, herd at Legertwood, aged 68. His father was tenant of Nether and Middle Monynett for nineteen years, coming when he, Alexander, was 8 years old. 5. Thomas Galbraith, herd at Woodhall, aged 49, was born at Hoprigshiels and stayed there till he was 18, during the last eight of which he herded cattle and sheep on the farm. 6. William Sheriff, herd at Shannabank, aged 70. 7. James Cooper, herd at Nether Monynett, aged 61, went twenty-six years ago to Joseph Mack, present tenant of Moninett. He said that James Weatherly, tenant of Hoprig, told him not to allow his stock to cross the Water Eye, but he replied that he would pasture right up to Hoprig corn. 8. Robert Diel, herd at Millands, aged 52, went fifteen years ago to Peter Denham at Middle Monynett. 9. John Redpath, herd at Blackburn, aged 64, who could not write. 10. Thomas Fortune, herd at Elmford, aged 45. 11. John Robertson, Springfield, Oldhamstocks, aged 27, lived at Colbrandspath Tower and had no folds on the moor for his cattle, so did not wish them to cross the eastmost line by the Rash bush. 12. David Sheriff, herd at Quixwood, aged 47. 13. Peter Denholm, tenant of Middle Monynett, aged 46, married, had been twenty years at Middle Monynett. 14. John Paxton, Maines, aged 56, rode with Mr William Hall in 1763. 15. Thomas Ainsly, herd, Kidshiel, aged 65, came as herd to Mr Dods of Middle and Nether Monynett at the age of 14. 16. John Paxton, Chirnside, aged 83, in 1754 became steward to Sir William Hall of Whitehall, who owned Ecclaw till his death about five years ago. 17. Thomas Purves, tenant in Quixwood, aged 40, came there twenty-five years ago, and succeeded his father as tenant. 18. James Tait, Cockburnspath, aged 80. 19. William Bald, aged 66, herd to George Hood, tenant of Ecclaw. 20. George Pringle, schoolmaster of Abbey

(aged 70 and upwards), said that a loaning for stock going to the Common lay at the foot of Blackerston Hill, called Oakybank Brae. 22. James Cooper, herd at Nether Monynett (recalled). 23. Andrew Paterson, Innerwick, aged 71, went as herd to William Scott, tenant of Hoprigshiels fifty-six years ago, was four years there and then went for five years to Alexander Dods, tenant of Middle Monynett; he was subsequently at Cocklaw for five years, at Bushelhill for one year, and at Neuk with James Veitch for two years. 24. William Anderson, writer in Edinburgh, produced a plan of Chirnside Common dated 1761. 25. James Watson, writer in Dunse, aged 24, said that this plan appeared to have been made by his grandfather James Watson, factor for the late Sir John Hall of Dunclas. 26. John Cameron, aged 44, the last witness examined.

APPENDIX C.

EVIDENCE AS TO GRAZING AND TURF RIGHTS.

The following summary of the evidence is arranged according to the situation of the lands concerned. These consisted of lands in the proximity of the Common, the barony of Cocksburnpath, and the barony of Chirnside.

1. *Lands adjacent to the Common.*—Blackburn and Blackburn Rig had the right to graze sheep on the Common. The tenant of the former was David Weatherly, whose brother Thomas became tenant of Fulfordlees in 1766. Blackburn Mill and Millans pastured cattle and sheep on the Common. Butterdean had the same right; Thomas Weatherly, brother of the tenant of Blackburn, was tenant for twenty-one years, previous to 1805; he also sent sheep from Butterdean Mains. John Dudgeon, Camlachie, Glasgow, was tenant of the latter farm for twenty-two years, entering in 1762. Quixwood and Blackerston had rights for cattle and sheep, but Abbey had rights for sheep grazing only. Abbey Mill and Strafontain sent horses and cattle, Shannabank and Bankend sent cattle and sheep, as did also Godscroft, along with which Luckieshiel had for long been possessed as one farm. The tenant of Godscroft was George Hunter, son of John Hunter, who was tenant of Barnside, Bushelhill, and Strafontain Mill for nineteen years; the last named he sublet to William Wilson; it was customary to pull heather at Barnside for heading the kiln at Strafontain Mill. In 1784 Mr Hunter left these farms and went to Godscroft. John Dods, tenant of Aikengall, stated that he had been tenant of Godscroft for ten or twelve years, and removed about 1775. Nether Monynett had rights for cattle and sheep. Middle Monynett, of which Peter Denholm was tenant, was stated by one witness to have similar rights, but another witness affirmed that these rights only extended to the Shankrig at that part of the Common to which Oldhamstocks had a mutual right. Hoprigshiels claimed sheep grazing only. This holding and that of Hoprig had always been possessed as one farm. It was customary to send lambs from the latter to Shiels, where they remained for a season and were next year sent to pasture on the Common.

Ecclaw, of which Mr Hood, tenant of Bowshiel, had been tenant for the previous eighteen years, had rights for sheep grazing. Edmondsdean sent both cattle and sheep. John Paxton, Chirnside, stated that he lived at Ecclaw from 1754 till 1759, and was stopped ploughing ground at the west side of Edmondsdean by the late Sir John Hall of Dunglass and Dr Dunbar of Fulfordlees, who said this was a loaning for driving the cattle of Cockburnspath and Fulfordlees from Eweside Common to Chirnside Common; another witness testified to the anxiety of Dr Dunbar to keep open the loanings to the Common.

2. *Barony of Cockburnspath*.—Evidence was led that Sir John Hall had sent his lambs to *birn* or wean on the Common about the year 1780. James Tait, Cockburnspath, aged 80, stated that he first remembered the barony of Cockburnspath being held runrig by John Wauchop, James Nesbit, James Hog, George Wilson, and William Veitch, who sent horses to pasture on the Common; there were at that time fewer separate onsteads on the barony: they were Old Tower, Snipe, Linhead, and Nook; in 1805 there were Chapelhill, Helenstead, Cove, Cockburnspath Tower, Linhead, and Nook. Other witnesses gave evidence that the tenants of the barony sent cattle, horses, and sheep to the Common. Snipe or Sneep became part of Linhead,*—the tenant's name was John White. In 1797 Thomas Miller, tenant of Linhead, sent cattle. An earlier tenant there was Robert Hog. Nook or Wheatacres was tenanted by James Veitch, who left in 1798. William Veitch was a former tenant. George Holiwell, Dunbar, went to Chapelhill, of which his father George Holiwell was tenant, in 1755, and remained for fourteen years; he then went for five years to Chesterfield, which later became part of Chapelhill.† Thomas Sheriff, the tenant in 1797, sent cattle to the Common. The tenants of Chapelhill and Helenstead were in the custom of casting and winning turfs and divots on the Common; the latter place, afterwards called Pathhead, was tenanted by Thomas Greenfield, George Brown, and David Hay; and in 1797 by John Sligh, who sent cattle to the Common. John, James, and William Cowe are all mentioned as tenants of Cove; John Hog was there in 1797. Cockburnspath Tower was occupied by William Hall and by John Fife; also by Philip Wilson in 1797. John Robertson, Belhaven, was tenant of Dovecotehall for twenty years. He never sent cattle or sheep to the Common, but often had a mind to do so, to keep up his right; about 1740 he carried lambs from Dovecotehall to wean or *birn* on the Common; they belonged to John Harvey who at that time was tenant.

3. *Barony of Chirnside*.—William Hall of Whitehall as proprietor of the barony of Chirnside had sent cattle to graze on the Common, five score of his Highland cattle were stated to have been there at one time, and he had four folds built for them there, one of which was near the Goosecruive. Mr

* It forms the eastern part of Linhead; the foundations can be seen on the narrow promontory above Pease sands.

† Chesterfield still exists as a field name; traces of a chester or fort remain.

Hall died in 1800 *; the whole of his estate had been at one time in his own hands except Pefferlaw, Oldcastles, Chirnside Mill, and Crawbutt, the last named being "presently possessed by Walter Ross † and Alexander White." Within the previous twenty years Mr Hall had purchased Broadhaugh, otherwise called Cadgertower, from Mr George Home, minister of Ayton. Mr Hall's tenants seem also to have sent cattle, though one of the witnesses denied their right to do so; the right seems to have been considered by them of little or no value, as will appear below. William Fife stated that he and his father James Fife were tenants of Oldcastles for forty years, leaving in 1802; they sent cattle to Chirnside Common at the desire of William Hall, Esq. Joseph Pringle, Blackburn, Chirnside, said he had been barnman to William Fife for twenty-two years. His master frequently sent cattle to the Common; cattle were also sent from Pefferlaw for several weeks, but not for the whole season. He also said that parts of the lands of Pefferlaw were from time to time taken off and put into Chirnside Mill. William Johnston, tenant of Foulden New Farm, stated that he came with his father John Johnston to Pefferlaw in 1751, and lived there till 1801. They sent cattle from Pefferlaw to Chirnside Common every third or fourth year, at the desire of Mr Hall to keep up his right to the Common. He believed his father was bound by his lease to do so. John Davidson, Chirnside, gave evidence that he had taken cattle to the Common from William Fife, Oldcastles; John Johnston, Pefferlaw ‡; John Paxton, Chirnside Mill; and William Hogg, Nether Mains. William Hogg, tenant of Old Greenlaw, said that his father William Hogg was tenant of Nether Mains for fifteen years from about 1770; his father was bound in the "articles of set" to send some cattle every year to Chirnside Common to keep up the right to the Common. His father did not send cattle every year, but he remembered them going on more than two occasions; the cattle went in a common drove along with those of the other tenants and of the laird, and remained a few weeks. Another witness was Alexander White, tenant of Sunnyside, § which was formerly a portion of the lands of Crowbutt: he went as a servant to Mr Hall about 1760, and became tenant of Crowbutt about 1798.

* He succeeded to the estate of Whitehall in 1748. "The lands of Whitehall were purchased by the Halls from the Earl of Home, about the Revolution, and remained in their possession for a century and a half" (*Berwickshire Nat. Club*, vol. xii. p. 538).

† Wattie Ross and Willie Hall both appear in Henderson's *Rhymes of Berwickshire*, pp. 99, 117.

‡ The name Pefferlaw is preserved in a field on Oldcastles.

§ Sunnyside is a field on Harelaw. A portion of the wall of this holding still remains on the north side of Duns and Berwick road 300 yards southwest of Maines farm-house. The descendants of Alexander White later became farmers on a larger scale in the neighbourhood.

Turf Rights.

In the course of evidence taken regarding turf-cutting rights on the Common, it appeared that the minister and schoolmaster of Abbey had been in the habit of casting peat, turf and divots, and of pulling heather on the Common. William Leslie, smith in Duns, formerly smith at Abbey for seven years previous to 1804, stated that Mr Landells of Bankend cast thirty to forty loads of turf in the year, the minister cast the like quantity, and the schoolmaster cast 20 to 30 loads. A herd of Mr Landells on the north side of his property was supplied with 20 loads, that being the ordinary allowance for a servant or cottar. Evidence showed that a cart held 220 turfs of an average size of 21 by 17 inches. The inhabitants of Cockburnspath and Fulfordlees also cast and won turf. Archibald Knox, tenant of Chesterfield, and the tenants of Chapelhill and Helenstead had the same right. Adam Weir, tenant of Marygold, whose uncle Adam Sligh was tenant of Lintlaw till about 1761, gave evidence that while attending Buncle school, which was held at the village of Lintlaw, he saw his uncle's wains bringing home turf from Chirnside Common. Lintlaw at that time was divided into three farms, the other tenants being James Turnbull and Paul Aitchison. All carted turf, which was stacked in the middle of the village at a place called the Common Slap. John Hood, tenant in Brockholes, stated that his father John Hood succeeded Adam Sligh as tenant of part of Lintlaw, and removed in 1780 after a nineteen years' lease,—about 12 loads of turf were brought annually from the Common by his father. Alexander Carss, cooper in Auchencraw, resided eight years at Lintlaw Mill; he remembered George Douglas, tenant of the middle farm of Lintlaw, carting turf from the Common fifty years ago, but not later; there was a road or loan which led between the lands of Blackhouse and Fosterland to the Common, it was used by the Chirnside people but had been closed many years previously. Rights were also claimed for Preston.* Thomas Miller, Chirnside, who was over 80 and could not write, said that John Collon and James Brodie, tenants of about a ploughgate of land each in the east end of Preston, cast turf at the Common at least fifty years before, but he had heard of none being cut there later. Other tenants of Preston about 1760 were Mr Stewart and John Sligh.

The following facts regarding places not claiming rights to the Common are worthy of mention. Bowshiel, the property of the Countess of Hyndford, was formerly owned by William Hall of Whitehall; William Lee was tenant for twenty-one years from 1750; in 1782 the tenant was George Hood. Alexander Burns, Eweford, Dunbar, aged 83, was tenant of Barnside and Strafontain Mill, 1762-3; Alexander Home was tenant 1767-73. William Stevenson, Duns, said that his father was tenant of Bushelhill in 1740.

* It was subsequently found by the Commissioners that Lord Douglas had established no right of servitude over the Commonty.

Rights on Oldhamstocks Common.

In order to apportion the ground which was mutual to the Commons of Chirnside and Oldhamstocks, evidence was taken regarding the rights to the latter. Cattle and sheep were sent there by the tenants of the East and West farms of Oldhamstocks, Fernalee, Hoprig, Hoprig Shiels, the mill and mill-lands of Oldhamstocks, and Hunter's lands in the village of Oldhamstocks—all belonging to Robert Hunter of Thurston; by the tenant of Stotencleugh, belonging to Alexander Christie of Grueldykes; and by the tenant of Woolens, belonging to Mrs Mary Hepburn Murray of Blackcastle. The small feuars of Oldhamstocks, the tenant of Blackcastle, and the minister of Oldhamstocks pastured cattle, and the tenant of Lawfield and his servants cast turf and divots. Among the witnesses appear Alexander Wallace, Oldhamstocks, aged 67, who was born at Linkheads in the parish of Oldhamstocks, he was tenant of Cromwellhaugh,* belonging to M. Mason; and John Greenfield, Swinton, aged 75, who became tenant of the West farm of Oldhamstocks in 1780.

APPENDIX D.

CERTIFIED RENTALS AT THE TIME OF DIVISION.

<i>Abbey St Bathans Parish.</i>	Scots.	Scots.
Earl of Marchmont: Shannabank . . .	£59 7 6	
Earl of Home's teind	42 14 2	
	<hr/>	£102 1 8
Earl of Wemyss: Barnside		208 6 8
Patrick Home of Wedderburn: Godscroft		117 14 2
John Turnbull: Abbey		358 6 8
John Lumsdaine of Blannerne: Quixwood		315 12 6
Adam Landells: Strafountain		11 9 2

Chirnside Parish.

William Hall of Whitehall: Barony of		
Chirnside	£1502 1 8	
Part of Spence's Mains	206 15 5	
George Brown's lands	48 13 11 ⁶ / ₁₂	
Remainder of Kenmore's land	116 8 1 ⁶ / ₁₂	
Hector Home's Interest in Chirnside	21 7 1	
Half of Robert Russell's do.	9 2 3 ⁶ / ₁₂	
	<hr/>	1904 8 6 ⁶ / ₁₂

* Cromwellhaugh or "Crumlie Ha'" extended to 12 acres, the house was taken down in the present century. See *B.N.C.*, vol. viii. p. 407.

Cockburnspath Parish.

	Scots.	Scots.
Sir James Hall: Barony of Cockburnspath		£2169 5 5
The Countess of Hyndford: Bowshiel		
and Rachanside	£327 12 1	
Edmondsdean and Ecclaw	239 1 3	
	<hr/>	566 13 4
George Baillie: Blackburn		539 11 8
Hay of Lawfield: Hoprig, and Shiels	£566 13 4	
Earl of Home's teind	94 5 5	
	<hr/>	660 18 9
William Dunbar: Fulfordlees		235 18 6

Longformacus Parish

Earl of Wemyss: Blackerston	248 19 2
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Pendicles.

Hon. George Baillie: Butterdean	637 10 0
Dr Hutton of Slighshouses: Moninett	141 13 4
Patrick Home of Wedderburn: Luckieshiell	59 7 6
Certified by James Bell, Clerk to the Commissioners of Supply in the County of Berwick.	
George Peat, C.S.	
Alexander Christie, Com.	

Haddington Rentals.—Parish of Oldhamstocks.

Formerly pertaining to Robert Hay of Lawfield.

Easter farm of Oldhamstocks, now		
Springfield	£237 10 8	
Wester farm of Oldhamstocks	237 10 8	
Mill and Mill lands of Oldhamstocks	37 9 2	
Hunter's lands in Oldhamstocks	18 11 10	
Sundry small possessions in do.	9 4 8	
Fairnielie	109 12 8	
Lawfield	196 7 1	
	<hr/>	846 6 9
Lands in the name of Mr Robert Sinclair		194 9 3
Lands of Stotencleugh		182 10 0
Lands and Estate of Blackcastle, partly in Oldhamstocks and partly in Innerwick.		
Blackcastle old garden, etc.	£35 7 11	
Cocklaw	132 14 8	
Woolens	104 9 0	
	<hr/>	272 11 7

<i>Parish of Innerwick.</i>	Scots.	Scots.
Westhall	£195 0 3	
Easter Aikengall	108 14 0	
Wester Aikengall	119 2 3	
Dod	42 6 8	
Burngreen and Northbraes of Dod	13 0 3	
	<hr/>	£478 3 5

Signed : James Wilkie, George Banks, Alexander Fraser.

APPENDIX E.

TITLE-DEEDS.

1. *John Turnbull*: Extract Disposition by Mr John Hume of Abbey St Bathans, minister of the Gospel at Greenlaw, in favour of the said John Turnbull, the pursuer in the above Process, of the lands of St Bathans, dated 26th January 1768.

2. *Earl of Wemyss*: Charter under the Great Seal, of the lands of Blackerston, 1744.

3. *John Landells*: Charter by Alexander, Earl of Home, in favour of Archibald Robertson, eldest son of Patrick Robertson, vicar of Berwick, of the lands of Strafountain or Bankend, *alias* Hillend or Gowkshill, 1718. Disposition of the said lands by the said Archibald Robertson to James Winram, Sheriff Clerk of Berwickshire, dated 18th August 1718. Disposition of the said lands by the said James Winram to John Landells, tenant in Little Billie, dated 1st July 1746.

4. *David Roughhead*: Extract Disposition by Francis Charteris, Earl of Wemyss, in favour of the said David Roughhead, of the lands of Barnside, with parsonage teinds, and Strafountain Mill, with the kiln and the hill called Shealing Hill, with the astricted multures thereof, dated 2nd December 1801.

5. *Sir James Hall of Dunglass*: Charter of Resignation under the Great Seal, dated 29th November 1748, confirming to William Hall, third son of Sir James Hall of Dunglass, Bart., the lands of Chirnside and Nether Mains, which lands were by Charter of Novodamus of George I, dated 4th March 1721, created and incorporated into a free barony called the Barony of Chirnside. Precept for infetting Sir James Hall of Dunglass as heir of the said William Hall of Whitehall, his uncle, dated 12th January 1801. Instrument of Resignation in favour of Sir John Hall of Dunglass, Bart., of, *inter alia*, all and hail the lands and barony of Dunglass, comprehending the town and mains of Dunglass, the town and lands of Birnieknowes, with the towers, etc., all and hail the lands of Threeplandhill, Cropward and Cropwardmeadow,* which lands were created into the Barony of Dunglass

* Probably now Crawford Meadows, a field on Neuk.

by a Charter under the Great Seal of James VII in favour of the deceased Sir John Hall of Dunglass, dated 8th November 1687, and also all and hail the town, lands and barony of Cockburnspath; the Instrument is dated 6th August 1757.

6. *Estate of Marchmont*: Precept of Clare Constat of James, Earl of Home, for infefting Patrick Home of Polwarth as nearest heir to the deceased Sir Patrick Home of Polwarth, his grandfather, in the lands of Shannabank, dated 21st October 1663. Charter of Confirmation and Precept of Clare Constat by John Wauchope, Writer to the Signet, as commissioner of Hugh, Earl of Marchmont, for completing his titles for infefting the said Hugh, Earl of Marchmont, as nearest and lawful heir to Patrick, Earl of Marchmont, his grandfather, in the said lands, dated 21st May 1788. Extract Trust Disposition by Hugh, Earl of Marchmont, in favour of John Wauchope and George Cumen, Writers to the Signet, dated 17th January 1794.

7. *The Orphan Hospital*: Extract Disposition by John Smith of Quixwood, to Mark Smith, his son, of half of the lands of Quixwood, of old estimate extending to four husbandlands, dated 27th December 1751. Extract Procuratory and Deed of Settlement of said lands by the said Mark Smith in favour of himself and his heirs, male and female, whom failing, John Lumsdaine, Esq., last of Blannerne (therein designated John Lumsdaine of Strairthy, Writer in Edinburgh) and his heirs or assignees, dated 22nd June 1758. Retour of the General Service of the said John Lumsdaine as heir of provision of the said Mark Smith, dated 16th June 1780. Charter of Resignation of the said half of four husbandlands of Quixwood, by John Turnbull of Abbey, superior thereof, to the said John Lumsdaine, dated 4th May 1796. Retour of the General Service of John Balfour, Esq., of Balbirnie, as heir of line to the said deceased John Lumsdaine, his father's cousin german, exped before the Bailies of Edinburgh 26th May 1803. Charter of Resignation of said other half of said lands by James, Earl of Lauderdale, superior thereof, to the said John Balfour, dated 16th June 1803. *N.B.*—These lands were afterwards sold by Mr Balfour to the Society and Corporation of the Orphan Hospital and Work House of Edinburgh.

8. *Miss Isabella Hutton*: Precept of Clare Constat by Lord Alexander Hay of Lawfield, in favour of James Hutton, for infefting him as nearest lawful heir to the deceased William Hutton, merchant burghess of Edinburgh and sometime Treasurer thereof, his father, all and hail the lands of Nether Moninett, formerly lying within the barony of Hailes, and then annexed to the barony of Lawfield, parochin of Oldhamstocks, dated 13th June 1733. Precept of Clare Constat by Robert Hay of Lawfield for infefting Miss Isabella Hutton of Slighshouses as nearest and lawful heir to the deceased Dr James Hutton of Slighshouses, physician in Edinburgh, her brother german, dated 25th April 1797.

9. *Thomas Gregson of Whitechester*: Charter of Resignation under the Great Seal in favour of George Hamilton *alias* Baillie, second son of Charles, Lord Binning, all and hail the lands and barony of Butterdean amongst

others, with the tower, fortalice and manor-place of Townrig, Mills, Millands, etc., dated 13th February 1744. Charter of Resignation under the Great Seal in favour of George Baillie, eldest son of the said George Hamilton *alias* Baillie, dated 6th August 1789. Feu Charter by Andrew Sinclair, merchant in Edinburgh, in favour of Dame Grizel Baillie of Jerviswood, of the lands of Blackburn, with the Mill, Mill lands, and mains of the Rigg of Blackburn, and the lands of Nettleshiell and the Eastertown, with the manor-place, houses, commonties, common pasturage and pertinents, dated 17th February 1759. Instrument of Seisin of the said lands in favour of Rachel Baillie, Lady Binning, proceeding upon the foresaid Charter, as nearest and lawful heir to the said Dame Grizel Baillie, her sister, dated 24th August 1772. Retour of the Special Service of George Baillie of Jerviswood, Esq., as heir to the said Rachel Baillie Lady Binning, his grandmother, dated 4th April 1805. Minute of Sale between Henry Swan, writer in Kelso, commissioner to the said George Baillie, and the said Thomas Gregson *re* the lands of Butterdean and Blackburn, dated 29th January 1805.

10. *Robert Hunter, Esq., of Thurston*: Charter of Resignation under the Great Seal in favour of Lord Alexander Hay of Lawfield, in liferent, and John Hay, Esq., his eldest son, of the lands of Easter and Wester Shiells of Cockburnspath, Hoprig, and others, dated 17th December 1735. Extract Disposition of said lands by the trustees of the said Robert Hay of Lawfield in favour of Robert Hunter of Thurston, dated 21st November 1793. Disposition of the lands of Middle Moninett, Cribs, Stotencleugh and Rig, and Floors, by William Hay of Lawfield in favour of Robert Sinclair, Edinburgh, advocate, dated 10th February 1766. *N.B.*—Of these lands of Middle Moninett a connected progress was also produced to the Commissioners till the same were sold by the trustees of the said Robert Hay to Robert Hunter, Esq., of Thurston, conform to an Extract Disposition by the said trustees in favour of the said Robert Hunter, dated 21st November 1793.

TWIZELL AND TILMOUTH *circa* 1715.

(From the Warburton MS.)

“TWISLE a small village on ye east side river Till at its entrance into the Tweed belonging to Rob^t. Blake esq. who hath a handsome house adjoining to ye bridge. Mr Blake, son of an Irish gen^t., married ye 3rd daughter of S^r Francis Blake of Ford and hath issue.”

“TILLMOUTH a small village on ye south side ye river Till belonging to David Stow gen^t. on which is ye ruins of an ancient chepell.”

NOTES ON CAMPS IN THE PARISHES OF BRANXTON, CARHAM, FORD, KIRK- NEWTON, AND WOOLER, IN NORTHUMBERLAND.*

By the late HENRY MACLAUHLAN, F.G.S.

MAIDEN CASTLE OR KETTLE CAMP, KING'S CHAIR OR CATTLE WELL.

ABOUT three-quarters of a mile to the south-west of Wooler is the Maiden Castle, or Kettle Camp; it is probably of very ancient construction, and was the retreat and stronghold of the barony in later times. Advantage has been taken of the ground, which forms a promontory, cut off at the isthmus by three, and in a part by four, ramparts. These are formed of earth and stones where the defences of the cliff are not sufficient. The south-east end of the promontory is defended by an additional rampart across the part where the slope is least; and at

* At the charges of Algernon, fourth Duke of Northumberland, the late Mr Henry Maclauchlan was commissioned to make a series of surveys on the Roman Wall and Roads in Northumberland, the results of which were given to students in three memoirs, each of which was illustrated by an atlas of plans and maps. They were as follows: (1) *Memoir written during a Survey of the Walling Street, from the Tees to the Scotch Border, in the years 1850 and 1851.* London, 1852, 8vo, pp. 42. (2) *Memoir written during a Survey of the Roman Wall, through the Counties of Northumberland and Cumberland, in the years 1852-1854.* London, 1858, 8vo, pp. 100. (3) *Memoir written during a Survey of the Eastern Branch of the Walling Street, in the County of Northumberland, from Bewclay, near Portgate on the Roman Wall, to Berwick-upon-Tweed; together with a branch from High Rochester to Whittingham . . . in the years 1857, 1858, 1859.* London, 1864, 8vo, pp. 62.

The first of these Memoirs was prepared for the meeting of the Archæological Institute held at Newcastle in August 1852; the second and third were printed for private circulation.

In addition to these, which are all of them greatly valued, there is a fourth

this spot is a narrow opening in the ramparts which led down to the seat-like rock called the King's Chair, and to the spring below, called the Kettle, or Cattle Well.

The ground of the camp slopes gently towards the east, and as there is higher ground near in that direction the place was commanded.

The isthmus is broad, the three outer ramparts are nearly parallel to each other, the inner one is not parallel, particularly at the east side. At the western end of these ramparts a part has been enclosed, and within are traces of foundations of buildings; and on the exterior one of those peculiar projecting parts to defend the end of the promontory observed in other instances. This part of the camp, which is on the highest ground, seems to have been the keep. The area of this enclosed part, which may be considered the interior of the camp, is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres; the whole comprising about $4\frac{3}{4}$ acres within the ramparts.

GREEN CASTLE OR CUP AND SAUCER CAMP.

Nearly half a mile north of Kettle Camp, and three-quarters of a mile from Wooler, is a small camp, strongly seated on a cliff over a small brook, visible from Ross Castle and Humbleton Heugh, but not from Kettle Camp, though it is from the Tower bank. Its form is that of half an ellipse, with diameters of about 120 and 45 yards. It was probably the Saxon residence of the barony, situated midway between Humbleton Hill, Kettle Camp, and Wooler Tower; and when fortified on its still visible rampart, with palisades, must have been a strong position. The area within the rampart could not have been more than about half an acre. It slopes gradually to the eastward, and being well sheltered from the prevailing wind, is frequented

volume entitled *Notes not included in the Memoirs already published on Roman Roads in Northumberland*. Taken during a survey made by direction of His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., . . . London, printed for private circulation, 1867, 8vo, pp. 92. As that volume is excessively rare and inaccessible to students, the sections dealing with the parishes of Branxton, Carham, Ford, Kirknewton, and Wooler are here reprinted *verbatim*, though without the footnotes which enrich the original edition. Sub-titles have been inserted borrowed for the most part from the marginal notes in the original edition.—ED.

by cattle and sheep, whence arises its constant verdure, and perhaps its name of "Green Castle"; that of "Cup and Saucer" is a more recent name. "This is an ancient intrenchment by Humbleton burne, occupying the apex of a conical hill; the area within the rampart being on a slope; it is on the northern side of the burne, and Wallis says it is Danish. The hill upon which it stands is steep all round, the precipice being so great on the side of the burne, as to require no additional defence; but, on the northern side, there has been a considerable ditch to the work. The shape of the camp is rather oval, about 80 paces by 60. It is a little to the north of the great camp at Cattle Well, and a short distance westerly from Wooler. Two silver pennies of Edward I. were lately found in this camp; one of them coined at London, the other at Berwick." (Alnwick MSS.)

GALLOW LAW CAMP.

About half a mile north of Green Castle, is a hill called Gallow Law: it is of a crescent form on the summit, and visible from all the country round; it is probable that this was the place of execution for the barony; we are told that it was a camp, but we could not trace any remains. At particular seasons, however, the mark of the ditch is visible in the different colour of the corn a little below the summit; and, from the recollection of the tenant, we have been able to ascertain the extent of the rampart, which included a peat-shaped (*sic*) figure on the summit, of about 100 yards long and 50 wide. A great number of bones have been ploughed up here at several times

BOWCHESTER CISTS.

On the north-west of Gallow Law, about 500 yards, and on the opposite side of the road 150 yards, five cists were ploughed up in 1853; they were near each other on a gently rising ground, formed of four stones on edge, with a stone cover, and about 3 feet 6 inches long; bones were found within, from which it was inferred that the bodies had been doubled up. In the same field, which is called Bowchester, about 350 yards further north-west, on a gravelly knoll, in the year 1853, was ploughed up one cist, similarly formed to the before-mentioned, and also with bones in it; at the bottom of the cists was a brown

earth, or burnt clay. Midway between these spots, in a hollow, was found a circular spot 4 feet in diameter, set round with stones, and burnt earth inside.

AKELD, HAREHOPE, AND GLEDES-CLEUGH CAMPS.

Akeld is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Wooler, and being the junction of the two roads out of Scotland, has probably always been a place of importance; the camp at Meldon Burn, about half a mile south-west of Milfield, will have defended the approach in one direction, while that near Yeavinger will have guarded the other. These earthworks served the purpose in very early times; and the old Bught, or Pele, at Akeld, in subsequent ones. Besides this, above Akeld, perhaps half a mile up the stream, on either side, a camp is found, not on the side of the stream, but considerably above it; that on the east is called Harehope Camp, that on the west Gledes-cleugh Camp. Neither of these camps is visible from the north, though each is near enough to have defended the junction of roads at Akeld. A little above the eastern camp is Harehope Hill; and above the western is Akeld Hill; and Gains Law is a higher range on the south of the Harehope Camp. Though these camps are much below both Yeavinger Bell and Humbleton Heugh, they are nearly in line between them, and are so situated as to have afforded a means of communication; for a little west of Gledes-cleugh is a small circular camp, like a watch post, placed apparently for a sight of Yeavinger Bell. Both camps are formed by cutting off the isthmus of a promontory by two circular ramparts, or three where requisite. The area of each is small within the enclosure, but it may be presumed that the slope of the hill was used for dependants and cattle. The irregularity of the outline makes it difficult to state the area exactly; but the eastern is about an acre, being nearly horizontal; that of the western, about 3 roods 30 poles, being on a considerable slope to the eastward. Their construction is different to Yeavinger Bell and Humbleton Heugh, and would lead to a supposition that they are not so ancient; they are about half a mile from each other, and about the same distance south of the great road.

The entrance to the eastern camp is on the west side, near

the centre of the curve of the rampart, and traces of a road from it may be clearly discerned to the westward, as well as faint ones of a way towards Akeld. At the south angle there is a narrow entrance, which is traversed in front by the outer line of rampart; this was probably to communicate with the spring below, though the ascent this way from the eastern valley would be difficult.

The entrance to the western camp is in the north-east angle, near the stream from the spring; the south-west angle, which commands a view over the camp, and also to the westward up the valley towards the watch-tower, appears to have been divided from the rest of the camp by a low rampart. One thing cannot fail to strike the observer in both these camps,—their being commanded at a very short distance by higher ground.

At the distance of 200 yards north-west of the eastern camp, is another, small and triangular, placed so as to defend the approach up the old road from Akeld, and lower down the hill further to the eastward, and about 650 yards north-east of the eastern camp, is a third, of very irregular shape, with two ramparts not parallel to each other, but the outer one projecting towards the entrance on the north-west, the diameters within the inner rampart measure about 70 and 50 yards. Harehope Hill rises immediately above it on the south, and commands it.

YEAVINGER BELL CAMP.

Yeavinger Bell, which is about 4 miles to the west of Wooler, is one of the largest and most remarkable camps in the district, and, approached from the eastward, has that conical shape which some suppose to have given it the name of Bell; whether we adopt this origin, or that of Mackenzie, Hutchinson, or Sullivan, we may suppose it to be of very early date, and conclude that the camp on the summit was originally of British construction; viewed from the north the summit has a double-headed appearance, the eastern top, where the beacon is, being considerably higher than the western; the interior is by no means a plain, and the western end is not visible from the eastern; the rampart encloses about 15 acres, and the general form may be considered an oval, though it is a most irregular one; the camp encloses both cones. Its length east

and west is about 440 yards, and its breadth, north and south, about 200 ; this length includes two projections from the general line of the work on the east and west, where the ground is least precipitous, either to strengthen the work in its weakest part, or to enclose a place for final retreat or defence.

The entrances appear to have been on the north and south, the latter being apparently the one most used, and to which the present approach is the easiest up the eastern side of the hill circuitously. At this entrance there are faint traces of a small circular dwelling, perhaps a guardroom ; and, remains of circular dwellings are to be seen in several parts of the enclosure. In many instances they are cut into the side of the hill, so as to gain shelter from the prevailing wind.

The eastern summit is crowned by a mound, which, doubtless, has often served as a beacon, and from which there is a magnificent view, particularly to the north and east ; on the south and west the prospect is contracted by the higher range of the Cheviot. The beacon mound is partly natural and partly artificial, and has been surrounded by an irregular oval intrenchment, not concentric with the mound, or beacon, but projecting to the south-west where the ground falls the least ; the mean diameter of this shallow and narrow ditch is about 50 yards. The ramparts of the camp have been formed of the large masses of the porphyry of which the hill is composed, and there appears to have been very little mixture of earth in the walls, such as we find in less rocky situations. The present appearance of the walls leads to a supposition, that the whole circuit had been purposely thrown down ; for though they offer, as they are, a formidable obstruction to the pedestrian, it must not be supposed that there was not more regularity in their original arrangement. We could see no spring near to supply so large a place with sufficient water.

TOM TALLON TUMULUS.

About half a mile to the south of the camp, once stood the tumulus, or carn, called Tom Tallon. It was being removed to make a fence during our visit, in July, 1858.

WORM LAW CIST.

On descending the ridge towards the north-east of the camp, at the distance of 550 yards, is a large circular dwelling; and about 350 yards further, in the same line, is a knoll called Worm Law, there are faint traces of a circular form: this has lately (1862) been opened and found to contain a cist; also, on the north-west of the camp, at the distance of about 600 yards, is another intrenched dwelling, quite in ruins.

YEAVINGER CAMP.

During our inquiries for some earthwork on the township of Yeavinger—besides the great camp on the hill, which might possibly have been the residence of the Saxon King Edwin, when he entertained Paulinus, and encouraged the labours of that great missionary, as related by Bede, our attention was directed to a spot between the road and River Glen, about 350 yards north-north-east of the ancient erect stone called the Grey Stone, which we were told by a very old resident had much the appearance of a camp, and some years ago much more so. It is a round knoll of gravel, by the river side, and at the time we passed the farm, the steward was then preparing the field for turnips; of course we could not have had a better opportunity (A.D. 1860). The steward confirmed the suggestion of our old resident, and, on examination of some subsoil, which had been turned up, and was in the form of a curve, we felt disposed to join in our informant's notion. We observed that the ground within what appeared to have been the inner ring was better than that by which it is surrounded (a common occurrence in ancient camps); and on inquiring the name of the field we were told it was Burrowses, which strengthened the supposition, and made us inclined to think, that this is the camp where Edwin resided, and that here may be found the spot where Paulinus was entertained while he immersed his converts in the Glen below. The tenant informed us that, some years since, a cist was disinterred in the next field, called Sandy Knowe, about 400 yards on the west. The cist was very rough, about 3 feet long, narrow, and contained nothing but sand.

KING EDWIN'S PALACE OR PELE.

The site of Edwin's palace is supposed to have been further to the south-west, about half a mile ; we, however, are inclined to think, that the ruins there are those of a Pele ; there was one on the manor of Akeld, a tower at Kirk-Newton, and a Pele at Hethpool, and what appears the ruins of a tower at Lanton ; therefore, we should expect to find one on the manor of Yeavinger. Many think that there were no stone and mortar residences at that early period, and the ground is not favourable for a defensive earthwork, where the ruins stand.

MELMIN.

It is stated in Bede, that on leaving Adgefrin, the Saxon kings took up their residence at Melmin, and this has been supposed to signify Milfield ; the place is still spelt with one l, and it is asserted that originally the first syllable was Mel.

MELDON CAMP.

Half a mile south-east of Milfield village, on the west side of the road to Akeld, where Redscar road leaves it for the Till, are traces of a somewhat circular camp with two ramparts ; the dimensions being about 100 yards one way, and 70 the other ; the outer rampart projected so far to the eastward, that the road to Akeld seems to have passed through the ditch on that side, and the entrance to have been nearly opposite the Redscar road.

TUMULI.

On the west of this camp, at the distance of about 200 yards, a small brook, called the Meldon Burn, runs towards the village, which probably took its name from the camp, or the camp from the burn. It is possible that this is the residence referred to in the passage above mentioned ; and as commentators suppose the Melmin was Milfield, we may take this camp as the residence to which the Saxon kings removed. About 900 yards south of this camp, 700 yards west from the road to Akeld, and about 200 yards north of where the boundary of Coupland crosses the road, are the remains of a small camp, or perhaps tumulus, with a ditch round it of 40 yards in diameter. The

tenant informed us that he had taken some very large stones out of the middle of this tumulus, which, situated as it is, close to the boundary of the high and low ground, as well as that of the manors, parishes, and baronies, will have served for use as an outpost. About 100 yards south-west of this was ploughed up a cist; and 400 yards west is the farmyard of Marley-knowe, in which were three tumuli or cairns.

MELDON CAMP (*continued*).

On the east side of the road from Milfield to Akeld, where the boundary of Coupland crosses, as above mentioned, is a well or spring, which fed a rill, that flowing to the eastward formed a bog under and north of Galewood. This has been drained within these few years; but if this slight declivity be noticed with that of the Meldon Burn, which takes its rise near Marley-knowe, it will be seen that the position of the camp was well chosen and advantageously placed to command the principal road out of Scotland. When, also, it is considered how many relics have been discovered in its neighbourhood, it seems fair to conclude, that Meldon Camp is the Melmin of Bede and residence of the Saxon kings.

There are other camps, however, near Milfield; one of which was pointed out to us by Mr George Grey, of Milfield, to whom, and to his father, Mr John Grey, we are much indebted for information in the neighbourhood. This camp, which is almost obliterated, is about 400 yards south-west of Milfield-hill House, and 90 yards north of a small brook called the Fire Burn; and was about 90 yards in diameter.

MILFIELD-HILL URN AND TUMULUS.

A short distance north of the house at Milfield-hill, a fine urn was found some years since which is still at Milfield-hill; and further north, near to and south of the stream which divides Milfield-hill from South Flodden, a hollow place, having the appearance of cemetery or dwelling, was broken in upon under a flat tumulus: its walls were formed of stones without lime; it was 18 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 6 feet high; on the south-west side were six stones standing against the wall, 7 feet high and 2 feet thick; in the east angle was a doorway communicat-

ing with the surface by a sloping path, and on each side a door-post of stone much worn. The direction of the diagonal was nearly north and south.

Another tumulus with an urn under it was taken up in 1823 ; it was north of, and near to, the brook which divides Flodden from Milfield-hill, about 50 yards on the west of the road from Milfield-hill to West Flodden.

SOUTH OR MID-FLODDEN CAMP.

Near three-quarters of a mile north-west from Milfield-hill, and 200 yards north-east of South Flodden is a camp, the west, or upper side of which is still to be discerned, though very much obliterated by the plough. It has been formed of two ramparts very nearly circular, the inner being about 90 yards wide, and the outer about 120. Some traces still exist of an entrance on the north-west. There is a small stream on the north and another on the south of this camp ; the ground falls very gently to the eastward, and towards the two streams.

FLODDEN HILL CAMP.

The earthworks thrown up by the Scotch in 1513, on Flodden Hill, are nearly obliterated, with the exception of the Camp, or Redoubt, on the summit, which was the east-end of the line of intrenchment. The form of the interior rampart is nearly right lined, and approaches closely to the shape of a rhomboid, with the longest parallel side towards the west ; the intrenchment appears to have stretched towards the west from this summit about 500 yards, and was flanked at the west end by a redoubt nearly similar in form and size to that on the east.

The figure of those two works does not differ much from a square, with a side of 70 yards. The western one is very nearly obliterated by the plough, but the eastern is in good preservation, and is surrounded by two other ramparts, which, although broken up, and altogether discontinuous on the south side, have much the appearance of being more ancient than the inner ; as if an old earthwork of two ramparts, nearly circular, with a diameter of 120 yards and 90 yards, had existed there, and the new rampart had been constructed within. This is not precisely conformable to the outer lines, but is a little

nearer to them on the east, as if to benefit by the higher ground. The space included between the two outworks was divided into clans probably, and separately intrenched, but no traces of these lines are now visible. It does not seem that there was more than one rampart to the western redoubt, which may be considered to strengthen the supposition that in the eastern one some part existed previously.

On the south-south-west of the hill on which the east redoubt is situated, about 450 yards, are faint traces of a circular camp, of about 50 yards in diameter; there are very few traces of it now remaining, but a person who drained the field found in the soil evidence of its existence.

The battle, commonly called Flodden Field, was fought a mile and a half to the north-west of this intrenchment, near Branxton. Flodden is in the parish of Ford.

MINDRIM CAMP.

On a hill called Camp Hill, about a mile west by south of Mindrim farmhouse, traces of occupation remain, though the outline of the camp is scarcely discernible; the spot is particularly remarkable from the circumstance, that in 1827 a vase was ploughed up containing about 350 Roman silver coins. The spot is close to the top of the hill, on the south side, and has the appearance of having been excavated for a rude dwelling-place; there is a similar excavation at Thistley Hill, about a quarter of a mile to the south-east on the slope of the hill.

On the Mindrim-mill farm, we have the remains of two camps; the most westerly being about half a mile from the border, three-quarters of a mile north by east from the above Camp Hill, and bearing north-west by west one mile from Mindrim farmhouse. It is very much ploughed down, particularly on the east side, but sufficient remains to show that it was circular, with two ramparts. The other camp was half a mile to the north-east of the last mentioned; also, on the Mindrim-mill farm, 350 yards north by west of Crag Hill, and about a mile north-west from the house; it had two ramparts, the inner about 70 yards in diameter; below it, at a short distance, were some terraces, said to have been paved, scarcely now traceable.

PASTON HILL CAMP.

The principal camp apparently is on the south side of the river Bowmont, and being planted is the best preserved. It is on Paston Hill, about 1100 yards south-west by west of Paston House. This camp is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the border, with a gentle inclination towards the west, and being placed midway between the river on the north, and the deep-seated Paston Lake on the south, with a stream in its front, it occupies a formidable position, commanding an excellent view of the course of the river from Yetholm.

The form of this camp is an oval, nearly a circle, with three ramparts; the middle one contains the plantation which encloses about 2 acres; each of the others is about 10 yards from this centre one. Within the interior rampart are parallel walls (having an old appearance), in an east and west direction, from 8 to 10 feet apart, possibly a mode of encampment. Immediately on the west are two heights—one called Hare Law, and the other Shotton Hill; on the first, it is said, there has been a camp, but we could not see its outline, nor could we hear of its being remembered, though our guide was an old resident.

SHOTTON HILL CAMP.

The second, Shotton Hill, has a good view to the westward, within about half a mile of the border, and may possibly have been a small post of observation; but we have nothing to confirm the belief. We conjecture, that the camp on Paston Hill was the only one between the border and Kilham. Shotton, is called Schotton in the Testa de Nevill.

There is one more camp, near the Bowmont: it is north of the river, about half a mile, and less than a quarter of a mile from the border.

CASTLE HILL CAMP, MONEYLAW.

About half a mile to the north-east of Downham, or Moneylaws Hill, is another camp, called Castle Hill; it is on the Moneylaws ground, in a situation similar to the camp at Downham—that observing the valley of the Bowmont, and this overlooking the course of the Tweed, from which it may be about 3 miles. The form is very nearly an oval, with diameters of about

120 yards by 60. There is a very slight appearance of an outer rampart on the south side, where the declivity is the least, and where apparently the entrance was; but the whole is ploughed down, and little remains to show what it once was. We found it covered with a fine crop of wheat. The similarity of situation and construction of this camp and Downham, with their proximity to each other, being only a mile apart, renders it probable that they conjointly guarded this angle of ancient Northumberland.

Though not in the same parish, yet closely adjoining the camp on the south, is a farm called Thornington, in the township of Howtel, and parish of Kirk-Newton.

HOWTEL FIELD CAMP.

About $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile east-south-east of Moneylaws Camp, is another, about half a mile north by east of the village of Howtel, but so much ploughed down as to be scarcely observable, except on the north side, where a trace of a second rampart may be discerned. It appears to have been an oval, with diameters of about 100 yards by 60; it is on a ridge of land falling gently to the eastward.

CASTLE HILL CAMP.

South of this about a mile, on high ground, is another camp, which seems to have been circular, with a diameter of about 70 yards, but the east side has been destroyed, so that the size is not easily defined. The entrance has been on the north: it is called Castle Hill. This camp commands a view of Kilham, and the course of the stream from Thompson's Walls.

HOWTEL PELE.

Like many others, this camp is divided by a boundary fence, and the ground to the south of it is most elevated. Between these two last camps, in the village of Howtel, are the ruins of a pele tower.

DOWNHAM CAMP.

Downham is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Kilham, and a mile north-east of Paston. About 300 yards north-east by east from

the farmhouse is a camp which probably gave name to the hamlet. The Ordnance Trig. Station, called Downham, is about half a mile to the north-east by north of the camp, an elevated spot, commanding a view into Northumberland, and an extensive prospect into Scotland. The boundary between the hamlets of Downham and Moneylaws (in the parish of Carham), runs over the top of the hill.

The camp is situated on a sloping ridge of rocky ground, which is precipitous on the north, and forms that side of the camp. The shape approaches a semi-ellipse, about 110 yards long by 50 wide, falling gently to the south. The ramparts are in a tolerable state of preservation; and on the south-east, where the entrance was, faint traces of a second rampart are visible, about 20 yards from the inner one. This camp, with that at Paston Hill and Kilham, guarded the passage down the Bowmont valley.

HAGG CAMP.

About half a mile north of Downham, and south of Hagg, are two other camps, one about 600 yards south-east of the other.

KILHAM CAMP AND PELE.

Nearly midway between Kirk-Newton and Downham, is Kilham. Here a brook from Longknowe and the westward falls into the Bowmont; and on the south bank, above the road, are remains of an ancient camp, situated on a bed of gravel. It is almost the only one in the neighbourhood situated on such low ground and in so secluded a spot, possessing scarcely any view of the surrounding country, and, from this peculiarity, it is not unlikely to have derived the first syllable of its name, *Cil* (Kil), a *retreat*; the Saxon word, *ham*, being afterwards supplied. The camp is so much destroyed, the ramparts having been taken for fences, that the original outline is difficult to trace, but it mostly followed the natural configuration of the ground, which includes an area of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre. There are two projecting parts on the east, inclosing a natural hollow, along which was the principal entrance to the camp, and on the ridge stretching to the westward there appears to have been another entrance. On the north side, next to the stream, the ground is very precipitous, but on the south much less so;

and here the strongest part of the rampart evidently was placed, from a very small part still remaining. There is no appearance of a ditch, and from this simple mode of defence, and its apparently Celtic prefix, we may suppose it to be of the earliest formation. No doubt it formed a stronghold under the Saxons ; and that it did not escape the notice of those engaged in the Border wars after the Conquest, is evident from the foundation stones of a Pele tower still remaining. The ruins were taken down a few years since, and stood north-west of the camp, and north of the stream, about 50 yards. It appears that the south rampart, the natural foundation of which is continued to the eastward, has at one time been improved as a defence across the road. About 90 yards south of the camp, are faint traces of the foundation of a chapel : some bones were lately disinterred there, and the field is called Chapel Field. About 130 yards west of these traces, and 130 yards south of the camp, is a spring which goes by the name of the Priest's Well. The present name of the camp is Han Hill ; it is in the parish of Kirk-Newton.

WEST NEWTON CAMPS.

Three-quarters of a mile north-west of West Newton, and half a mile west of the river Bowmont, on a small circular knoll, are faint remains of a small circular camp, with two ramparts, the inner being about 20 yards in diameter, and the other 80. It is remarkably well situated to watch and guard the several passes into the valley of the river Glen, to which, from its name of "Camp-warden," it was probably appropriated.

From West Newton there is a road in a westerly direction over the hill towards Shotton. It is probable that this is an ancient way, for there are three, if not four, camps, near it. The first, north of the road, is on a knoll, about 200 yards north of the road, and 660 yards south-west of the Shepherd's Cottage, called Stawhouse (Steor ?). The promontory it is on is called East Hill End ; it is of an oval form, about 50 yards by 40. For a great part there is but one rampart, but for some reason there has been a second extended towards the south-west—perhaps to enclose cattle. The entrance was on the south-east, where the second rampart terminates.

About 650 yards south-west of the above, and south of the

road, on a promontory called Middle Hill, is another camp, having a single rampart, with an entrance on the north-west. It is of irregular oval shape, with diameters of about 66 yards by 55.

STOR FOLD CAMP.

Half a mile further west is the summit of the pass, where we find another fortified position, called Steor, or Stor, Fold. It is about half a mile south-south-east of Thompson's Walls, in a hollow where two brooks rise, one falling towards the north-east, the other towards the north-west. It is now used as a fold for sheep, where a small inclosure of stones has been made to confine them within one of the angles of the ancient work, which is so worn down that our intelligent shepherd-guide could not believe that it had ever been more than a walled garden to a cottage. The form is a five-sided figure, enclosing about three-quarters of an acre. It has probably been used as a place of defence for both men and cattle, and is a much frequented pass.

Due west of this pass, at a distance of about 750 yards, is another of these camps, or fortified cattle-folds. It is a short distance south of the road, on a projecting part of the hill, and about 200 yards west of a fine spring which feeds a rill falling into the Thompson's Walls brook.

ELSDON BURN CAMP.

Half a mile south of this last is another of considerable strength and importance, called Elsdon Burn Camp, which may be taken as one of the strongest in the district. It commands a pass over the mountains, and a view of both Yeavinger Bell and Coldsmouth—two places which were probably beacons in former days. The view into Scotland, also, is very extensive. It is oval, suited to the shape of the ground, the inner rampart being 70 yards by 50. The second not equally distant all round, projects with the third towards the south, where the ground is favourable, and where the principal entrance appears to have been. Each opening is covered by the rampart within it to an extent greater than usual. The camp, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west by west of Great Hetha, and half a mile north-east by east of the higher land of Coldsmouth, is 200 yards south

of the head of Elsdon Burn, and the beginning of another ravine falling in an opposite direction, which adds to the strength of the position. There are several foundations of circular dwellings within the camp. It is altogether in good preservation, and must have been a strong post. Besides the opening on the south, there is another, less conspicuous, on the north-west.

GREAT HETHA CAMP.

The camp on Great Hetha crowns that somewhat conical height, and, with Elsdon Burn Camp, may be considered the defences of that pass through the hills, when taken with those immediately below it. It is very strong naturally, for the ground is very steep about it, and artificially so from the double rampart of which it is formed.

It is nearly an oval in form, with its inner diameters about 110 yards east and west and 80 yards north and south. It has two entrances, and from the care taken in their construction it is probable that the camp was the residence of a chief; that on the west curves inwards at a natural hollow in the rock, and at the north edge of the entrance is the foundation of a small circular dwelling, perhaps a guardhouse; the opening in the second rampart is not opposite that in the inner one, but to the south-west of it, so that, as commonly occurs, it is covered by the inner rampart.

That on the north-by-east side is placed where the form of the ground is nearly level for a short distance, which circumstance is taken advantage of to project the outer rampart considerably beyond the inner, so as to enclose a comparatively level space for cattle. The distance of the outer from the inner rampart varies a little with the nature of the slope; it is generally about 50 feet, but in this elongated part it is 100 feet. As in the first-mentioned gateway, the opening on the outer is not opposite that in the inner, but to the north-east of it; and between the two ramparts there is a foundation of an oval dwelling of about 12 feet long, inclosing at its east end a small circular one of about 7 feet wide, perhaps a watch-box. This camp, like almost all the others, commands a view of Yeavinger Bell, and is very nearly equal to it in height. On the west side of the north entrance there is a circular part on the inner

rampart, which has much the appearance of having been a beacon. We could not discern any distinct traces of circular dwellings beyond those at the entrances. This camp is near the middle of the township of Hethpool, and is surrounded by four other camps.

LITTLE HETHA CAMP.

About 650 yards north of the above, and very much below it, is a strong camp, called in the map of the property, Little Hetha; it is not so strong as the Great Hetha, but formidable from its situation on a promontory, overlooking the course of the Elsdon Burn. It is of an oval shape conformable to the figure of the ground, with a length north and south of about 80 yards, and width east and west of about 60. There is an entrance on the west side which is now in a ruined state, and it has an outer rampart that covers the gate as usual; the present entrance on the north looks as if it were not original. The interior has been much excavated, still the eye may detect traces of ancient dwellings, but too broken up to afford a description. This camp is about 350 yards from the Elsdon Burn, the course of which from its source to its junction with the College was doubtless in Border wars, as it now also is, a frequented pass out of Scotland. The ground rises so rapidly that Great Hetha is not visible.

On the west by north of Little Hetha, at about 600 yards distant, are three other small encampments; the uppermost and smallest seems to have been made for the protection of the other two; it is quadrangular, and nearly rectangular, with nearly equal sides of about 40 yards each; the others are more irregular, and perhaps were made for the protection of cattle as well as persons: they are near the brook, which runs northward, and falls into the Elsdon Burn.

WHITE HALL CAMP.

South of Great Hetha, about 1200 yards, on the White Hall property, there is another camp known by that name. It is irregularly oval, of about 100 yards by 80, with some divisions into dwellings on the south side, which may or not be of the same age as the camp: there are also one or two circular

foundations. The structure is not similar to those in its neighbourhood, but, from the remains, appears to have been a strong perpendicular wall without a ditch, somewhat resembling the structures at Yeavinger Bell and on Humbleton Heugh : the stones are larger than common, and not mixed with earth as is usually the case. This camp is considerably lower than Great Hetha. Perhaps the whiteness of the ramparts may have originated the name ; the entrance has been on the north-west where the access is the easiest, towards Trowburn.

RING CARN CAMP.

This is the last of the strong camps in this direction, with the exception of a small one, principally formed of stones, and about 50 yards in diameter, and is called Ring Carn. It is near to Fleehope.

HETHPOOL BELL CAMP.

Immediately above the Lynn, where the Elsdon Burn falls into the College river, is a triangular camp, called Hethpool Bell, two of its sides being about 80 yards each, and the other about 50 ; it is well situated on a rocky knoll, and is able to command the passage down the Elsdon Burn, and over the river below. The ramparts are in a ruined state, taken apparently to form the boundary wall which runs through the camp, as in many other instances. There does not appear to have been more than one line of rampart ; the ground rises rapidly on the north-west.

NEWTON HILL CAMP.

About 1200 yards north-east of this last, and on the opposite side of the College Burn, is Newton Hill Camp ; it is in shape somewhat oval, with diameters of about 70 yards by 50 in the interior, but varying in the exterior rampart, which is elongated towards the north-east ; incloses a quadrangular space, within a strong wall of stones of about 20 yards each way, and contains on the west side, protected from the prevailing wind, about four circular dwellings ; there is, in all these cases, merely the foundation walls of the dwellings, and they vary in diameter from 20 to 30 feet. There are several of these circular inclosures within the camp.

GREGORY'S HILL CAMP.

About 750 yards east-north-east of the above, and about 550 yards south-east-by-south of Kirk-Newton Church, is a small camp of an irregularly oval shape, and of nearly the same dimensions as that on Newton Hill : the site is called Gregory's Hill. It has two ramparts formed of stones and earth, at about 12 yards from each other, varying with the ground, and in tolerable preservation. Midway down the hill, in line with the church, is a spring known as Gregory's Well ; as the church is dedicated to St. Gregory, some connection possibly existed at one time between the well and the church, and also with the person to whom the church was dedicated ; unless we suppose that the object of the dedication was Gregory the Great, whose great interest in the welfare of the British was evinced by his sending over Augustin, an event probably not very long before the dedication in question.

FORD-WOOD HOUSE CAMP.

About three-quarters of a mile below the Lynn, on the north bank, is a camp of a somewhat oval figure, defended on the north by two ramparts, part of which remain, and on the south by the precipitous nature of the ground. The area is nearly two acres ; it has faint traces of an entrance on the north-east, and another, defended by a traverse, towards the brook. It is about 180 yards south of Ford-wood farmhouse. On Ford Common is another camp, and between the two some tumuli.

FENTON HILL CAMP.

About three-quarters of a mile, south-south-east of this camp, and about 100 yards east of Fenton Hill farmhouse, is an oval camp with the remains of three ramparts, in a tolerable state of preservation. The entrance has been on the west side, and the outer rampart is continued in front of the entrance to act as a traverse, which we generally find the case. The area is about three-quarters of an acre within the inner rampart.

THE RAVEN IN THE LAMMERMOORS.

By the Rev. WILLIAM M'CONACHIE, D.D., F.S.A. Scot.

THE reappearance of the raven for nesting purposes among the Lammermoors is a very interesting fact in the natural history of the Borders. An earlier connection of the bird with these hills is proved by some place names. Muirhead in *The Birds of Berwickshire* mentions several:—Corbie Heugh Quarry, on Greenlaw moor, Raven's Craig, a precipice on the Whitadder, near Cranshaws, and others in the vicinity of the hills. I have heard the name Corbie Heugh given to another rocky scaur on the Bruntaburn, near Gairmoor. The history of the raven and of its nesting on the Berwickshire coast is well known, but there are only vague and indefinite traditions of such a connection with the Lammermoors. Kelly, in his very interesting contributions to the Proceedings of the Club in 1874 and succeeding years, has this note on the raven:—" *Corvus corax* found in a rabbit trap in Edgarhope wood, last year. The Raven must be looked on as a straggler here. Ravens used to nest in force at the West Hope." The last statement will be taken with caution by anyone who knows this bird's ways, but the very probable fact of nesting rests on local tradition. Turnbull, writing earlier (editions, 1863 and 1867, of his *Birds of East Lothian*, from memoranda made between 1845-50), has only this remark to make:—"Corbie, rather rare on the Lammermuirs. It is also met with occasionally on the coast."

That ravens visited these hills generally in winter I had learned repeatedly from keepers and shepherds, and on two occasions during the last sixteen years had met with them myself among the hills. Within recent times there has been a more pronounced tendency for the bird to visit the Lammermoors—probably the result of congestion in other haunts in some part of the Highlands. In a trap set for vermin, a male raven was trapped by Mr Campbell, head-keeper, on Seenes Law,

Lauder, April 21, 1920. This bird came into my own possession. Three were seen about the western Lammermoors at the time, and probably the female of the dead one soon got another mate. In all likelihood the birds intended nesting that year. Next one—1921—a pair seem to have reared a brood among the hills, or in their immediate neighbourhood. In any case four were seen in the summer of this year near Glenburnie, two from their laboured flight evidently young birds. Later in the year Mr Hunter, shepherd, came upon the old ones gorging themselves on a dead sheep. Fortunately any temptation to trap them was resisted, though there were several opportunities.

In the first week of April of the present year five of these large and handsome birds were seen playing in the air over Crib Cleugh, and before the end of the month the fact of their actual nesting was placed beyond dispute. In a narrow rocky gorge high among the hills a pair made their nest in a crevice of the rock, about fourteen feet above a stream. When the young were almost fledged the keepers found and carried them away. Two were kept as pets, the third having soon afterward died. I saw one of them at East Addinston on two occasions—a strong young bird with a voracious appetite. Soon after this I walked with a friend to see the place where their nest had been. The parent birds rose from the gorge and soared for some time over the moors above it. We could hear at short intervals their deep characteristic croak. Lapwing and golden plover rose several times to attack them, but the ravens seemed indifferent to their assailants. The nest occupied a little recess under a brow of the rock with a dwarf rowan growing above it. From the opposite side of the gorge it could be easily seen. Without great difficulty we climbed to the place, to find the nest consist of a large foundation of heather stems, a deep cup of white and black wool interwoven with them. The day unfortunately was very dull and threatening and attempts at photography had only meagre success. By this time the two ravens had disappeared over a ridge of the hill. They still continue, however, to haunt the Lauderdale Lammermoors. On 17th July I noticed them passing overhead, and others have reported them since. One fain hopes that these birds will escape further molestation.

NOTES ON THE OCCURRENCE OF THE WAXWING (*Ampelis garrulus*, Linn.) IN THE DISTRICT DURING THE "INVA- SION" OF 1921-22.

By ALLAN A. FALCONER.

THE waxwing (*Ampelis garrulus*, Linn.) is well known as an occasional winter visitor to Britain, and as such has been frequently noted in the Club's area. Its occurrence is mentioned by Rev. Andrew Baird in his report on the united parishes of Cockburnspath and Old Cambus, contributed to the *New Statistical Account of Scotland*, and it is also mentioned by Rev. John Turnbull, Eyemouth, in his report on that parish in the same publication.* It appears in a list of the Fauna of Twizell, contributed by Mr P. J. Selby to the *Proceedings* of the Club for 1835, and again in the "Report on the Ornithology of Berwickshire and district within the limits of the B.N.C." by the same author in the *Proceedings* for 1840.† In the latter allusion is made to a waxwing which was long kept as a cage-bird by Dr Johnston of Berwick-on-Tweed, and mentioned in one of his letters, quoted by Mr Muirhead.‡ Several notices of the fortuitous occurrence of the species on the Eastern Borders will be found in the Club's *Proceedings*, and need not here be referred to in detail.

The waxwing, however, in some years appears in Britain in comparatively large numbers; such visitations on an extensive scale have been termed "invasions." Concerning past invasions of this nature I cannot do better than quote Mr George Bolam, who writes: "Flocks visited the district in the winters of 1830-31, 1834-35, 1849-50, 1866-67 (when over eighty were killed in Northumberland alone, including several in the neighbourhood of Berwick, six at Broomhouse by the late John Embleton, two at Haggerston, etc.), 1882-83 (Ross,

* *New Statistical Account of Berwickshire*, 299, 322.

† *Hist. B. N. C.*, i, 134, 252, 258.

‡ Muirhead, *Birds of Berwickshire*, i, 134.

Belford, Glororum, Carham, Chathill, Felton, Linden, Dunbar, Peebles, etc.), 1892-93 (Kelso, Newcastle, Bamburgh, Duns, Roxburgh, etc.), 1896-97, and 1897-98 (chiefly on Tyneside, but also at Belford, Felton Park, Foulden, etc.), 1901-2, and 1904-5." * 1913-14 was also a "waxwing year." †

The "invasion" of 1921-22 in point of numbers probably excelled most, perhaps all, former invasions, and the published records show that the visitors spread themselves over an exceptionally wide area. On the Borders they were observed in many localities, and in considerable numbers; nowhere do they appear to have been more numerous than in Cockburnspath district, where their presence in great numbers during the closing days of November aroused much interest even among many who do not usually pay much attention to such matters. The earliest appearance of the birds there was on 31st October, when a small flock of about half a dozen was noticed on the telegraph wires at the railway embankment near Dunglass (where the Stone Pines grow). They must have been advance stragglers, as the main body of immigrants did not strike the coast until about three weeks later. They were observed about the same spot several times between the date of their arrival and Saturday, 19th November, when a telegraph messenger saw a flock of about forty a little nearer Cockburnspath. On the following Monday they were in great force. Mr Jas. Ogg, Cockburnspath, on that day saw a flock of about a dozen birds at the Pease Dean, and they were also noted at Redheugh (about twenty), Dovecothall (about twenty), and on the railway embankment which crosses the Tower Dean (about sixty). For these figures, and many other interesting items of information regarding the occurrence of the waxwings, I am indebted to Mr Geo. Taylor, Chapelhill. He and Mr Ogg came to the conclusion that, during the first few days after the arrival of the main body, there must have been about two hundred waxwings scattered in bands of various dimensions on the strip of low ground between Dunglass and Redheugh.

* *Birds of Northumberland and the Eastern Border*, 116.

† As no record of this "invasion" appears in the Club's *Proceedings*, it may be of interest to note that a flock of at least thirty birds was observed for some days on the hedgerows above the Pease Bridge by Mr Buglass, Cockburnspath.

About the same time the waxwings made their appearance in other parts of the county, while their presence elsewhere in Scotland was attested by numerous letters in the daily press. Dr M'Conachie, Lauder, was one of the first to intimate their arrival, having observed them feeding on the hips on a briar rose growing in a garden in the burgh on the afternoon of 20th November. In a most interesting letter in the *Scotsman* he gave a graphic account of their demeanour. They had apparently just arrived—he had passed the place an hour before and no birds were there,—and had evidently been attracted by the bright scarlet hips and had descended to feast upon them. On 21st November a flock of thirty was seen at Edrington,* and on the following day nine were observed at Flemington.† Later records came from Spittal Mains, Hutton (possibly the Edrington birds), Smailholm, Earlston, Bluestane Ford (4th December), Chirnside Crofts (14th December), and Skaithmuir (about the same date). Few seem to have been seen in Central Berwickshire; a solitary individual was observed on the Duns-Longformacus road, near Wellrig, in Christmas week, and later on one fell a victim to an air-gun in a Duns allotment-garden.

About a week after the appearance of the waxwings in force in Cockburnspath district I had, in company with Mr Taylor, an excellent opportunity of observing them. Their numbers by that time had considerably diminished, but flocks still remained at Redheugh, the Pease Dean, and Dunglass Mill. It was at the last-named place that we saw the birds. Some were resting in the upper branches of some low trees, while others were feeding on "dog-hips" on the opposite side of the road. Though not quite so tame as on their first arrival—when they were so greedily intent on the rich fare which awaited them after their hazardous flight over the North Sea as to suffer themselves to be approached almost within touching distance,—they were singularly fearless, and it was quite easy to get quite close to them and note particularly their handsome plumage and their quaint ways. They reminded me of tits as they swung upside down on the bush and pecked at the hips; they had also an attractive way of fluttering in an upright position with their tails well frilled out so as to show the broad yellow band

* Information from Mr J. H. Craw, West Foulden.

† Information from Mr R. H. Dodds, Berwick-on-Tweed.

most conspicuously. The only note heard was a sort of squeaky trill. Dr M'Conachie quotes Howard Saunders as giving the sound as a low "cir-ir-ir-ee." The name "Bohemian Chatterer," applied to the waxwing by old-time naturalists, is very inappropriate; the bird is really habitually silent, and certainly never "chatters." When at rest the birds had such a bizarre appearance with their cockatoo-like crests that one was not surprised that they attracted the attention of most casual observers.

Within little more than a week of my visit the waxwings were no longer to be seen in the vicinity of Cockburnspath. Mr Cockburn, Chapelhill, saw a dozen at the Pease Dean on 4th December, and two days later a pair were observed at the east end of the glen; the last for the time being of the multitude. I have no doubt that the cause of the extraordinary numbers in which they were seen in Cockburnspath district was the great abundance of wild roses in that part of the country-side. When the wave of immigration struck the coast, those birds which composed the part which advanced upon the fine bit of country which lies between the high-lying ground above the Pease Bridge and the shelving shores of East Lothian found themselves in a land of plenty, from which there was no occasion to remove in any haste. It may be added that Mr Ogg on 6th January observed a pair feeding with finches near Cockburnspath village.

From an article by Mr George Bolam in the *Newcastle Daily Journal* (23rd February 1922) it would appear that on the south side of the Tweed the waxwings were first observed at Holy Island, where a solitary individual was noted on 14th November. On the 20th three more were seen on the island, and several others during the following week. On the 22nd one was seen by Mr A. Robson in his garden at Crag Mill, Belford, and the following day half a dozen were observed feeding on haws on a roadside hedge near Beal. Two days later this flock had increased to twenty.* After this the Northumbrian records became more frequent, the birds being seen in small droves

* Mr John Bishop and Mr T. M'Gregor Tait, Berwick, saw about half a dozen waxwings at Ord on 4th December. As usual, they were feeding on "dog-hips." Mr Tait writes: "Our presence did not seem to disturb them in the least; they flew from bush to bush, and sometimes one would perch within a few feet of us. . . . They frequented the same place for about a fortnight."

which occasionally included as many as fifteen individuals, and up to the date of Mr Bolam's article they were still being observed, and had even been noted within the boundaries of the city of Newcastle. The increasing frequency of the birds in Northumberland after the end of November, by which time the numbers to be seen in Berwickshire had greatly diminished, suggests that the Berwickshire birds had shifted southwards. Certainly few were seen on the Borders north of the Tweed after the new year.

I was informed by Mr W. Wells Mabon, Jedburgh, that so far as he was aware no waxwings had been observed in his district. From some inquiries kindly made for me by Mr John Purves, *Chronicle* office, Kelso, it would appear that some waxwings were observed near Kelso Bridge, but the details of this record are lacking.

Dr McConachie, who was seconded by other writers in the press, made a strong appeal to the public on behalf of the waxwings, and I have no doubt this appeal was the means of saving the lives of many of the charming visitors from the hapless fate which in former "waxwing years" too often overtook them. There is a more humane and intelligent spirit abroad in these days, and it is good to think that the strangers have come and gone without such a ghastly toll being taken of their numbers as the 586 "specimens" which an industrious inquirer, quoted by Mr Bolam, computed as having been slaughtered in the invasion of 1849-50. In some of the neighbouring counties, though not so far as I know in Berwickshire, a good many were captured by bird-catchers. Mr Bolam states that one man caught eighteen at Chopwell in a single day. Their quiet temperament and conspicuous lack of the fear of man made them adapt themselves speedily to cage life: within a few days they could be fed from the hand, favourite articles of diet being sultanas and currants.

Dr James Ritchie, in the *Scottish Naturalist* (Nos. 129-30, 142), points out that whereas in former invasions the bulk of the migrants landed on the English coast and the number of visitors to Scotland has been small, on the present occasion the invasion focussed itself on Southern Scotland. The invasion of 1921-1922 is therefore of unique interest as regards the Club's area.

THE SEALS OF COLDINGHAM PRIORY.

By CHARLES HENRY HUNTER BLAIR, M.A., F.S.A.

THE history of the seals of this cell of the Benedictine Monastery of Durham may well begin with an account of those of the two Scottish Kings, Duncan II and Edgar, which authenticate its earliest charters. The seal of Duncan * (A.D. 1094), the earliest known Scottish seal, is attached to a charter,† undoubtedly genuine, preserved in the treasury of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, granting large estates in Lothian to the convent of Durham. The seal, of light brown wax, is round, 53 mm. diameter, and of one face only. Its motive is equestrian, depicting the King on horseback, armed with a mail hauberk and pointed helm with nasal; he bears a kite-shaped shield shewing the inside, his right hand grasps an upright spear, with a pennon of two tails. The legend, unfortunately very imperfect, is in a rude type of Roman capitals :

✠ SIGILL ORVM.

The actual grant of Coldingham ‡ to the monks of St. Cuthbert at Durham was made by Edgar *circa* A.D. 1098. His seal, which was attached to the document, is now destroyed, but three examples remain attached to other charters § in Durham Treasury. It is of one face only, circular of about 70 mm. diameter, made of light brown paste and varnished.|| The motive is of the type known as that of majesty. It represents Edgar seated on a throne, or rather a stool, without a back, and with claw feet. He is robed, and wears a cloak fastened

* Plate XXI, No. 1.

† Durham Treasury Misc. Charters, No. 554. Printed Raine's *North Durham*, App. I, No. i. Facsimile *ibid.*, p. 373.

‡ Misc. Charts., No. 555, Raine, *op. cit.*, No. ii.

§ Misc. Charts., Nos. 556, 557, 558. Raine, *op. cit.*, App. I, Nos. iv, v, and vi.

|| Plate XXI, No. 2.

by a brooch on his right shoulder, his crown has apparently three fleurons. He holds in his right hand a sceptre with a fleur-de-lis termination, his left hand grasps a sword by the centre of the blade, the pommel, with slightly sloping quillons, resting on his knee. The legend, in a fine bold type of Roman capitals, reads :

[IM] AGO EDGARI SCOTTORVM BASI[LEI].

There are numerous examples of the great seals of succeeding Scottish sovereigns attached to various grants of lands to Coldingham priory, preserved in the Treasury of the Dean and Chapter of Durham.* They have not the importance to Coldingham, nor the interest of its early foundation charters, and can scarcely be included in an account of the seals of the priory and priors.

The first known common seal of the priory † is apparently of late fifteenth or early sixteenth century date : in all probability the convent did not use such a seal until after its separation from Durham. It is pointed oval in shape, measuring 65 by 42 mm. The device represents our Lady, robed, crowned, and nimbed, standing on a bracket with the child Christ on her right arm. The field is finely diapered with foliage. The legend is in Black Letter, with roses and crosses crosslet as stops ; the vacant space at the end of the legend is filled with roses and sprays of foliage :

sigillum x com̃e ☙ monasterii † de † coldingham †

The second seal ‡ of this type is a poor copy of the first ; it is considerably later in date, probably dating from about the middle of the sixteenth century. The legend is in a rude, badly formed type of Black Letter :

sigillum . com̃ve . monasterii † de † coldinghame †

These two seals, of so late a date, can only be said to illustrate the decadence of the art of the seal engraver, but we have,

* They are described and illustrated in *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 3rd ser., vol. xiii, p. 149 ; *ibid.*, plates 46 and 47.

† Plate XXII, No. 2. Attached to a deed dated A.D. 1536 ; British Museum Egerton Charters, No. 366. Catalogue, No. 15,235.

‡ *Berwick Nat. Club Trans.*, vol. xvi, Plate I.

fortunately, a series of seals of the priors beginning much earlier. The first is that of prior Simon,* dating towards the end of the twelfth century, a fine example of the restrained and virile art of that great period. It is of dark green wax, pointed oval in shape, measuring 65 by 41 mm. It represents Simon as prior in monastic habit, his hood partly thrown back from his head, seated, facing to the dexter, at a lectern upon which lies a book which he holds with his right hand. The legend is in Lombardic letters of late twelfth-century type :

✠ SIGILL' SIMONIS . PRIORIS . DE . COLDINGEHAM.

The motive is the same as that of the seal of Bertram, prior of Durham † (A.D. 1188–1208), who was partly contemporary with Simon. The attitude of the figure, the style of the chair and lectern are so similar, though prior Bertram faces to the sinister, that it seems highly probable that both seals were engraved by the same artist.

The next known seal is that of Thomas of Melsonby, prior in the early part of the thirteenth century ; he was elected prior of the mother house of Durham, A.D. 1233. He was one of the most distinguished men who ever filled that important office ; it was during his priorate that the building of the Nine Altars was begun, and to him the conception and carrying out of that great work were largely due. He was elected bishop by the monks after the death of Richard le Poore in A.D. 1237, but the King refused to confirm the election ; he therefore resigned his claims and was never consecrated. One of the reasons alleged by Henry for refusing confirmation was that he had been prior of Coldingham, and as such had sworn allegiance to the King of Scotland.‡ His seal,§ as we should expect from such a man, is a very beautiful and finely conceived and executed example of the art of the thirteenth century. It is a pointed oval in shape, measuring 64 by 44 mm.

The motive is our Lady, robed and crowned, seated, as Queen, upon a throne whose arms are formed of monsters' heads, with

* Durham Treasury, Misc. Charts., 965, 966. Plate XXI, No. 3.

† *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 3rd ser., vol. xv, No. 3430 ; *ibid.*, Plate 64.

‡ *Scriptores Tres.*, p. 38. Surtees Soc. Pub., No. 9.

§ Plate XXI, No. 4. Durham Treasury Misc. Charts., 774, and others. See *Arch. Ael.*, 3rd ser., vol. xvi, No. 3649.





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COLDINGHAM SEALS. 4.

From photographs by C. H. Hunter Blair.

KEY TO SEALS. PLATE XXI.

1. KING DUNCAN II; A.D. 1094.
Durham Treas. Misc. Charts., 554.
2. KING EDGAR; A.D. 1098-1107.
Durham Treas. Misc. Charts., 556, 557, 558.
3. PRIOR SIMON; late 12th century.
Durham Treas. Misc. Charts., 965, 966.
4. PRIOR THOMAS OF MELSONBY; early thirteenth century.
Durham Treas. Misc. Charts., 744, 1141, 1226.
5. ANOTHER SEAL OF PRIOR THOMAS.

KEY TO SEALS. PLATE XXII.

1. ROBERT BLACKADER, commendator 1518-1519.
British Museum Catalogue, No. 15,245.
2. COMMON SEAL OF THE PRIORY ; probably of early 16th century.
British Museum Catalogue, No. 15,235.
3. PRIOR JOHN AYCLIFF ; *circa* A.D. 1400-1416.
4. PRIOR HENRY OF HORNCASTLE ; *circa* A.D. 1276-1296.
5. PRIOR WILLIAM DRAX ; *circa* A.D. 1417-1441.
6. PRIOR JOHN OLL ; A.D. 1441-1446.
7. PRIOR THOMAS NESBIT ; A.D. 1446-1456.
8. PRIOR JOHN PENCHER ; A.D. 1456-1465.



COLDINGHAM SEALS. 1.

From photographs by C. H. Hunter Blair.



long curved necks. Her right hand is on her breast, her left holds an orb surmounted by a cross paty—the symbol of her world-wide sway. The figure of our Lady is singularly graceful and full of charm; it is typical of the art of the thirteenth century, no useless ornament being allowed to interfere with the appeal of the central figure. In the field on the dexter side is a scroll upon which is inscribed MARIA. The surrounding legend, in a fine type of Lombardic, reads :

✠ SIGILLVM : THOME : PRIORIS : DE : COLDINGHA.

It is fortunate that this seal has been preserved, as there is no known example of his seal as prior of Durham.

There is a fragment of another of the seals of this prior in Durham Treasury.* It is attached to a charter of Adam, son of Gospatric, for its greater security and witness. It is so imperfect and decayed, that no illustration of it can be given. It is slightly smaller than his other seal, and represents the prior kneeling before an altar, with altar cloth, upon which stands a chalice with a cross paty above it. The legend has nearly perished, all that can now be read is THO. . . .

There are no examples of the seals of prior Melsonby's successors until that of Roger of Wolviston, *circa* A.D. 1266–1275. It also is very imperfect, but apparently conforms to the usual pointed oval form measuring approximately 65 by 36 mm.† It represents, in an upper traceried niche, our Lady seated suckling the child Christ. Beneath, under a trefoiled arch, with side shafts and capitals, is a tonsured kneeling figure of the prior adoring them, his hands raised in prayer. Above him on each side, in a sunk lozenge-shaped panel, is the head of a monk. The legend has quite perished on the impression at Durham, but I have completed it from a cast in the British Museum. It is in Lombardic type, and reads :

S' · ROGERI · PRIOR [IS · DE ·] COLDINGHAM.

* Misc. Charts., No. 842. Printed Raine, *op. cit.*, App. 73, No. 394. The testing clause states “et in hujus rei testimonium Thome prior de Coldingham una cum sigillo meo huic scripto sigillum suum fecit apponi.”

† Plate XXI, No. 5. *Arch. Ael.*, 3rd ser., vol. xvi, No. 3651. Misc. Charts., 921.

The only remaining seal of his successor Henry of Horncastle, prior, *circa* A.D. 1276–1296, is of a different style, though our Lady and Christ remain the dominant motive.* It is of a small size, 39 by 24 mm., which, together with the form of the legend, suggests that it is his counter or private seal; the type is that usually used for such seals at that date. Had it been his seal as prior it would have been larger, and the legend would, almost certainly, have stated his name and dignity. The upper part contains a half figure of our Lady, robed and crowned, with the child Christ. From each side an angel issues, whose upraised right wings form a pointed arch over St. Mary's head. A swinging censer hangs from the outer hand of each. Beneath, under a trefoiled arch, the prior, kneeling, prays. The legend, in a small type of Lombardic, is in the form of a rhyming Latin hexameter verse, called Leonine :

✠ VIRTVTŪ NVTRIX HENRICI SIS PIA TVTRIX.

There is now a deplorable gap in the series, for we have no remaining example of a prior's seal for the whole of the fourteenth century. This is much to be regretted, because it was during this century that the art of seal engraving reached its zenith. Some of the ecclesiastical seals of this time are among the most beautiful works of mediæval art that we possess.† The political condition of the Marches during the greater part of this century, when they were the continual scene of battles and raids, with their accompanying devastation, probably accounts for this break in the succession. The series resumes with the seal of John Aycliff, prior *circa* A.D. 1400–1416.‡ The doubt arises again whether this is his seal as prior, or, rather, as he certainly used this time and again during his priorate, whether he had a special seal for that office. Its round shape and the form of the legend tend to shew that it was his seal before his election as prior. It is 28 mm. in diameter, and depicts, for the first time on a Coldingham seal, St. Cuthbert, the great patron of the church of Durham. He is shewn standing in a traceried niche in episcopal vestments, his crosier in his left hand, his

* Plate XXII, No. 4. *Op. cit.*, No. 3652; Misc. Charts., Nos. 666, 4269.

† Cf. the seals of the Bishops of Durham from Antony Bek to Walter Skirlaw. *Arch. Ael.*, 3rd ser., vol. xvi, Plates 50, 51.

‡ Plate XXII, No. 3. *Arch. Ael.*, 3rd ser., vol. xvi, No. 3653.

right holding in front of his breast the head of St. Oswald, King of Northumbria. At his left side stands a small tonsured figure in a monk's habit, probably representing the prior. The legend is in Black Letter, which, from about the last quarter of the fourteenth century, replaces Lombardic on the legends of seals :

sigill' : magist' : jobis : aklyf.

The seal of William Drax, prior *circa* A.D. 1417–1441, is of the type generally used for the counterseals of ecclesiastics.* It is oval in shape, 29 by 23 mm. It portrays, in the dexter of two canopied niches of rather poor tabernacle work, the seated figure of our Lady with Christ on her knee; in the sinister the seated figure of St. Cuthbert vested as bishop, his right hand blessing, his left holding the head of St. Oswald, his crosier resting in the crook of his elbow. The legend is a Leonine verse in small capitals :

VOS · SCI · DEI SITIS · AMICI · MEI.

John Oll, who succeeded Drax, and was prior from A.D. 1441–1446, uses a seal similar in motive, but he reverts to the pointed oval shape, 45 by 26 mm.† It shews our Lady with the child Christ on her arm standing in a dexter canopied niche, St. Cuthbert standing in a sinister niche. Above the canopy is an eagle with outspread wings, the symbol of St. John the Divine, the prior's name saint. The legend in Black Letter reads :

S' . jobis . oll . prioris . de . coldingham.

The seal of Thomas Nesbit,‡ prior from A.D. 1446–1456, is slightly larger than that of John Oll, it measures about 52 by 32 mm., and is therefore of the same pointed oval shape. The device is our Lady robed and crowned, standing in a niche of perpendicular tracery, with the child Christ on her left arm. Beneath, the prior is represented by his roughly drawn shield of arms, a chevron between three stags,§ the first appearance of

* Plate XXII, No. 5. *Arch. Ael.*, 3rd ser., vol. xvi, No. 3654.

† Plate XXII, No. 6. *Arch. Ael.*, 3rd ser., vol. xvi, No. 3655.

‡ Plate XXII, No. 7. *Arch. Ael.*, 3rd ser., vol. xvi, No. 3656.

§ This is not the shield of any known family of Nesbit. The arms of Nesbit of that ilk are *silver three boars' heads sable*, which cadet branches

armorials in the series. The legend is nearly obliterated, all that remains being **ngbam**, in Black Letter. John Pencher, prior from *circa* A.D. 1456–1465, used a seal with the same central device of our Lady and Christ, though rather smaller in size; it measures 43 by 29 mm.* There is, however, a great decline in the execution of the design, which is poor and jejune in the extreme. The debased tracery is a mere shadow of that on the seals of a century earlier. The legend, in a rough type of Black Letter, is :

S'jobis ꝑ pencher ꝑ prioris ꝑ de ꝑ coldyngbam ꝑ

This is the last known seal of the priors, there being no impressions now extant of John Pencher's successors.

Early in the sixteenth century the priory was annexed to the Scottish crown; a few years later (A.D. 1509) it was separated from Durham and joined to Dunfermline Abbey; but in its last years it was in the hands of Commendators—secular priors to whom the revenues of the priory were entrusted. The seals † of one of these only remains, that namely of Robert Blackader, commendator 1518–1519. It is pointed oval in shape, 67 by 45 mm., and has more pretensions to artistic merit than the later fifteenth-century priors' seals. A graceful robed and crowned figure of our Lady, with the child Christ on her right arm, stands in a well-designed canopied niche of perpendicular tracery. Beneath an arch in base is the shield of arms of Blackader (azure) on a chevron (silver) three roses (gules). Behind the shield is the prior's crosier. The background of the seal is diapered with sprigs of foliage. The legend, in beautiful Renaissance capitals, reads :

**S' ROBERTI · BLACAÐ + PRIORIS + DE · COLDINGHAM ·
AC · PROTHONOTARII + APOSTOLITI ·**

difference by placing a chevron gules between the heads. I am unable to blazon the shield on the seal.

* Plate XXII, No. 8. *Arch. Æl.*, 3rd ser., vol. xvi, No. 3656.

† Plate XXII, No. 1. From a cast in the British Museum, Catalogue No. 15,245.

ON OLD MAPS AND PLANS OF BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

By T. B. SHORT.

IN the first half of the sixteenth century, in the reign of Henry VIII, a map of Northumberland was produced which may be seen in the British Museum. There is not a very great deal of difference between it and Speed's map. Bridges over the different streams at that period were few in number. In examining it I could only discover indications of five, one of which was at Waren Mill, which was possibly of early construction owing to its proximity to Bamburgh and Warenmouth. Coming to the end of the sixteenth century, there is a map in my possession which by an authority dates from about the end of that period. The buildings mentioned in it are :—Barwick, Norham Castle, Wark Castle, Etal Castle, Ford Castle, Horton Castle, Bamburgh Castle, Dunstanburgh Castle, Edlingham Castle, Alnwick Castle, and Cortington Castle (probably Cartington).

The river Bowmont is spelt Bowbent.

In 1610, which was shortly after the union of England and Scotland, John Speed produced maps of the different counties in England, which being under government supervision to a certain degree may be regarded as fairly accurate, so far as the indication of towns, villages, and hamlets then existing.

In Speed's map I find in North Durham, as it was formerly styled, and in North Northumberland, some of the dissolved monasteries, *e.g.* one situated near by to Marshall Meadows : another close to Alnwick. There are also enclosures which indicated parks, such as Alnwick Park and Cawledge Park, and another near Morwick.

Some of the names are of interest and worth noting. Within the bounds of Berwick I find the Caw Mills, now known as Edrington Mill, Orde, Spittal under the form of Spittle, Tweedmouth as Twedemouth, Longridge as Lungridge, Morton as Moretowne. A place close by is marked as Horde ; and a place

close to Scremerston named Emmothills no longer exists. Skrummerston, Cheswick, Ellyke, Kyley, Barmore, Rosse, Warnemouth, Edderston, Hopton (probably Hoppen), are given, with a great many more places too numerous to mention in this brief article.

At Warenmouth near Bamburgh there was a fort, no doubt to guard the harbour. In constructing a light railway about fifteen years ago, the foundations of what was probably this fort were discovered; also two coins, one of them mediæval. It is interesting to note that the stream which discharges itself into the sea near Budle Quay then entered partly at that place and partly half a mile nearer Holy Island.

Roads are not indicated, but at that time goods were very generally carried by pack-horses.

In a corner of Speed's map there is an accurate plan of the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed. There is the Castle with its outside fort named Whyte Wall, *i.e.* the structure, still fairly intact, through which one passes going up the New Road. The Edwardian walls were intact, likewise the moat filled with water which surrounded the town almost entirely. A bridge spanned this moat, which was probably also a dam a little to the north of the Castle. Here there was a fort: a stream passed down from the moat near by Castle Vale—a bridge spanned it here. There was another bridge, seemingly of greater importance, being the main, if not the only, entrance to the Castle, identically placed with the present road to the station. There was another small fort between the Bell Tower and the dam referred to. Further on was Lordes Mount. Then a small fort and yet another before the Edwardian wall joined the Elizabethan walls at Search House Mount, which is presently our largest bastion.

Coming to the Cow Port, then known as Cowgate, possibly a mediæval structure, there was a low bridge of five arches. This, I believe, is still in existence, covered over, and remains for some worthy citizen to examine. Coming to the Pier Road, there was a fort of considerable importance, square in construction and larger than the Bell Tower. The Elizabethan walls are very much as they were then; only, since 1610, they have got a backing of soil. Excavations have shown that this soil consists largely of the domestic and household ashes of the

town. The bridge in 1610 was the wooden bridge which was swept away about 1623. There was a gate at the end of Bridge Street, known as Bridge Gate. The Parade was an open space. Seemingly there was a church where the present one stands, although the present edifice was erected about 1650. The Barracks were not in existence, nor the Governor's House, nor the Quay. Near the south end of the present bridge there was what was known as the Maison Dieu, where the weary wayfarer tarried to meet a helping hand. There were few buildings to the south of Bridge Street. Still there were sufficient to indicate that the damming back of the water and reclaiming of the space from what was once an extension of the shad or foreshore was to a certain degree done previous to the erection of the Elizabethan walls. This is a subject which has been controverted, and undoubtedly is an interesting point. Some later maps shall be mentioned very briefly. One which may have been produced about 1670 differs very little from Speed's map, indicating that the development of the country in the Jacobean period was slow. Comparing with it a map of about 1720, some changes may be noted. In the latter there is shown a highway passing from Newcastle to Berwick, and as it follows the same line as the present road, it is interesting to learn when the diversion at Detchant Cottage was in use. A road is shown running from Tweedmouth to Twizel Bridge and on to Kelso.

Towards the end of the eighteenth century more roads had been constructed, such as the present road from near Scremerston to Wooler.

On one of the maps of this period there were notes of there having been a market and fair at Learmouth, and that Berwick was a town of great strength situated at the mouth of the Tweed and sending two members to Parliament—the market being on Wednesday and Saturday and (then as now) a fair in Trinity week.

HAGGERSTON *circa* 1715.

(From the Warburton MS.)

“HAGGERSTON, a large ancient and beautiful edifice pleasantly situated on a level ground not far from ye sea, hath good gardens &c. and domestic chapel belonging, but ruinous.”

KIDLAND TOPOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

By JOHN ALLAN, M.A.

THE HANGING STONE.

THE Hanging Stone on the south end of Cheviot, two hundred yards east of the boundary line on the Northumbrian side, is a well-known landmark and frequently mentioned in the sixteenth century as the end of the East and the beginning of the Middle Marches. There is, I think, a much earlier reference to it in the *Newminster Chartulary* (ed. Fowler, Surtees Society, vol. 66). Many of the place-names there are preserved in a corrupted form, the natural result of the charters being copied and recopied by scribes unfamiliar with the old names. In the Kidland charters, for example, Turfill and Tursill are clearly the same as the Turfehille of the survey quoted by Mr J. C. Hodgson,* while the four forms, Witelowes, Wytetrowes, Wyte-troues, Wntetrowes, show how indifferent the scribes—perhaps in some cases aided by the printer—were to a regular orthography. The name Wytetrowes is, as Mr J. C. Hodgson has shown,† now represented by the Trows, but in the twelfth century it evidently denoted a larger area. The “rivulus de Elyn” (p. 75) is more correctly given as Slyn (p. 77), and corresponds to the modern Slime. In William de Umfraville’s charter granting the district of Witetrowes to Newminster, the delimitation ‡ of the bounds begins and ends with a tributary of the Usway “nearer the Hangande scauhe” or “Hangande scawe”—

* *Arch. Æl.*, ser. iii, vol. viii, p. 25.

† *Ibid.*, p. 22.

‡ *Chartulary*, p. 75: “per has divisas, a rivulo propinquiore le Hangande scauhe versus septentrionem sicut idem rivulus cadit in Osweiburne et sic recte versus occidentem usque ad crucem quam prædicti monachi posuerunt per visum militum meorum ibi: et inde in transversum usque in Hepden burne, etc. . . . usque ad rivulum primo nominatum propinquiorem ad Hangande scawe.”

that is, the Hanging Stone, as its position suggests. Hangande is the old northern form of the present participle, and *sc* and *st* are very liable to confusion in manuscript, as *u*, *w*, and *n* are to the present day. *Scauwe* or *scauhe* should therefore be emended to "stane," and the name of the "elf-enchanted Hanging Stone" is as old as the middle of the twelfth century, to which date the fact that Hugo, Bishop of Durham (1153–1197), is a witness to the otherwise undated charter enables us to place it.

THE MAIDEN CROSS.

In the charter of William de Umfraville already quoted the boundary runs "from the stream nearer the Hanging Stone, on the north, as this stream runs into the Usway burn and then straight westwards as far as the Cross which the said monks put up with my soldiers as witnesses, and then across into Hepden burn." The tributary of the Usway referred to may be identified with the modern Davidson's Burn, and the Cross erected by the monks as a boundary mark stood somewhere on the high ground between the Usway and Hepden burns now traversed by the road to Alwinton which descends from the Cocklaw. Now, in the sixteenth century we have occasional references to an apparently well-known landmark in this region called the "Maiden Cross." One of the earliest of these references is in 1543 in a report of certain distances in the East and Middle Marches. "From Hangingston to Hexpethgate is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, thence to Harbottell 5 miles. . . . The Middle Marches begin at the Hanginge Stone, thence to the Hunte Rode head is 1 mile, Hexpeth Gate $\frac{1}{4}$ (a slip for $1\frac{1}{4}$ or $1\frac{1}{2}$), Mayden Crosse 1, the Blacke Bray 1."* In the list of Cheviot passes compiled in 1597 "another passage" is mentioned "at Maydens Cross, a myle distant from the Coklawe."† In the 1604 survey the boundary runs from the "Slymie Shanke to Windie-gilswire, from thence along the High street to Mayden Cross and to the Slayne Skerne, from thence to the Cocklaw, and so to the Hanging Stone."‡

* *Domestic State Papers of Henry VIII*, vol. xviii, 2, No. 538.

† Bain, *Calendar of Border Papers*, ii, p. 469, No. 853.

‡ B.M. Add. MSS. 14,048, fol. 10: Mr Roundell Palmer Sanderson in his edition (Alnwick, 1891) reads Slaynes Kerne; but see below.

In the sixteenth century, then, there was a cross called the Maiden or Maiden's Cross, about halfway between the summits of the Cocklaw and Black Brae roads. Slymie or Slime Shank was another name for the latter; at the present day the upper part of the hill traversed by the latter road is known as the Black Brae, while the lower half is the "Slime." The 1536 * survey says that Kidland extends on the north from "Slime Street to the Hanging Stone."

The reference in the 1604 survey would place the cross along the Street road which runs across the top of the Windy Gyle down the Hepden burn and between the latter summit and the Cocklaw, and this agrees sufficiently with the vague reference in the Newminster Chartulary to enable us to identify it with the cross put up by the monks as a boundary mark to the land granted them by William de Umfraville. The Maiden Cross is marked on the seventeenth-century maps (Blaeu and Speed) of Northumberland in the region of the Windy Gyle; Warburton (1715) places it between the Black Bray and Windy Gyle, as does Kitchin (1710), which cannot be right. Morden seems to call the Gyle Maiden Hill. Armstrong and his copyists † put it just where the road over to Breamish branches off from the main road over the Cocklaw to Alwinton, which seems a little too far to the east. The map which seems to locate it most accurately is Horsley and Cay's (1753), which places it south of the Cocklaw road, towards the Gyle. The name does not seem to have survived into the nineteenth century, but it is interesting to note that Hogg in his ballad of the "Raid of the Kers" knows the "Maiden Crag," presumably the crags not far above Uswayford.

"Tam Ker rode o'er by the Maiden Crag,
And doon the Osway Burn rode he,
With fifty warriors in his train—
A brave and goodly sight to see."

* *Arch. Æl.*, ser. iii, vol. viii, p. 20; on the Slymefoot tavern in the eighteenth century, see Mackenzie, *History of Northumberland*, ii, 83. The Jesuit mentioned in Bain, *Calendar of Border Papers*, i, p. 85, was presumably making his way into Scotland by this route.

† Cary (1811), Dix (1830), but these can hardly be taken as evidence that it still existed.

HEXPETHGATEHEAD.

Hexpethgatehead was, with Gemmels path, a regular meeting-place of the Wardens of the Middle Marches. It is therefore important to locate it accurately. It seems to be usually identified with the summit of the Windy Gyle.* In the 1541 † survey the boundary of the Middle March begins at the Hanging Stone "and goeth westward to the Butte Rodde, and from thence to Hexpethgatehead and so styll west to the windye gole, and from thence to the blacke bray." In the document ‡ already quoted of 1543, it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Hanging Stone to Hexpethgatehead, and thence two miles to the Black Bray, which suggests the top of the Cocklaw, as other similar references do. Fortunately there is a reference identifying it exactly. This is in the list § of Border passes compiled in 1597, where there is "one other passage att Hexpethgateheade, called the Coklaw, which Coklaw is an usuall place where the dayes of Marche be houlden." The little stream which rises almost at the top of the Cocklaw and flows north to the east of the road from Cocklawfoot is still called Hexmoorsike, so that it looks as if the road over the Cocklaw had at one time been known as Hexpath. "Gate," of course, in Hexpethgatehead means "pass," so that Hexpethgatehead was the summit of the pass of Hexpeth. Its unsuitability as a place of conference was well summed up by Lord Scrope when he described it as a place "verie farre distante from any good howse or towne of receypte and thereby most incomodious for such a purpose, as well for the unaptness to wryte and do other moste necessary actions as also the farre travaile to and from any convenient lodging for ourselves and companyes." ||

RUSSELL'S CAIRN.

The huge cairn which crowns the summit of the Windy Gyle is a familiar landmark among the hills of Upper Coquetdale and Bowmontwater. There is a similar cairn not so well known

* Dixon, *Upper Coquetdale*, p. 50.

† Hodgson, *History of Northumberland*, iii, 2, p. 208 n.

‡ *Domestic Papers of Henry VIII*, xviii, 2, No. 538.

§ Bain, *Calendar of Border Papers*, ii, 469.

|| *The Hamilton Papers*, ii, p. 700.

about half a mile to the north-east of it. The ordnance survey * maps give the name "Russell's Cairn" to the former. Armstrong and his successors give the name to the latter cairn. Now an examination of these two cairns shows that they are identical in structure and age, and that neither can commemorate the tragic death of Lord Francis Russell in 1585. They are both prehistoric, and of a type which can be found elsewhere among the Cheviots.

The earliest occurrence of the name "Russell's Cairn" is, so far as I am aware, on Armstrong's map (1751). Writing in 1829, in *Arch. Æl.*, ii, p. 290, Capt. Samuel Cook † says, "Lord Francis Russell was slain at a border meeting at Hexpethgatehead. The spot where he fell is on the ridge of the mountain called the Windygyle on the confines between the lordship of Kidland and Scotland, near the eastern extremity of the Middle Marches, and is still pointed out by a cairn called to this day 'Russell's Cairn.'" The fact that Captain Cook says "on the ridge" instead of "the summit" shows that he refers to the second cairn,—the one on Armstrong's map. The application of the name Russell's Cairn to that on the summit of the Windy Gyle is therefore quite modern, and the transference may have been facilitated by—or has perhaps led to—an idea that Hexpethgatehead was here.‡

It has already been shown that Hexpethgatehead was on the top of the Cocklaw over a mile away. Now, it is worth noting that it is nowhere actually stated that "Lord Russell was killed at Hexpethgatehead." The only mention of Hexpethgatehead is in connection with the preliminaries of the meeting. The English Warden came, reached the Usway,§ and then sent

* 1866, 6-inch sheet xxviii. 1899, 6-inch sheet xxviii, N.E.

† Afterwards called Widdrington (see Mr J. C. Hodgson in *Arch. Æl.*, ser. iii, vol. viii, p. 26 n.).

‡ D. D. Dixon, *Upper Coquetdale*, p. 50; W. W. Tomlinson, *Northumberland in the Sixteenth Century*, p. 194; Howard Pease, *The Lord Wardens of the Marches*, pp. 37, 130, 132; T. Hodgkin, *The Wardens of the Northern Marches*, p. 30.

§ Oswyne Middle, Oswald Middle. This document exists in several copies: Two are given by Cook and one only by Bain, *Calendar of Border Papers*, i, p. 189. The puzzling and corrupt Oswald Middle of the latter is explained by the Oswyne Middle of the manuscript quoted by Cook. The original apparently read—"came to Oswy on the XXVIIth July." Some

certain gentlemen to Hexpethgatehead on the march to receive the customary assurances.

In all the voluminous correspondence * that arose out of the affair, the murder is said to have taken place "at Cocklaw." In the words of Elizabeth's † commission of enquiry, "At a daye of truce holden at Cocklawe in the Middle Marches he was by divelish and sinister practises and devises then and there most horriblie murdered."

The king of Scotland's proclamation against the Kerrs is equally definite.‡ Lord Russell, then, was killed somewhere on the Cocklaw. The statement, "the ground so serving that they could not discover the other party till they were at the joyning together," suggests that the actual meeting did not take place on the summit at Hexpethgatehead, but on the Scottish side of the hill, in keeping with Sir John Forster's regular practice. It might be thought that there is a distinction in meaning between "at Cocklaw" and, as we still say, "on the Cocklaw," but it should be remembered that once the affair became an international matter, the documents were no longer written by Border officials, and in 1597 Sir William Bowes refers to the "dishonour received at the Cocklaw." §

We have still to deal with "slain man's cairn on Windygyle," || identified with "Russell's Cairn." This seems to be a modern invention, explained by a misreading of the manuscript of the 1604 survey in Mr Roundell Palmer Sanderson's edition, p. 41. As already mentioned (p. 491), the Slayne Skerne is mentioned between the "Mayden Crosse and the Cocklawe." Mr Sanderson read Slayne's Kerne and interpreted it as "slain man's cairn." Slain's cairn seems an incredible name in itself, and it is most improbable that a cairn erected in memory of Lord Russell had received such a name within twenty years of his death. For-

clerk copying it slipped in "Middle" again from "Middle Marches" in the preceding line—so that we get a new place-name Oswyne Middle, then corrupted to Oswald Middle!

* Bain, *Calendar of Border Papers*, i and ii; do. *Hamilton Papers*, i and ii; do. *Calendar of State Papers Relative to Scotland*, vols. viii and ix: Indices, s.v. Russell, Francis.

† Bain, *Hamilton Papers*, ii, p. 690-691.

‡ Bain, *Calendar of Border Papers*, i, p. 191.

§ Bain, *Calendar of Border Papers*, ii, p. 416.

|| Howard Pease, *Lord Wardens of the Marches*, p. 132.

tunately we are able to say definitely that the name is Slayne Skerne, as both words in the original manuscript have the form of *s*, which is only used initially. This name does not seem to occur elsewhere. The absence of the name Russell's Cairn from the 1604 survey is not without significance.

The fact is that the lower cairn * has given rise to an ætiological legend of a common type. A prehistoric tumulus came in time—before the middle of the eighteenth century—to be associated with the name of Lord Russell. We have an exact parallel at Flodden, where the King's Stone is a prehistoric monolith, in existence long before James IV was slain there.

There is one occasion recorded in which the Wardens did meet on the Windy Gyle. This was on 22nd September 1598, when Sir Robert Carey met Sir Robert Ker on the Cocklaw "which is a dry march," as a proposed meeting a week earlier at Fyerburn Mill had fallen through after a dispute on etiquette.† The meeting on the Cocklaw at first threatened to break down, until finally the Scots Warden offered to come into England and meet the English Warden alone. Each left his men and met a mile from either company on a "high fell." They had a very satisfactory conference, "not any man near us by a long myle."‡ The "high fell" is to be identified with the Windy Gyle.§

* That on the summit of the Gyle required no explanation, as a cairn on the top of the hill is a common object.

† The English Warden refused to go into Scotland unless the Scots Warden met him in midstream and took him back with him. Sir John Forster "being grown old and loving ease and quiet" had "continually come into Scotland a good piece," whereby English prestige was thought to have suffered, hence his successor's insistence on his sovereign's rights.

‡ Bain, *Calendar of Border Papers*, ii, p. 563.

§ The name Windygate is also old. "Gate" would refer to the pass and "gyle" to the "swire" of Rowhope.

KILLHAM *circa* 1715.

(From the Warburton MS.)

"KILLHAM a large village on ye west side ye river Bowmont bellonging to Chillinghan: in [it] a chepell in ruins."

BERWICK BURGHAL FAMILIES: WILLOBY.

By J. C. HODGSON, M.A.

FROM the year 1592, and probably earlier, down to the year 1922, the family of Willoby—or Willoughby as it was formerly written—was represented, without intermission, or break, in the annals of Berwick-upon-Tweed as burgesses, filling the offices of attorneys, town clerk, church wardens, law agents, etc.: and from about the year 1670, the then head of the family made his abode in the same old family house in Raven-downe. Singular to relate none of the family seem to have aspired to municipal honours, certainly no one of them filled the office of mayor. Such a remarkable record is not easily found outside the ranks of either the titled or untitled landed gentry. This tribute to their memory is based, primarily on the registers of the parish church, and secondly on a carefully drawn pedigree in the possession of the late Mr Edward Willoby.

The earliest entry in the parish registers is that of the burial of Dorothy, daughter of William Willoughby, on the 11th May 1592. The baptism of a child follows on the 15th May 1594, and the marriage of Stephen Willoughby with Margaret Selby on the 12th October 1603. Stephen Willoughby had the following issue:—

Thomas Willoughby, baptised 29th November 1608.

Elias Willoughby, baptised 26th February 1614/5
[married 30th October 1642, Eleanor Archbold] ?

Jasper Willoughby, baptised 7th October 1617.

William Willoughby, baptised 24th December 1620.

Henry Willoughby, baptised 1st July 1627.

Elizabeth, baptised 1st April 1606 [wife of William
Wilson, married 25th January 1628/9] ?

Margaret, baptised 17th September 1611 [wife of James
Simpson, married 18th November 1639] ?

Barbara, baptised November 1623 [wife of Edward
Murray, married 24th April 1646].

William Willoughby, who heads the family pedigree, and therein is stated to have been living in 1663, may, with much probability, be identified with the person of that name baptised 24th December 1620, as the fourth son of Stephen Willoughby. One of these names married 12th December 1648, Grissel Johnson. He was probably the William Willoughby, senior, who was buried 4th October 1690. He had issue :—

Stephen Willoughby, baptised 4th February 1651/2.

William Willoughby, baptised 9th June 1653 [married 13th January 1675/6, Elizabeth Potts] ?

Elias Willoughby, of whom presently.

George Willoughby, baptised 19th April 1657 [married 12th December 1692, Margaret Fortune] ?

Margery, baptised 12th December 1649.

Jane, baptised 3rd September 1659.

Elias Willoughby, third son of William Willoughby, was baptised 2nd April 1655, and was made free of the borough in 1678. He married 27th November 1683, Ann Wilson. The register of baptism of the period is abraded and in part illegible, but according to the family pedigree he had issue four sons. Mrs Willoughby was buried 7th November 1693 ; and he was laid beside her on the 1st November 1703 ; the entry in the register of burials describing him as Elias Willoughby, burgess, cooper. He had (perhaps with other) issue :—

Elias Willoughby, who was admitted to the freedom of the borough in 1707.

Stephen Willoughby, of whom presently.

William Willoughby, baptised 17th February 1694/5, married *circa* 1725, Bethia M'Neill, by whom he had a numerous issue. One of these names was buried 26th October 1763. Bethia Willoughby survived until November 1779.

John Willoughby, baptised 8th October 1699 ; made free of the borough 1722.

Elizabeth, buried 25th December 1686.

Anne, baptised 14th February 1690/1.

Grizzel, daughter of Elias Willoughby, burgess, buried 26th December 1695.

Stephen Willoughby, second son of Elias Willoughby, was admitted to the freedom of the borough 1st April 1715. He married Barbara Wilson, and was buried 27th December 1757. His widow was laid beside him on the 15th August 1766. He had issue :—

Elias Willoughby, baptised 1st September 1735 ; buried 6th April 1736.

Stephen Willoughby, baptised 15th May 1737 ; buried 9th August 1737.

Edward Willoughby, of whom presently.

Barbara, baptised 18th February 1732/3 ; buried 28th December 1733.

Isabella, baptised 3rd May 1743 [wife of Thomas Miller of Berwick ; buried 21st January 1798 ; aged 56] ?

Edward Willoby, baptised 7th May 1738, admitted to the freedom of the borough August 1760, as eldest (surviving) son of Stephen Willoughby. He seems to have been the first to spell his surname in the shortened form, perhaps because of the frequency he had to sign his name as an attorney. He married 12th March 1764, Grace, daughter of William Hall, corn merchant, the marriage being announced in the *Newcastle Courant* of 17th March 1764, as :—

Monday, was married at Berwick, Mr Edward Willoby, attorney-at-law, and Treasurer of that Corporation, to Miss Hall, daughter of William Hall of the same place, esq., an agreeable young lady with the fortune of £1000.

Mrs Willoby was buried 16th March 1775, her death being announced in the *Newcastle Courant* of 18th March 1775.

Berwick, March 14, on Wednesday died of a consumption, Mrs Willoby, wife of Mr Willoby, town clerk, much lamented by her friends and acquaintance.

Edward Willoby was made town clerk, 31st May 1765, and retained that office to his death 8th March 1800, aged 61. He had issue :—

Stephen Willoby, baptised 4th May 1765, was admitted to the freedom of the borough 28th April 1786, as eldest son of Edward Willoby. He migrated to London where he died, his death being announced in the *Newcastle Courant* of 14th November 1807.

Sunday, se'nnight [died] Mr Stephen Willoby, Landing Waiter in the Customs at the Port of London, aged 42, eldest son of the late Edward Willoby, esq., Town Clerk of Berwick.

By his wife, Alice Bell, he had, with other issue, an eldest son, John Willoby, who was admitted to the freedom of the borough of Berwick, 12th June 1826.

William Willoby, of whom presently.

Margaret, baptised 9th March 1767, wife of Joseph Marshall of Edrington, married 15th May 1786.

Isabella, wife of Thomas Grieve of Berwick, son of Burnett Grieve of the same place, married 24th October 1796.

Barbara, buried 28th November 1770.

William Willoby, born 177 . . ., was admitted to the freedom of the borough 6th June 1798, as second son of Edward Willoby, following his father's profession of an attorney, and on his death succeeded him as town clerk. His marriage with Miss Christian Charlotte Hogg* was announced in the *Newcastle Courant* of 6th April 1805 :—

Monday last at Eyemouth, W. Willoughby, esq., Town Clerk of Berwick-upon-Tweed, to Miss Hogg of the former place.

He died 3rd December 1856, aged 82. He had issue :—

Edward Willoby, of whom presently.

George Willoby, baptised 23rd April 1810 ; buried 4th April 1812.

William Allan Willoby, baptised 7th January 1812, who emigrated to Australia, where he has left descendants.

George Willoby.

Magdalen, baptised 16th November 1806, died 25th March 1828.

Charlotte, baptised 29th June 1808, wife of William Robertson of Berwick and Tweedmouth.

* Mrs Willoby's brother, George Hogg, a Lieutenant in the 85th Regiment, was slain while mounting a scaling ladder at the Siege of Badajoz in Spain. — *Newcastle Courant*, 20th July 1811.

Margaret, married first, Henry Howey of Wooler, and secondly, Charles Selby of Earle, near Wooler.

Julia, wife of John Himsworth of Ladythorn, in Islandshire.

Grace, wife of Robert Darling.

Edward Willoby, solicitor and town clerk of Berwick, was baptised 29th June 1808, being a twin with Charlotte; and was admitted to the freedom of the borough 29th June 1829, as eldest son. He married, 12th August 1835, Jane, only surviving daughter of John Gray of Pitcox, who died 27th January 1888. He died 31st March 1893, having had issue :—

William Gray Willoby of Berwick, solicitor, born 6th April 1840, admitted to the freedom of the borough 22nd April 1861, as eldest son; died 6th November 1885, unmarried.

Edward Willoby, of whom presently.

Mary Lee, born 19th May 1837; died, unmarried, 1st April 1921. As a Sunday-school teacher for over sixty years, and in other works of philanthropy, she was, in her lifetime, a prominent member of social life in her native town. Her knowledge of old Berwick families was only equalled by her readiness to impart out of her inexhaustible store of local knowledge.

Jane Gray, born 1st November 1841, married 24th June 1868, William Anderson of Ashfield, Dunbar, living 1922, *ultima suorum*.

Edward Willoby, of Berwick, land-agent, born 20th February 1843, admitted to the freedom of the borough 2nd July 1866, as second son, elected a member of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, 12th October 1881, retired from Berwick in October 1921 to Dunbar, and died there 26th February 1922. Will dated 19th November 1921.

MILFIELD COMMON INCLOSURE.

DOWN to the year 1789 there was in the parish of Kirknewton a tract of land, known as Milfield Common, otherwise Lanton Common, upon which the tenants of Milfield, the tenants of Lanton, and the tenants of Sandyhouse had intercommon of pasture.

On the 31st October 1788, Charles, Earl of Tankerville, as lord of the manor; Sir Henry Grey of Howick, Bart., proprietor of lands in Milfield; Sir Francis Blake of Twizel Castle, Bart., proprietor of lands in Milfield known as the Ninths of Milfield; William Orde of Morpeth, Esq., proprietor of lands, tithes, etc., in Milfield; Alexander Davison of Lanton, Esq., proprietor of lands in Lanton; George Grey of Milfield, gentleman, proprietor of lands at Sandyhouse and at Lanton; James Scott of Harrowboag, yeoman, owner of a tenement and garth in the township of Lanton; and Mark Turnbull of Wooler, woolcomber, owner of a tenement and garth in the township of Lanton, entered into articles of agreement for dividing the Common. John Bailey of Chillingham Castle, land surveyor; William Taylor of "Crayston Bank," gentleman; and George Culley of Fenton, gentleman, were appointed commissioners to carry the agreement into execution. They were instructed that, on making their award, they should set out "the quantity, situation, buttals,* and boundaries of each and every parcel" to be by them allotted.

The award is dated 24th December 1789. It recites that the Common was found to comprise 700 acres 3 roods and 35 perches or thereabouts. After awarding one-sixteenth to Lord Tankerville, as lord of the manor, for his consent to the inclosure, and providing for public roads, a quarry, watering-places, etc., the commissioners divided the residue among the several proprietors. The awards or allotments were as follows:—

	ac.	r.	p.
The Earl of Tankerville, for his consent	45	1	16
Sir Henry Grey, Bart.	246	1	6
Sir Francis Blake, Bart.	42	2	34
William Orde	87	0	11
Alexander Davison	183	2	36
George Grey	84	1	17
James Scott	2	2	37
Mark Turnbull	2	3	3

The award was enrolled at Quarter Sessions held at Morpeth on the 14th of April 1790.†

* Buttal=a bound or boundary. It occurs in *Test. Twelve Patriarchs*, 1557: "I have not . . . removed the bounds and buttles of lands"; and in Healey, *Theophrast*, 1636: "Every day he surveighs his ground and the buttals thereof lest there be any incroaching."—N. E. D.

† From the original documents in the possession of Mr J. N. Grey of Milfield.

THOMAS CRAIG-BROWN, F.S.A.Scot.

MR CRAIG-BROWN was elected a member of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club on the 15th October 1879, was President in 1892, and died 7th April 1922. His contributions to the Club's transactions are as follows:—"Remarks on Wallace's Trench, Selkirkshire," vol. ix, p. 178; "Presidential Address delivered at Berwick, 19th October 1892," vol. xiv, p. 1; "Report of the Club's Meeting at Selkirk on the 27th July 1892," vol. xiv, p. 25; "Notes on William Scott, Stonemason, Schoolmaster, and Author," vol. xvi, p. 102; "A Forgotten Bard of the Border," vol. xvi, p. 104; "On Selkirk Old Castle," vol. xvii, p. 46; "Itinerary: Selkirk to Rodono, St Mary's Loch, and back; Friday, 29th July 1904," vol. xix, p. 206; "Obituary Notice of the Rev. James Farquharson, D.D., Selkirk," vol. xix, p. 365.

His other literary works are duly enumerated in the following obituary notes from the accomplished pen of Sir George B. Douglas, reprinted from the *Times*:—

"Mr Thomas Craig-Brown, the historian of Selkirkshire, who died recently at Selkirk in his seventy-eighth year, was a shining example of the union of wide culture with commercial success.

"Born at Galashiels in 1844, Craig-Brown was educated at Edinburgh University. In 1867 he started as a wool-spinner at Yarrow Mill, Selkirk, and became one of the leading representatives of the trade. In 1874 he joined the South of Scotland Chamber of Commerce, of which he became President in 1882. In view of a renewal of the expiring Cobden Treaty, he had already drawn up a report on the French Woollen Tariff, and he accompanied the British Commission to Paris to negotiate the new Treaty of Commerce with France. He did important work for the Associated British Chambers of Commerce, served on the Advisory Committee of the Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, and was a member of the Royal Commissions on Exhibitions and on International Exhibitions. From 1916 to 1918 he was a member of the Textile Committee on Trade after the War, and at the same time served on the local and

appeal recruiting tribunals, and was a Sub-Commissioner under the National Service Department.

“ Chief among his benefactions, he purchased from the Crown in 1888 the old prison of Selkirk—erected in 1803, at the instance of the Sheriff, afterwards Sir Walter Scott,—fitted it out as a public library, and presented it to the town. He was five times Provost. Craig-Brown’s most important literary work was his elaborate *History of Selkirkshire*, published in 1886, which still holds the field. Written with a pleasant discursiveness and an unquestionable love of ‘The Forest’ and all that pertains to it, this book preserves much of the aroma which characterises the fine old English county histories, but which is apt to evaporate before more stringently scientific methods. Craig-Brown also edited, in 1900, after he had retired from business, the *Letters of Mrs Cockburn, 1713–1794*, who was born Alison Rutherford, and is best known to posterity as the author of the more singable version of the song of ‘The Flowers of the Forest.’ Several years ago he drew up for the benefit of a few friends and of his family a brief statement of his views upon the deeper things of life. As the work of a thoughtful and high-minded man, who was also a man of the world, it is to be hoped that he may have consented to its posthumous publication.”

THE CARE OF THE BORDER ABBEYS.

Melrose.—The Abbey was gifted to the nation by His Grace John Charles, Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.T., by minute dated 27th November 1919. The ground to the north of the church was anonymously gifted to the nation by minute dated 8th August 1919.

Dryburgh.—Gifted to the nation by the late Right Honourable Edward Priaulx, Baron Glenconner, of The Glen. The ceremony of presentation took place at the Abbey on 14th May 1918.

Kelso.—The Abbey was transferred to the guardianship of H.M. Commissioners of Works by His Grace the Duke of Roxburgh, K.T., by minute of agreement dated 19th December 1919.

Jedburgh.—Transferred to the guardianship of H.M. Commissioners of Works by the *curator bonis* of the Right Honourable the Marquess of Lothian. The minute of agreement is dated 9th December 1913.

J. H. C.

CHARLES S. ROMANES, C.A.

THE Club has lost a useful member by the death of Mr Charles Simon Romanes, which took place at his country residence of Buskingburn near Coldingham in Berwickshire on Saturday, 13th September last, in the seventy-first year of his age. The eldest son of Charles Simon Romanes and Eleanor Laing Davidson (a daughter of Robert Davidson, manufacturer in Berwick-upon-Tweed), he was born at St Petersburg in 1851, and spent some years of his childhood and boyhood there. The family connection with Russia originated through his grandmother's father being one of the gardeners of the Duke of Northumberland about 1790, and that the fame of the Duke's landscape gardens penetrated to Russia, which caused the Empress Catherine to request that Duke to send some of his ablest gardeners to lay out hers. Charles Manners and another were sent, and in course of time his eldest daughter, Catherine Philipson Manners, married there Simon Romanes, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

On coming to this country, Mr Romanes was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and in 1877 was admitted to the Society of Chartered Accountants, since which time he has been principal partner of the firm of Romanes & Munro, C.A., Edinburgh. Having a keen interest in antiquarian and research work he became a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and, besides being a member of our own Club and of the sister Society of Dumfries and Galloway, he joined the Scottish History Society and edited for it *Selections from the Records of the Regality of Melrose and from the Manuscripts of the Earl of Haddington*, in three volumes, and of this Society he was Honorary Treasurer at the time of his death. He was also a member of the Scottish Record Society, and contributed to its publications the *Parish Register of Melrose*, in one volume. Nor did he neglect our own Club *Transactions*, for the following articles came from his pen :—"An Ancient Galloway Charter" (vol. xvi,

263); "An Historical Sketch of the Lands of 'Butterdean' in the Parish of Coldingham" (xix, 355); a similar history of the lands of "Lumsdean" in the same parish (xx, 89); and the obituary notice of Hippolyte J. Blanc, architect (xxiii, 401). He made extensive search into the history of his own family of Romanes, a name which seems to have derived its origin from the lands of Rothmaneic in the parish of Newlands in Peeblesshire, now known under the form of Romanno. The possessor of these lands in the fifteenth century was styled John Romanois of that Ilk, but the spelling varied throughout the intervening centuries. Mr. Romanes also made an exhaustive investigation of the family of Dallas or Dollas of Inverness-shire, the results of which he contributed to the work upon that family issued by Mr James Dallas, of Oxford; and in 1920 he issued privately a quarto volume upon *The Calls of Norfolk and Suffolk, their Paston Connections and Descendants*, a family from which he himself had descent on the distaff side.

In 1919 he acquired by purchase the historic Castle of Norham, which is picturesquely situated on the south bank of the Tweed, close to the village of the same name in the County of Northumberland, and quite recently had made arrangements with the Royal Commissioners for the preservation of National Monuments for taking such steps as may prevent the further decay of its remains. Some time ago he also commenced making excavations at Coldingham Priory and anticipated interesting discoveries, but the realisation of these hopes he has not been spared to enjoy. He held the office of a Justice of Peace for the County of Berwick.

Mr Romanes married in 1887 Jessie Mary Robb Hatrick, a Glasgow lady, and had one son, Charles James Lorimer Romanes, W.S., and one daughter, Eliza Margaretta Romanes, all of whom survive him. He had also two distinguished brothers, Professor Robert Romanes, who died in India in 1889, and James Manners Romanes, B.Sc., who did a considerable amount of journalistic work in Russia and the East, and died in 1919. Mr C. S. Romanes was buried at Kelso.

HENRY PATON.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS IN BERWICKSHIRE FOR 1922.

Compiled by the Rev. A. E. SWINTON, M.A., F.R.Met.Soc., Swinton House.

Month.	Temperature.		Minimum.	Days with Tem- perature at or below 32°.		Bright Sunshine.							
	Maximum.			Hours.	Days with Sun.	Hours.	Days with Sun.	Days with Sun.					
January February March April May June July August September October November December	Whitchester.	56	51	54	51	16	44.4	15	50.0	15	40.2	12	
	Cowdenknowes.	78	80	78	80	78	30	122.7	30	95.9	27	100.8	30
	Marchmont.	54	54	54	54	54	27	136.9	27	113.1	26	123.2	28
	Duns Castle.	55	55	54	55	55	27	84.0	27	79.6	18	70.7	22
	Manderston.	55	55	54	55	55	27	80.7	27	87.2	22	87.0	26
	Swinton House.	55	56	55	56	55	21	64.4	21	85.6	20	64.3	21
	West Foulden.	55	56	55	56	55	19	26.8	19	33.8	19	25.6	15
	Whitchester.	20	22	22	22	22	95	1234.8	290	1190.3	278	1133.8	282
	Cowdenknowes.	8	8	8	8	8	95	120	106	120	95	95	95
	Whitchester.	30	30	30	30	30	125	175	125	125	125	125	125
	Cowdenknowes.	24	22	22	22	22	95	106	120	120	95	95	95
	Marchmont.	21	21	21	21	21	95	106	120	120	95	95	95
Swinton House.	19	19	19	19	19	95	106	120	120	95	95	95	
Swinton House.	19	19	19	19	19	95	106	120	120	95	95	95	
Duns Castle.	23	23	23	23	23	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	
Manderston.	23	23	23	23	23	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	
Swinton House.	19	19	19	19	19	95	106	120	120	95	95	95	
Whitchester.	30	30	30	30	30	125	175	125	125	125	125	125	
West Foulden.	11	25	28	31	29	11	175	11	175	11	175	11	
Swinton House.	8	25	26	24	22	8	175	8	175	8	175	8	
Manderston.	6	20	25	22	22	6	175	6	175	6	175	6	
Duns Castle.	16	24	26	25	22	16	175	16	175	16	175	16	
Marchmont.	17	22	26	25	22	17	175	17	175	17	175	17	
Cowdenknowes.	8	22	26	25	22	8	175	8	175	8	175	8	
Whitchester.	20	22	26	25	22	20	175	20	175	20	175	20	
West Foulden.	55	56	56	55	55	55	175	55	175	55	175	55	
Swinton House.	55	56	56	55	55	55	175	55	175	55	175	55	
Manderston.	55	56	56	55	55	55	175	55	175	55	175	55	
Duns Castle.	55	56	57	73	56	55	175	55	175	55	175	55	
Marchmont.	54	54	52	54	56	57	175	54	175	54	175	54	
Cowdenknowes.	51	49	49	51	51	51	175	51	175	51	175	51	
Whitchester.	56	51	51	54	54	56	175	56	175	56	175	56	

ACCOUNT OF RAINFALL IN BERWICKSHIRE DURING 1922.

By JAMES HEWAT CRAW, F.S.A. SCOT., of West Foulden.

Locality.	Height above sea-level.	Blythe Rig, (Burncastle).	Burncastle.	Cowdenknowes.	Marchmont.	Rowchester.	Lochton.	Hirsel.	Coldstream School.	Swinton House.	Duns Castle.	Manderston.	Edrom School.	Chirnside School.	West Foulden.	Ayton School.	St Abb's Lighthouse.
		1250'	900'	360'	500'	450'	150'	94'	100'	200'	500'	356'	248'	420'	250'	150'	200'
January .		3.64	2.91	2.89	2.93	1.30	1.72	2.50	2.25	2.03	2.13	2.63	2.82	2.36	1.94	2.42	2.51
February .		2.88	2.43	2.68	2.96	1.21	1.89	2.98	2.33	2.04	2.47	3.02	2.94	3.95	1.82	1.68	1.84
March .		3.10	2.40	1.73	2.19	1.61	1.21	1.12	1.15	1.31	1.82	1.68	1.47	3.95	1.06	1.01	1.33
April .		3.45	3.10	2.64	2.32	2.20	2.07	2.27	1.75	2.03	1.87	2.31	2.24	1.79	1.93	2.98	1.85
May .		.84	.49	.82	.67	.57	.66	.54	.40	.68	.86	.53	.39	.65	.49	.24	.37
June .		2.12	1.77	2.15	1.57	1.43	1.33	1.61	1.59	1.93	1.67	1.68	1.01	.91	1.22	1.11	1.69
July .		5.69	4.09	3.52	5.40	3.73	3.64	3.50	2.96	4.14	4.77	5.78	5.65	4.89	2.53	4.81	3.94
August .		2.76	2.03	2.40	2.73	2.63	2.15	2.01	2.19	2.04	2.08	2.26	3.75	1.91	1.68	2.68	1.56
September .		2.79	2.80	2.08	3.41	2.53	2.50	3.38	2.30	2.52	2.57	2.39	3.23	1.90	2.81	2.08	2.89
October .		4.47	3.39	2.95	3.44	2.89	2.89	3.00	2.78	3.14	3.61	3.18	3.29	3.29	2.73	2.37	2.19
November .		1.72	1.11	.67	.92	.66	.63	.62	.66	.86	1.18	1.22	1.56	1.02	1.11	1.59	.99
December .		3.60	2.83	2.05	2.74	2.00	1.90	2.13	2.08	2.12	2.50	2.64	2.21	2.64	1.91	2.25	1.85
Total .		37.06	29.35	26.58	31.28	22.30	22.59	24.66	22.44	24.84	27.53	29.32	27.27	25.31	21.23	25.22	23.01

TREASURER'S STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING 6th OCTOBER 1922.

RECEIPTS.

Subscriptions—

268 Members paid . . .	£134 10 0
All Arrears to date . . .	Nil.
36 Entrance Fees at 10s. . .	18 0 0
1 Member paid for 1923 . . .	0 10 0
	<hr/>
	£153 0 0

Extra received from Members to cover Bank

<i>Charges 1921-22 . . .</i>	0 15 9
<i>Transactions sold by Treasurer . . .</i>	7 4 10
<i>Illustration Fund . . .</i>	6 18 6
<i>Interest on Bank Deposit . . .</i>	3 1 11

Total Income for Year

Balance in hand at 6th October 1921:—	£171 1 0
On Deposit Account . . .	£130 0 0
On Current Account . . .	21 6 5
	<hr/>
	151 6 5
	<hr/>
	£322 7 5

PAYMENTS.

Printing—

Neill & Co., Edin- burgh . . .	{ £14 9 0 91 12 6 14 11 0
	<hr/>
	£120 12 6

G. C. Grieve . . .

	{ £1 8 3 1 17 6 0 5 6
	<hr/>
	3 11 3

Rents—

Museum, Berwick Corn Exchange, Berwick . . .	{ £3 10 0 0 15 0
	<hr/>
	4 5 0

Postages and Officials' Expenses—

Secretary . . .	£3 0 0
Editing Secretary . . .	2 0 0
Treasurer . . .	3 16 7
	<hr/>
	8 16 7

Clerical assistance {

	{ £1 1 0 2 2 0 1 17 0
	<hr/>
	5 0 0

Cleaning Museum . . .

	0 7 6
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Cheque-Book and Commission . . .

	0 5 9
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Calder—Drawings of Kelso Abbey

	3 0 0
	<hr/>
	8 13 3

Total Expenditure for year

Balance on Deposit . . .	£133 1 11
„ in hand (current account)	43 6 11
	<hr/>
	176 8 10
	<hr/>
	£322 7 5

BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB.

LIST OF MEMBERS, 1st October 1922.

Those marked with an Asterisk are Ex-Presidents.

		Date of Admission.
*1	George P. Hughes, Middleton Hall, Wooler	Oct. 20, 1856
*2	The Very Rev. David Paul, D.D., LL.D., 53 Fountain-hall Road, Edinburgh	Sept. 30, 1870
3	George Muirhead, F.R.S.E., F.Z.S., F.S.A. (Scot.), Speybank, Fochabers	Sept. 24, 1874
*4	A. H. Evans, M.A., F.Z.S., 9 Harvey Road, Cambridge	Sept. 29, 1875
5	Sir Edward Ridley, 48 Lennox Gardens, London, S.W.	Sept. 27, 1876
6	Lieut.-Col. James Hunter, Anton's Hill, Coldstream	do.
*7	Sir Geo. B. Douglas, Bart., Springwood Park, Kelso	do.
*8	John Ferguson, F.S.A. (Scot.), Solicitor, Duns	do.
*9	Sir Archibald Buchan-Hepburn, Bart., Smeaton-Hepburn, Prestonkirk	do.
10	Thomas Darling, F.C.S., Adderstone House, Berwick	Oct. 16, 1878
*11	John Crawford Hodgson, M.A., 6 Bailiffgate, Alnwick	Oct. 13, 1880
12	T. D. Crichton Smith, Solicitor, Newlands, Kelso	Oct. 12, 1881
13	James Thin, 54 South Bridge, Edinburgh	Oct. 10, 1883
*14	Robert Shirra Gibb, M.B., C.M., The Roan, Lauder	do.
*15	Henry Rutherford, Fairnington Craig, Roxburgh	do.
16	David W. B. Tait, W.S., Edenside, Kelso	Oct. 20, 1884
17	Alexander F. Roberts, Fairmile, Galashiels	do.
18	George Henderson, 4 Corrennie Gardens, Edinburgh	do.
19	Edward Thew, Thornley House, Rowland's Gill, Co. Durham	Oct. 12, 1887
*20	Professor R. C. Bosanquet, F.S.A., Rock Moor, Alnwick	do.
21	Hugh Macpherson Leadbetter, Knowesouth, Jedburgh	Oct. 10, 1888
*22	The Viscount Grey of Fallodon, K.G., Fallodon, Lesbury	do.

LIST OF MEMBERS

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		Date of Admission.
*23	Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D., Ayton, Berwickshire	Oct. 10, 1888
24	T. B. Short, Ravensdowne, Berwick-on-Tweed	do.
25	George Bolam, Alnwick	do.
26	James Stevenson, Architect, Berwick-on-Tweed	do.
27	Col. G. F. T. Leather, D.S.O., Middleton Hall, Belford	Oct. 9, 1889
28	John Cairns, Carlyle House, Alnwick	do.
29	James Hood, Linhead, Cockburnspath	Oct. 8, 1890
30	Robert Carmichael, Rosybank, Coldstream	do.
31	Thomas Alder Thorp, Bondgate Hall, Alnwick	do.
32	Robert Carr, The Elms, Berwick-on-Tweed	do.
33	J. R. C. Smith, Mowhaugh, Yetholm	do.
34	Charles H. Scott Plummer, Sunderland Hall, Selkirk	Oct. 12, 1892
35	R. Addison Smith, S.S.C., C.V.O., 19 Heriot Row, Edinburgh	do.
36	R. Colley Smith, Ormiston House, Roxburgh	do.
37	Robert Hogg Shaw, Wester Park, Coldstream	do.
38	George G. Turnbull, Abbey St Bathans, Grant's House	Oct. 11, 1893
*39	James Curle, F.S.A. (Scot.), Priorwood, Melrose	do.
40	Rev. J. Burleigh, Ednam Manse, Kelso	do.
41	John Caverhill, 61 Murrayfield Gardens, Edinburgh	do.
42	J. Wright, 5 W. Savile Road, Edinburgh	do.
43	George Hardy, Redheugh, Cockburnspath	Oct. 10, 1894
44	John Thin, Upper Keith, Humberie	do.
45	Stuart Douglas Elliot, S.S.C., 40 Princes Street, Edinburgh	do.
46	Oliver Hilson, Croupyett, Ancrum, Roxburghshire	do.
47	Robert Dickinson, Longcroft, Oxtou, Berwickshire	do.
48	Colonel Charles Hope, Cowdenknowes, Earlstou	do.
*49	G. G. Butler, M.A., F.G.S., Ewart Park, Wooler	do.
50	Hon. and Rev. W. C. Ellis, Bothalhaugh, Morpeth	Oct. 9, 1895
*51	Rev. James F. Leishman, M.A., Linton Manse, Kelso	do.
52	Charles E. Purvis, Westacres, Alnwick	do.
53	Rev. Arthur Pollok Sym, B.D., Lilliesleaf, St Bos- wells	do.
54	David Veitch, Market Place, Duns	do.
55	John A. Voelcker, B.A., Ph.D., B.Sc., F.L.S., F.C.S., F.I.C., 20 Upper Phillimore Gardens, Kensing- ton, W.	do.
56	Rev. E. Arkless, Earsdon Vicarage, by Newcastle	Oct. 14, 1896
57	Rev. James Fairbrother, The Vicarage, Warkworth	do.
58	J. Lindsay Hilson, Kenmore Bank, Jedburgh	do.
59	Alexander Steven, T.D., Stecarven, Berwick	do.
60	Henry Wearing, 180 Hope Street, Glasgow	do.
*61	Jas. Alex. Somervail, Hoselaw, Kelso	Oct. 13, 1897
*62	Rev. R. C. Inglis, 14 Douglas Street, Kirkcaldy	do.

		Date of Admission.
63	Richard H. Simpson, Elmhirst, Alnwick	Oct. 13, 1897
64	Rev. Henry Paton, M.A., Elmswood, Peebles	do.
65	Jas. Wm. Bowhill, 22 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh	Oct. 12, 1898
66	Nathaniel Thomas Brewis, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., 6 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh	do.
67	James Lewis Greig, Advocate, Eccles House, Kelso	do.
68	John Hepburn Milne Home, Irvine House, Canonbie	do.
69	Jas. Marr, M.B., C.M., Ivy Lodge, Greenlaw, Berwick- shire	do.
70	Robert Middlemas, Kilsyth, Alnwick	do.
71	Adam Darling, Bondington, Berwick-on-Tweed	Oct. 12, 1899
72	John Grey, Manor House, Broomhill, Acklington	do.
73	James Millar, Solicitor, Duns	do.
74	George Rankin, W.S., Lauder	do.
75	Elliot Redford Smail, 80 Nicolson Street, Edinburgh	do.
76	James Veitch, Inchbonny, Jedburgh	do.
77	John Carlyle Johnstone, M.D., Stourton Hall, Stour- bridge	do.
*78	Jas. H. Craw, F.S.A. (Scot.), West Foulden, Berwick- shire	Dec. 20, 1900
79	A. H. Leather-Culley, Radcliffe House, Bamburgh	do.
80	Alex. Darling, Governor's House, Berwick-on-Tweed	do.
81	Geo. Grahame, Barclay's Bank, Berwick	Oct. 17, 1901
82	William Currie, Millbank, Grange Loan, Edinburgh	do.
83	Hannah, Lady Elliott of Stobs, Maxpoffle, St Boswells	do.
84	Francis Stewart Hay, Duns Castle, Duns	do.
85	Captain Fullarton James, Stobhill, Morpeth	do.
86	Rev. H. M. Lamont, B.D., Coldingham, by Reston	do.
87	George G. Napier, M.A., 9 Woodside Place, Glasgow	do.
88	John Carnaby Collingwood, Cornhill House, Cornhill- on-Tweed	Oct. 9, 1902
89	John Taylor Craw, Whitsome Hill, Chirnside	do.
90	Mrs Hay, Duns Castle, Duns	do.
91	Dr Henry Hay, 11 Great King Street, Edinburgh	do.
92	W. B. Mackay, C.M.G., M.D., Berwick-on-Tweed	do.
93	Patrick Smith, Sheriff-Substitute for Selkirkshire, The Firs, Selkirk	do.
94	Ralph H. Dodds, M.C., Avenue House, Berwick-on- Tweed	Oct. 8, 1903
95	Gideon J. Gibson, Craigour, Gullane	do.
96	William Grey, Hide Hill, Berwick-on-Tweed	do.
97	Thomas Greenshields-Leadbetter, F.S.A. (Scot.), Spital Tower, Denholm, Roxburghshire	do.
*98	Howard Pease, F.S.A., 15 Walton Place, London, S.W. 3	do.
99	James A. Terras, B.Sc., 40 Findhorn Place, Edinburgh	do.

LIST OF MEMBERS

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		Date of Admission.
100	Dr W. T. Waterson, Embleton, by Lesbury	Oct. 8, 1903
101	Frederick Rous Newlyn Curle, St Cuthbert's, Melrose	Oct. 13, 1904
102	Wm. Jas. Marshall, Northumberland Avenue, Berwick-on-Tweed	do.
103	Mrs Burn Murdoch, 60 Dalkeith Road, Edinburgh	do.
104	James McWhir, M.B., Ch.B., Norham-on-Tweed	do.
105	Frederick George Skelly, 2 Grosvenor Place, Alnwick	do.
106	Thomas Wilson, Kildowan, Hawick	do.
107	W. J. Bolam, Commercial Bank, Berwick-on-Tweed	Oct. 12, 1905
108	Miss Jessie B. Boyd, Faldonside, Melrose	do.
109	Lient.-Col. C. T. Menzies, Kames, Greenlaw	do.
110	Nicholas Irwin Wright, Beechfield, Morpeth	Oct. 11, 1906
111	John William Blackadder, Ninewells Mains, Chirnside	do.
112	John Prentice, Berwick-on-Tweed	do.
113	Edward Hunter, Wentworth, Gosforth	Oct. 10, 1907
114	Miss Constance H. Greet, Birch Hill, Norham-on-Tweed	do.
115	Charles Henry Holme, Rathburne, Duns	do.
116	Rev. Wm. McConachie, D.D., F.S.A. (Scot.), Manse, Lauder	do.
117	Professor George A. Gibson, LL.D., 10 The University, Glasgow	do.
118	Robert George Johnston, Solicitor, Duns	do.
119	Miss Amelia N. Cameron, Trinity, Duns	do.
120	Wm. Thompson Hall, M.B., C.M., Dunns House, Otterburn, Northumberland	do.
121	Mrs Margaret C. Erskine, The Anchorage, Melrose	do.
122	David H. W. Askew, Castle Hills, Berwick-on-Tweed	Oct. 15, 1908
123	Reginald Collie, C.A., 1 Nelson Street, Edinburgh	do.
124	Alexander Cowan, Valleyfield, Penicuik	do.
125	Charles J. L. Romanes, 3 Abbotsford Crescent, Edinburgh	do.
126	Miss Jessie Prentice, 1 St Colme Street, Edinburgh	do.
127	William Oliver, Albion House, Jedburgh	do.
128	Major G. J. Logan-Hume, Edrom House, Edrom	Oct. 14, 1909
129	Alexander Dey, M.B., C.M., Wooler	do.
130	William Marshall Elliot, High Street, Coldstream	do.
131	Ralph Henderson, Swansfield Park Road, Alnwick	Oct. 13, 1910
132	William Angus, General Register House, Edinburgh	do.
133	Leslie Newbigin, Narrowgate, Alnwick	do.
134	Thomas Gibson, 7 Glengyle Terrace, Edinburgh	Oct. 12, 1911
135	Mrs Liddell Grainger, Ayton Castle, Ayton	do.
136	Robert Harper, Springfield, Dunbar	do.
137	Rev. Morris M. Piddocke, Kirknewton Vicarage, Northumberland	Oct. 10, 1912
138	Wm. Jas. Rutherford, M.D., 618 Rochdale Road, Manchester	do.

		Date of Admission .
139	Miss Elizabeth M. Cameron, Trinity, Duns	Oct. 10, 1912
140	Bertram Talbot, Menteviot, Ancrum, Roxburghshire	Oct. 9, 1913
141	J. Neil Grey, Milfield, Northumberland	do.
142	Miss Mary Isobel Hope, Morebattle, Kelso	do.
143	Rev. Philip S. Lockton, The Parsonage, Melrose	do.
144	John Whinham, 3 Grosvenor Terrace, Alnwick	do.
145	John Balmбра, St Michael's Place, Alnwick	Oct. 8, 1914
146	Captain George Tate, Brotherwick, Warkworth	do.
147	Rev. W. Napier Bell, M.A., 19 Eton Place, Hillhead, Glasgow	do.
148	The Hon. Lady Parsons, Ray, Kirkwhelpington	do.
149	Rev. Thomas Newlands, Birdhopecraig Manse, by Otterburn	Oct. 14, 1915
150	Rev. Alan Edulf Swinton, M.A., St George's Parson- age, Maryhill, Glasgow	do.
151	Mrs Ida Florence Smith, Whitcheater, Duns	do.
152	Percy C. Swan, Ewart Newtown, by Wooler	do.
153	The Right Hon. The Earl of Home, The Hirsell, Cold- stream	do.
154	Lieut.-Col. Algernon R. Trotter, Charterhall, Duns	do.
155	Captain George H. T. Swinton, Swinton, Duns	do.
156	Jas. A. Waddell, 12 Kew Terrace, Botanic Gardens, Glasgow	do.
157	Mrs Jane E. F. Cowan, Lowriewell Cottage, Yetholm, Kelso	do.
158	Rev. John Ritchie, B.D., Manse of Gordon	Oct. 11, 1916
159	Rev. W. S. Crockett, Manse of Tweedsmuir	do.
160	Miss Gertrude Clark, Abbey Park, Coldingham	do.
161	Frederick Mills, Prudhoe Street, Alnwick	do.
162	Rev. R. C. Kerr, Manse of Longformacus	do.
163	Miss Jane R. Marshall, Northumberland Avenue, Berwick	do.
164	Harry R. G. Inglis, 10 Dick Place, Edinburgh	do.
165	Charles Stodart, Leaston, Humbie, East Lothian	do.
166	John B. Sparkes, 8 Claremont Terrace, Sunderland	do.
167	The Very Rev. Henry Gee, D.D., Dean of Gloucester, Gloucester	Oct. 3, 1917
168	Captain G. H. Allgood, Nunwick, Humshaugh	do.
169	John S. Boyd, J.P., The Cottage, Bongate, Jedburgh	do.
170	Charles E. Clendinnen, Oaklands, Kelso	do.
171	John Clark, Troughend, Otterburn, Northumberland	do.
172	Philip MacLagan Henderson, Solicitor, Berwick	do.
173	Robert Kyle, Belle Vue, Alnwick	do.
174	Rev. Wm. McCallum, The Manse, Makerstoun, Kelso	do.
175	Joseph Studholm Tiffen, Solicitor, Berwick-on-Tweed	do.
176	John Bishop, Summerhill Terrace, Berwick-on-Tweed	Sept. 25, 1918

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177	Chas. H. H. Blair, F.S.A., 57 Highbury, Newcastle .	Sept. 25, 1918
178	Francis Cowan, C.A., Wester Lea, Ellersley Road, Edinburgh	do.
179	P. J. Home, 43 Gloucester Street, Warwick Square, London, S.W.	do.
180	John B. Johnson, C.A., 13 York Place, Edinburgh .	do.
181	The Duke of Northumberland, Alnwick Castle. .	do.
182	Miss Marjorie Robson-Scott, Newton, Jedburgh .	do.
183	Herbert M. Wood, B.A., Kinross, Alnmouth . .	do.
184	Mrs Barbara Hewat Aitchison, Lochton, Coldstream	Oct. 20, 1919
185	Rev. J. Miller, M.A., The Anchorage, Berwick .	do.
186	Isaac Fenton Bayley, Halls, Dunbar	do.
187	Wm. John Dixon, Marlborough House, Spittal .	do.
188	Mrs Margaret Ethel Leather, Middleton Hall, Belford	do.
189	Miss Daphne Margaret Leather, do. do. .	do.
190	Henry Richardson Smail, 4 Ravensdowne, Berwick .	do.
191	Jas. Geo. Stuart Turnbull, Burncastle, Lauder .	do.
192	Joseph E. Archer, East Acres, Alnwick	Oct. 6, 1920
193	John Allan, M.A., British Museum, London, W.C. 1 .	do.
194	Walter Burnett, Rock Hall, by Alnwick	do.
195	Horace G. S. Butler, 42 Lancaster Gate, London, W.	do.
196	Robert Crowe Cowe, Butterdean, Grantshouse. .	do.
197	Robert Peter Cowe, do. do.	do.
198	Wm. Fortune, Elmbank, Ayton	do.
199	Arthur Fawcus, South Charlton, by Alnwick . .	do.
200	T. Colledge Halliburton, Brae Villa, Jedburgh .	do.
201	John C. Jamieson, M.A., A.M.I.C.E., 35 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh	do.
202	Robert Kinghorn, Foulden Moorpark, Berwick .	do.
203	Miss R. M. Leather, Addeyheugh Cottage, Crag-side, Rothbury	do.
204	Rev. David Smith Leslie, Manse, Hutton . . .	do.
205	Arthur R. McDougal, Blythe, Lauder	do.
206	Miss Catherine C. Miller, Wellnage, Duns . .	do.
207	Lieut.-Col. Thomas George McLaren, Fordel, Melrose	do.
208	Wm. W. Mabon, Crown Lane House, Jedburgh .	do.
209	Rev. O. B. Milligan, B.D., M.C., Manse, Jedburgh .	do.
210	Charles Strachan Petrie, Solicitor, Duns . . .	do.
211	David Roger, Muircleugh, Lauder	do.
212	John M. D. Simpson, Broomiebrae, Earlston . .	do.
213	Nichol A. Swan, West Blanterne, Duns	do.
214	Thomas A. Swan, Whitsome Laws, Edrom . . .	do.
215	James Tweedie, Longstone View, Berwick . .	do.
216	Wm. Younger, Ravenswood, Melrose	do.
217	Lady Usher, Wells, Hawick	do.
218	Miss Catherine Scott Wyllie, Whitelee, near Galashiels	do.

		Date of Admission.
219	Mrs Helen Gifford Wyllie, Whitelee, near Galashiels	Oct. 6, 1920
220	Miss Elizabeth C. Wilson, Wellnage, Duns	do.
221	Robert Waldie, Glencairn, Jedburgh	do.
222	Miss Agnes B. Brown, Crofthill, Chirnside	Oct. 6, 1921
223	Edward Brewis, C.A., Prior Hill House, Berwick	do.
224	Major W. A. Baird, Wedderlie, Gordon	do.
225	Ronald S. H. Colt, Northfield, St Abbs	do.
226	William Douglas, 9 Castle Street, Edinburgh	do.
227	Allan A. Falconer, Elder Bank, Duns	do.
228	James Fulton, Hope Park, Coldstream	do.
229	Miss Marjorie Fleming, Inglestone, Kelso	do.
230	Miss Margaret L. Shirra Gibb, The Roan, Lauder	do.
231	Mrs Annabella Gray, Edrington Castle, Berwick-on-Tweed	do.
232	Mrs Ross-Hume, Ninewells, Chirnside	do.
233	James Herriot, Solicitor, Duns	do.
234	Alexander Whyte Hardy, Harpertoun, Kelso	do.
235	H. B. Herbert, The Cottage, Fallodon, Chathill	do.
236	Mrs Dixon-Johnson, Middle Ord House, Berwick	do.
237	Mrs M. R. Kirkwood, Trinity Manse, Kelso	do.
238	John Little, Crotchiet Knowe, Galashiels	do.
239	Miss K. A. Martin, Ord Hill, near Berwick	do.
240	Mrs Margaret C. Michael, Kerchesters, Kelso	do.
241	The Rev. J. Macknight, West U.F. Manse, Coldstream	do.
242	Sydney B. Murray, Solicitor, Jedburgh	do.
243	James E. Ogg, Cockburnspath	do.
244	Mrs Pearson, Otterburn, Roxburgh	do.
245	D. Norman Ritchie, The Holmes, St Boswells	do.
246	The Right Hon. Walter Runciman, Doxford, Chathill	do.
247	The Rev. Wm. D. O. Rose, M.A., Ayton	do.
248	Arthur Munro Sutherland, Thurso House, Jesmond, Newcastle	do.
249	Miss Jean Sanderson, Greenhead, Reston	do.
250	James Cospatrick Scott, Broomlands, Kelso	do.
251	Mrs C. A. Fraser-Tytler, Queen's Club, Frederick St., Edinburgh	do.
252	Mrs Amy Turnbull, Lempitlaw, Eastfield, Kelso	do.
253	John S. Watson, Easter Softlaw, Kelso	do.
254	General B. F. Widdrington, C.M.G., D.S.O., Newton Hall, Felton	do.
255	The Rev. Alfred E. Warr, B.D., The Manse, Coldstream	do.
256	Alexander Wyllie, Whitelee, near Galashiels	do.
257	Mrs M. L. Bell, Northfield, St Abbs	Oct. 11, 1922
258	Parker Brewis, F.S.A., Glenbrae, Jesmond Park, Newcastle	do.
259	Mrs M. B. Brownlie, Haughead, Earlstoun	do.
260	William Sholto Douglas, Ramsey Lodge, Kelso	do.

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	Date of Admission.
261 Lieut.-Col. R. H. Carr-Ellison, Hedgeley, Powburn .	Oct. 11, 1922
262 Rev. Wm. Flint, M.A., The Manse, Norham-on-Tweed .	do.
263 Rev. D. D. Fraser, M.A., The Manse, Sprouston .	do.
264 Thos. Gowland, Pencraig, Melrose	do.
265 Captain H. H. Liddell-Grainger, Ayton Castle, Berwickshire	do.
266 Mrs Greig, Wester Wooden, Roxburgh	do.
267 Alex. Morrison Garden, 3 Percy Terrace, Berwick .	do.
268 Miss Mary Herbert, The Cottage, Fallodon, Chathill	do.
269 George Gilroy Hogarth, Commercial Bank, Ayton .	do.
270 Wm. Alex. Laidlaw, Wellfield, Duns	do.
271 Mrs Lennox, Billie Mains, Chirnside	do.
272 Mrs James Logan, Birkhill, Earlstoun	do.
273 Mrs Ellen M. M'Conachie, The Manse, Lauder . .	do.
274 James G. Maddan, 5 Park Road, Cheadle Hulme, Stockport	do.
275 John Moffat, 12 Bridge Street, Kelso	do.
276 Major Leonard Henry Orde, Twyford House, Alnmouth	do.
277 Canon H. Roberson, Norham-on-Tweed	do.
278 Ninian Sanderson, Greenhead, Reston	do.
279 J. R. Simpson, The Limes, Selkirk	do.
280 A. Russell Simpson, 7 Doune Terrace, Edinburgh .	do.
281 Mrs Dorothy Simpson, do. do.	do.
282 John Smith, Longhoughton Hall, by Lesbury . .	do.
283 Thomas Stirling, St Boswells	do.
284 Col. Thos. Stodart, C.I.E., I.M.S., Kingston House, North Berwick	do.
285 Miss Margt. A. C. Campbell-Swinton, Kimmerghame, Duns	do.
286 Major Robert W. Sharpe, The Park, Earlstoun . .	do.
287 Mrs Arthur Tate, Tweedhill, Berwick-on-Tweed .	do.
288 Mrs Gartside Tippinge, Berrywell, Duns	do.
289 W. A. Wilson, Eastbury End, Northwood, Middlesex	do.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

1. Mrs Jean Bertalot, The Poplars, Ayton.
2. Miss Helen M. Brown, Longformacus House, Duns.
3. Mrs M. G. Craig, 74 Wheelley's Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
4. Mrs Culley, Grove House, Senley, Wiltshire.
5. Miss Sarah Dand, 10 Locharton Terrace, Colinton Road, Edinburgh.
6. Lady Grey, Lorbottle, Whittingham.
7. Miss Alice Low, Edinburgh.
8. Miss Jean Mary Milne Home, The Cottage, Paxton, Berwick.
9. Miss Margt. Warrender, 50 Wilton Crescent, London, S.W.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

1. Adam Anderson, 17 Walkergate, Berwick-on-Tweed.
2. George Taylor, Chapelhill, Cockburnspath.

SUBSCRIBING LIBRARIES.

	Date of Admission.
1. Public Library, New Bridge Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne	1901
2. Public Library, Selkirk	1902
3. Literary and Philosophical Society, Newcastle-on-Tyne	1909
4. Glasgow Archæological Society	1915
5. Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.	1915
6. The Newton Library, Cambridge, per W. A. Harding, Esq., The Museums, Cambridge	1915
7. The American Museum of Natural History, New York, per Dr R. W. Tower, Curator	1916
8. Aberdeen University Library, per Mr P. J. Anderson .	1917
9. Royal Society of Edinburgh, per Mr G. A. Stewart .	1922

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